

# THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS

Monthly  
Illustrated

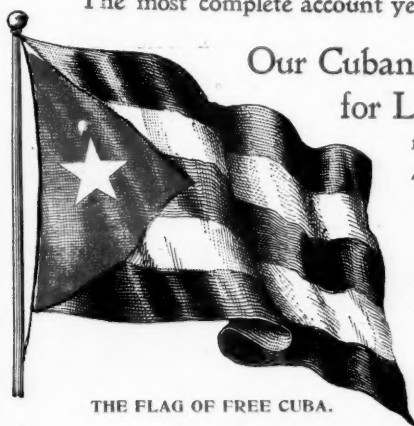
April  
1896

Edited by ALBERT SHAW



II

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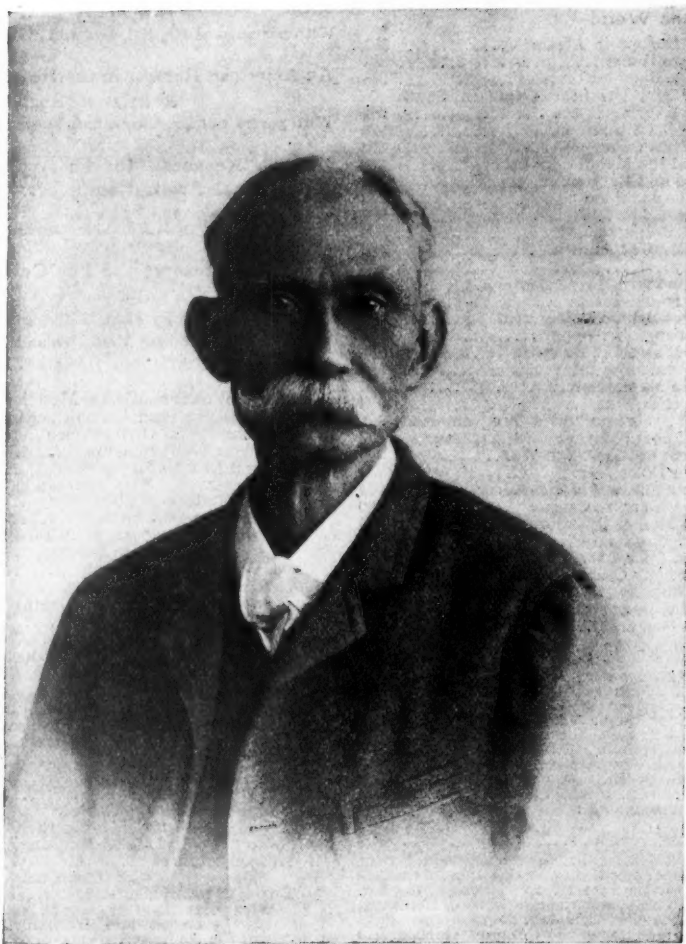


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MAJOR-GENERAL MAXIMO GOMEZ,

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE CUBAN ARMY OF LIBERATION.

*"At the beginning of the present year there called at the door of my humble home in Monte-Cristo an exceptional man, who in life was called José Martí, and who honored me by depositing in my hands the command, the organization and the freedom of the Army of Liberation of Cuba. When at seventy-two years of age I decided to abandon my large family, in whose company I was living calmly and happily; when, in a word, I was embarking from the coast of San Domingo, in company with that great man and general, Borrero, to come back to my idolized Cuba, I could not hide the emotion which took possession of me, nor could I make allusions to the magnitude of the colossal enterprise which I was about to undertake. Educated for the army, and having spent the greater part of my existence on the field of battle, it was not possible for me to ignore the question as to what kind of men would form my troops, nor yet, what kind of an enemy I had to fight, in order to fulfill what I promised on my honorable word: that, if I did not die, I would have Cuba, as soon as possible, among the free nations."*—From the address of Gen. Maximo Gomez, issued last December (see p. 431).

# THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

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NO. 4.

## THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.

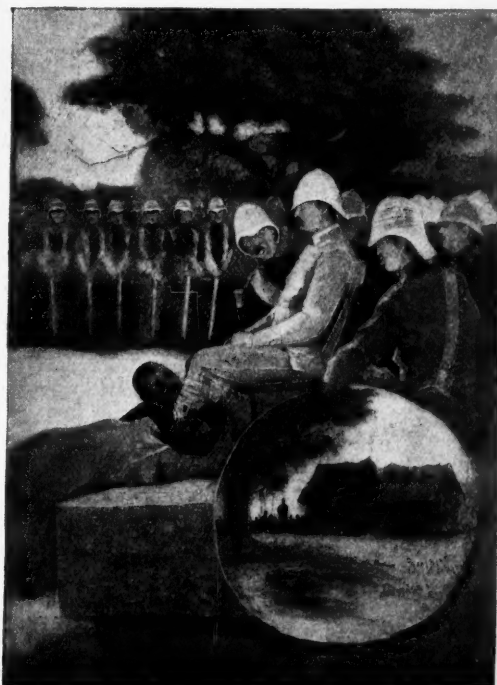


GENERAL DUCHESNE AS A PARISIAN HERO.

*The Drama  
of "Europe  
in Africa."*

The scenes are shifting rapidly in that great drama which we may entitle "Europe in Africa at the End of the Nineteenth Century." Only a few months ago we were following the French in their Madagascar campaign. Now, the Queen of Madagascar is practically as unimportant a personage as the ex-Queen of the Hawaiian Islands. Even the protectorate which the French campaign was waged to maintain is no longer in existence, for France has announced the unqualified annexation of Madagascar to the French colonial empire. General Duchesne has now returned victorious to Paris, and for the present the Madagascar episode is closed. General Duchesne's reception in Paris may be considered as that gentleman's appearance before the footlights, the curtain having been rung down. England's Ashantee expedition, like that of the French in Madagascar, involved great hardship,—not on account of any

fighting that had to be done, but by reason of the dreadful climate and the difficulty of marching through trackless jungles. The Ashantee episode has also passed into history, and the victors have returned to London, where they found public attention so much diverted in other directions as to leave very scant notice for them, as they appeared in their turn to claim applause before the footlights. King Prempeh had bowed down before the officer who represented the majesty of the British Government, and—in the presence of all the British troops on the one side and all the leading men of the Ashantee country on the other—he had prostrated himself in the dust and permitted the British officer to place his boot-heel upon the royal Ashantee neck. We will not allow ourselves for a moment to think that any gallant British soldier could enjoy figuring in a situ-



THE SUBMISSION OF KING PREMPEH.



KING PREMPEH'S MARCH FROM COOMASSIE TO CAPE COAST CASTLE.

ation of that sort; but submission in Ashantee-land must be made in a manner comprehensible to the Ashantee intellect.

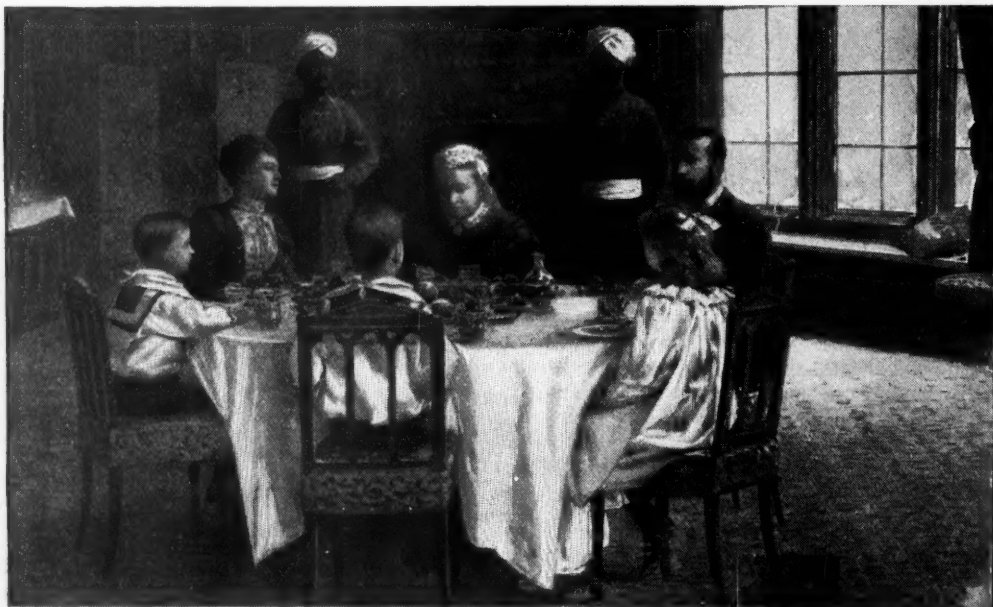
*The Fate of  
Prince Henry.*

The sad thing about the Ashantee expedition, as everybody knows, was the death of Prince Henry of Battenburg, who had married the Princess Beatrice, Queen Victoria's youngest daughter, and who was greatly be-

*The Arrival  
of Dr. Jameson.*

The comparatively small attention attracted in England by the conclusion of the Ashantee expedition and the return of General Sir Francis Scott and his soldiers was due to the fact that something much more stirring had happened elsewhere in Africa. The filibustering expedition led by Dr. Jameson had invaded the Transvaal, had been met and overwhelmingly

loved by the Queen and her household. Prince Henry had begged permission to join the expedition for the sake of the adventures and experiences which it promised. This German nobleman had not, we fear, been commonly estimated at his true value. He was a gentleman of character and worth; whose great usefulness to the Queen was in consequence at once of his ability and of his unselfish acceptance of a somewhat trying and anomalous position as a member of the royal household. The widowed Princess Beatrice, meanwhile, remains her mother's chief confidante and never-failing companion.



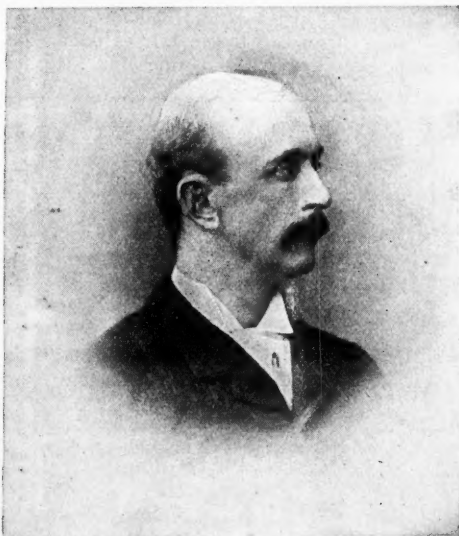
A WINDSOR LUNCHEON,—THE QUEEN WITH THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS HENRY OF BATTENBURG AND THEIR CHILDREN.  
(From a photograph taken by Mary Steen shortly before the Ashantee expedition.)



defeated by President Krüger's forces under General Joubert, and—after much negotiation—Dr. Jameson and his men had been delivered over to the British Government and were on their way to England, there to be tried under the terms of the Foreign Enlistment Act, so-called, for the serious offense of not having succeeded. The arrival of the defeated and indicted Jameson was the occasion for such an outburst of enthusiastic welcome in England as no effort of the government, and no innate sense of prudence or restraint of propriety, could possibly check. The greatest pains had been taken to prevent the public from knowing where Dr. Jameson's ship would land. But nothing could keep the arrival of the South African raiders from taking any other form than that of a wild ovation. No attempt, of course, was made to detain as prisoners the rank



DR. JAMESON'S OVATION AT THE RAILWAY STATION IN LONDON.



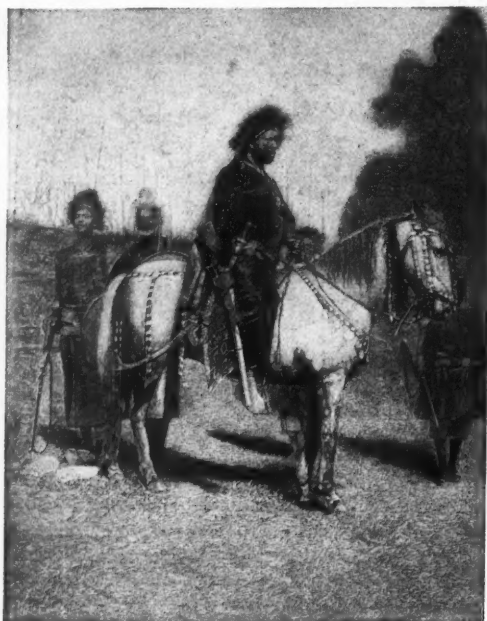
LORD GREY, THE NEW ADMINISTRATOR OF RHODESIA.

and file of Dr. Jameson's men; and these were so much fêted throughout London that hundreds, perhaps thousands, of impostors began to pose in the drinking saloons and places of public resort as veritable Rhodesians who had invaded the Transvaal under "Dr. Jim." Nothing very serious is likely to happen to the gallant Jameson as a result of his trial for breach of the terms of the Foreign Enlistment Act; and it seems quite certain that,

whatever his sentence may be, his motives will have been thought fully patriotic and disinterested, and his position as a British hero will not be questioned.

*Rhodes, Kruger and the Status Quo in South Africa.*

Nor does it now appear that Mr. Cecil Rhodes, who returned to South Africa with such mysterious haste after a few days of equally mysterious consultation in London, is really going to lose much, if any, of his commanding influence in British South African affairs. Lord Grey, who goes out to Africa as the direct representative of the British Colonial office to assume the political and police administration of the great new regions popularly called Rhodesia, is in fact a very particular friend of Mr. Cecil Rhodes, and one who has been from the first identified with the affairs of the British South African Company. Mr. Rhodes' apparent diminution of personal authority is likely to strengthen rather than to weaken his position. As for affairs in the Transvaal itself, everything seems to be in abeyance for the present, with no prospect whatever of any further resort to arms. There is still talk of a journey to London by President Krüger; but the crafty old gentleman is not likely to be in any haste about putting himself in a position which might seem to involve an admission of the British suzerainty. Diplomacy will tide over the present strain, and the healing hand of time will bring about that incorporation of the Transvaal in the British South African Federation which is evidently the only permanent solvent. As for the Uitlanders, doubtless they will obtain most of their desired reforms in the domestic government of the Transvaal, although the reforms would have come more quickly and completely if the Uitlanders had not been so precipitate in their demands. South Africa has had a magnificent advertisement, and the result will be apparent, through the coming five years, in a strong tide of immigration. English will be the language of the whole region.



KING MENELEK OF ABYSSINIA ON HORSEBACK.

*The Newest  
African  
Situation.*

But, for the time being the curtain has fallen upon that South African scene; and Krüger, Jameson, Rhodes, *et al.*, have made their bows and retired. For the curtain has been raised upon a situation far more complex, with a far greater number of actors. These newer events, now occurring and promising to occur, may have consequences more far-reaching than those of any other act that has yet been played in the great drama which we are entitling "Europe in Africa at the Close of the Nineteenth Century." The scene is laid in that region south of Egypt and west of the Red Sea which is traversed by the upper reaches of the Nile and its various branches and tributaries, and in which lie the conflicting claims of four powers, each of which has fighting capacity great enough to command unusual respect. Two of these powers are solely and distinctly African, and they are the only native powers now remaining in Africa which have any organized fighting ability. Of the other two governments involved, one is acting directly and avowedly as a great European power, while the other, though as yet participating somewhat indirectly, is also present in her capacity as a great European state.

*Two Militant  
African  
Powers.*

One of the two native African powers is the ancient kingdom of Abyssinia,—the oldest, fiercest, and most effective organized element in the vast population of the Dark Continent,—and the other power is the empire of the Mahdi, the newest but none the less the most

formidable politico-military organization to be found anywhere to-day outside of Europe, with the exception of Japan and the possible exception of Abyssinia. It has within a few days been stated by Mr. Curzon, the British Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs (who always now speaks in the House of Commons for the foreign department), that the Mahdi and his dervishes represent a fighting force of not less than 300,000 men. The effective army of the Abyssinians,—not merely the force that might in an emergency be put under arms, but the force to-day actually in the field under command of King Menelek,—is said to be not less than 100,000 men, supplied with late patterns of repeating rifles. These two forces,—one of which (the Mahdi and his men) represents the fiercest conceivable revival in the Arab breast of Moslem fanaticism, while the other (King Menelek and his vassal lords and chieftains of the provinces) represents a people who, having espoused Judaism in the times of King Solomon, were converted to Christianity some fifteen hundred years ago,—have not hitherto been working in co-operation.

As a matter of tradition and history, lo these many centuries, the Abyssinians, in their highlands east of the Blue Nile, and the more or less nomadic Mahommedan Arabs in the Soudan west of Abyssinia, have engaged in strife and contention on the border line. But it is





TAUTI,  
Queen of Shoa and Empress of Abyssinia.



MENELEK,  
King of Shoa and Emperor of Abyssinia.

not impossible that circumstances will soon bring these two fighting races, one Moslem and the other Christian, into a scheme of military co-operation. They may conclude to make common cause against Italy, which is encroaching upon Abyssinia, and against England, which—acting at once as the friend and ally of Italy and as the receiver-general of Egypt—is now moving upon Dongola, between the fourth and fifth of the Nile cataracts, as if it were the intention to recover from the Mahdi the provinces which had been held for some years as tributary to Egypt. Those provinces were known as the Egyptian Soudan, and they were finally closed to the outward world with the massacre of the Egyptian army led by the brave English General Hicks in 1882, followed by the events which led to the death of General Gordon at Khartoum and the retreat of General Wolsley's column, which in 1885 undertook the fruitless expedition for the relief of Gordon.

*Abyssinia, Egypt, and Erytrea.* In order to connect the thrilling events of the period 1880-85 with those of 1895-96, a word must be said about the circumstances under which Italy became involved in the great African drama in which the Italian Kingdom is at this moment playing the most conspicuous rôle. England, it must be

remembered, had, several years before, through the circumstances of Arabi Pasha's rebellion, fought a campaign in lower Egypt and occupied that country. The Egyptian policy had become, therefore, entirely submissive to British dictation. It was now the judgment of England that Egypt must abandon the upper Nile and her great Soudanese provinces (which, after all, had never been really Egyptianized). While England for her own purposes was desirous of retaining the Red Sea coast as far southward as the useful coaling port of Suakim, she had no desire longer to maintain on behalf of Egypt any claim to that coast strip



DEATH OF HICKS PASHA IN 1882, FIGHTING THE DERVISHES.  
From "Fire and Sword in the Sudan." (See book notices, page 499.)

along the lower part of the Red Sea known as Erytreia, and spelled in a great variety of ways. Now it happens that this coast line abuts Abyssinia, and constitutes Abyssinia's only access to the outer world. It has from time immemorial been claimed by the Abyssinians as an essential part of their country. Topographically, however, it is quite distinct; for the region known as Abyssinia proper is a great plateau, surrounded by almost inaccessible mountains, and thus lifted as a table-land to a height some fourteen thousand feet above the level of the sea. Access to this plateau is gained only through narrow passes and defiles which can be easily guarded. In their highlands, the Abyssinians have been able, through many centuries, to maintain their independence. Their vigor has always, doubtless, been due in no small degree to the superior climate of their lofty and rugged homeland. It happens that this low-lying coast strip of Erytreia was also for a considerable period claimed by Egypt, under those territorial assumptions which the Khedive Ismael asserted over areas so many times more extensive than Egypt proper. When, therefore, British policy ordained that Egypt should give up its attempt to hold the vast south-lying Soudanese regions, where the Mahdi and his dervishes were in unassailable possession, it was also decided to give up any further claim to the Erytrean coast.

*How Italy  
Became  
Involved.*

And now Italy enters the situation. The Italian Kingdom had been straining every nerve to gain recognition as one of the great powers. This point of ambition, on the part of the Italian King—vanity, some men call it,—had at length been attained, by virtue of Italy's admission to the alliance between the two Kaisers, which now became the Dreibund or Triple Alliance. Inasmuch as colonial expansion seemed to be the order of the day, and the other great powers had been securing their so-called "spheres of influence" in Africa, Italy also desired to try her hand in the game of African colonization and development. This happened to suit England's purposes particularly well; for between England and Italy there had long been a more than friendly understanding, and England was anxious to sustain Italy's position in the Mediterranean, while Italy as a neighbor in the Red Sea was eminently to be desired. Thus, as a distinguished Englishman puts it, the British Government was quite ready to give away what did not belong to it, and the Italian Government on its part was glad to occupy the port of Massowah in 1885. Possession of this port and the adjacent coast was disputed by the dervishes; but they were driven back, and the Italy colony at Massowah became a settled fact. Whereupon Italy soon began to extend her possessions inland, and to consider the whole great country of Abyssinia as belonging within the Italian sphere of influence. It was hard for the looker-on to understand what possible compensation Italy could ever gain. But her African policy was steadily pushed forward.

*Troubles  
with  
Menelek.*

This led to conflicts with the Abyssinians. After the death of King John, fighting the dervishes in the year 1890, the Abyssinians had seemed to be falling apart into their constituent provinces and subdivisions, under the rule of many independent feudal chiefs. Under these circumstances, the Italians were disposed to think that the extension of a protectorate over the whole country could be readily managed. The motive of opposition to Italy, however, gradually reunited the country, and Menelek, one of the chief provincial lords, claiming direct lineal descent—as all the Abyssinian rulers have always claimed—from King Solomon and the Queen of Sheba, was able to gain the consent of his rivals to the assumption of military and political leadership. He is now the recognized king of the country. After a considerable period of cursory warfare, the Italians several years ago made a treaty with Menelek, about the terms of which the two parties have since found themselves in very radical disagreement. The Italians claimed that the treaty gave them control over all the foreign relations of Abyssinia, and therefore constituted essentially a protectorate. But the Abyssinians declared that the Italians were guilty of attempted trickery, and that they never had intended to sacrifice their independence. This situation led to last year's determined organization, on the part of the Italians, of a great military expedition to subdue Abyssinia. They seem altogether to have underestimated the task.

*Menelek's  
Great  
Preparations.*

They had evidently thought that 25,000 or 30,000 European troops would be easily a match for all the Abyssinians who could be brought into the field. They did not seem for a moment to have appreciated the fact that the Abyssinians were being drilled by European officers, and supplied with European rifles and machine guns. For some time past there has been, on the part of the high ecclesiastics of the Russian Church, a more or less secret and mysterious intercourse with the prelates of the ancient Church of Abyssinia. It would seem that there has resulted such an understanding as to have attached the Abyssinian Church to the Orthodox Greek Church of Russia. Abyssinian ecclesiastical deputations have visited St. Petersburg and Moscow, while Russian deputations have visited Abyssinia. There seems now to be little reason to doubt the general truthfulness of the report that, under cover of all this ecclesiastical negotiation, there was being arranged a political and military understanding by virtue of which Russian and French officers have drilled Menelek's troops, and Russian enterprise has supplied modern munitions of war.

*The Crushing  
Defeat at  
Adowa.*

The newspapers have made a familiar story of the crushing disaster that befell the Italian army in the early days of this past month. In December, as our readers will remember, a small column of Italian troops had been





MARQUIS DI RUDINI, NEW ITALIAN PREMIER.

cut off, surrounded, and annihilated. In January, the Italian garrison had been driven from Makaleh. Preparations were accordingly made for a much more formidable advance. General Baldissera held the superior command, with General Baratieri as the most important of the dozen other Italian generals who had joined the forces in Erytre. General Baratieri was leading some 15,000 troops, and had taken position at Adowa, where he was expected to await the arrival of General Baldissera with reinforcements. For reasons which the court-martial of the disgraced Baratieri will eventually make more clear, an engagement was precipitated before the arrival of Baldissera. This was on Sunday, March 1. The result was an overwhelming defeat for the Italians, whose losses exceeded three thousand men, including a great number of officers. In all the long story of Europe's attempt to subdue Africa, no such single military disaster had overtaken European soldiery. Italy's whole army was left in danger.

*Agitation in Italy.* The effect upon Europe was most profound and startling. Italy seemed on the verge of revolution. There was rioting from Milan to Naples and Palermo, and the resignation of the ministry was of course inevitable. The Abyssinian campaign, it would seem, had been no favorite project of Premier Crispi's; but his ministry had to be sacrificed, nevertheless. Even the throne itself seemed for a few days to be tottering. The Marquis di Rudini, a veteran statesman of much experience in office, was able to form a new ministry; and, after much secret consultation with the foreign offices of Germany, Austria, and England, it was concluded not to abandon the African project, but to keep a firm front in Erytre, while endeavoring to negotiate a peace with Menelek that would save Italian honor. It must be borne in mind that the moment had arrived when, in accordance with the original terms of the Triple Alliance, Italy must either give notice of withdrawal from her arrangement with Germany and Austria, or else, by omission to give the required notice, remain in the Dreibund for another term of years. Prime Minister Rudini has not given the notice, and the Triple Alliance will therefore hold together.

*England Supports Italy.* The opportunity had come, meanwhile, for England to disclose her intimate relationship with Italy; and in behalf of the Salisbury government, Mr. George Curzon, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, announced in the House of Commons the fact of an alliance between England and Italy, while disclosing the government's plan for coming to Italy's aid in Africa. Mr. Curzon pointed out the fact that Abyssinian success would unquestionably increase the restlessness of the Mahdi and his dervishes; and that unless the British in their capacity as occupants of Egypt should take an aggressive stand, there was real danger of an Arab invasion which might extend even to Cairo.



THE DEFEATED GENERAL BARATIERI.

The British Government had decided, therefore, to start an expedition composed of Egyptian troops to occupy Dongola, and there to await developments. The expedition was to be accompanied by perhaps two thousand British soldiers, and plans were to be perfected for the prompt dispatch of reinforcements from India, consisting of native Indian regiments, if such a movement should seem necessary.

*Russia  
Rewards  
Menelek.*

The Triple Alliance evidently desires that Italian prestige should not be destroyed; and England's readiness to help Italy indirectly has had the approval of Germany. This seems to have sufficed to restore, to some extent, the good relations between London and Berlin, which the Transvaal incident had so rudely disturbed. Meanwhile the Russian Czar showed his sentiments in no ambiguous fashion, by conferring upon King Menelek of Abyssinia the order of the Grand Cordon of St. George, the highest military decoration in the gift of the Czar,—as if expressly to reward him for the defeat and humiliation of the Italians.

*France  
Denounces  
British Policy.*

The position of France, moreover, has also been expressed in the most emphatic terms. The French Government and the Parisian press hold that the Soudan expedition of the Anglo-Egyptian troops has no other real motive except the making of an excuse for the indefinite postponement of England's withdrawal from the occupation of Egypt. The tone of the French press, fully sustained by the sentiments of Prime Minister Bourgeois and his Foreign Minister, Berthelot, is menacing in the extreme. If for a few days the Transvaal incident seemed to threaten a war between England and Germany, the situation in Abyssinia and the Eastern Soudan has contained a far more serious menace to the peace of Europe, inasmuch as every one of the great powers has been affected, either directly or indirectly.

*An Eventful  
Future in  
Prospect.*

It would be useless to attempt to anticipate the events that the immediate future holds in store. Slatin Pasha, an officer in the old Egyptian army, who escaped only last year from his long period of captivity with the Mahdi, has brought out a book (see our notices of new books, page 499) which the new situation renders exceedingly important. Slatin shows the derishes to be in very formidable fighting mood and condition; and it is not impossible that they may attempt the conquest of Egypt. However bitterly France may reproach England for her perfidy in delaying the evacuation of Egypt, the facts remain that Egypt has never been so prosperous, contented, and well-governed as now. The finances have been so well managed under Lord Cromer's supervision that the Egyptian budget this year shows a considerable surplus. It is out of this prosperous Egyptian treasury that the money must come to pay for the expedition to Dongola. It is reported that the

Khedive is by no means pleased with the English plans in upper Egypt, and that he has secretly incited France to make protest.

*The Conversion  
of Boris of  
Bulgaria.*

It is not in Abyssinia alone that Russia has been gaining an ascendant influence through the entering wedge of ecclesiastical politics. The death of Stambuloff marked the practical conclusion of nearly twenty years of endeavor on Russia's part to bring Bulgaria into perfect harmony with Russian policy. The final step, however, has been taken in the conversion of Prince Boris, the heir apparent of Bulgaria, from the Roman Catholic to the Greek Orthodox faith. Inasmuch as Boris is a mere infant, his religious mutation is not to be attributed to any profound change of conviction. The ceremony of his baptism was studiously carried out as one of the most striking and gorgeous public events in the recent history of Europe. His father, Prince Ferdinand, who has for so many years been trying in vain to obtain Russia's recognition of the validity of his title to the Bulgarian throne, is also said to be on the point of abandoning the Roman Catholic Church in favor of the Greek Orthodox. The Bulgarian Church itself, of course, forms a national and territorial division of the great Eastern or Greek Orthodox Church; and it is appropriate enough that little Boris,—born with the expectancy of ruling over the



PRINCE FERDINAND OF BULGARIA.



PRINCE BORIS.

Bulgarian principality,—should belong to the national church. As for Ferdinand himself, the change is a matter of politics pure and simple. It signifies, undoubtedly, the final determination of Bulgaria to abandon the especial friendship of Austria in favor of a submissive and unquestioning alliance with Russia. Doubtless the coronation of the Czar, which is to occur with magnificent ceremonies a few days hence, will be followed very soon by the formal entry of Prince Ferdinand into the communion of the Eastern Church, as prefacing his full recognition on Russia's part as lawful prince of Bulgaria. Thus Russia will have made another very valuable move in the long, cautious game of her approach upon Constantinople.

*Russia and the Armenian Intervention.* Russian influence, meanwhile, with the Turkish Sultan seems to be completely dominant; and this has meant the failure of any concerted European action on behalf of the wretched Armenians. Mr. Stead sends us, in the following paragraphs, the whole truth in a nutshell as to the recent diplomacy of England and Russia relative to Turkey's treatment of her Armenian subjects:

"The miserable and shocking story of Armenia, now fully before the world, is a terrible warning as to the danger of what may be described as non-effective intervention. England, by intermeddling most foolishly at the time of the Crimean war, and most criminally in 1878, undertook voluntarily certain obligations to the unfortunate Christians who

are subject to the Sultan. These moral responsibilities—recognized rather than asserted in two treaties and one convention—placed us (the English) under the strongest possible obligation to protect the Armenians from massacre. We set out, in company with France and Russia, to protect them. France, Russia, and England combined had certainly sufficient force at their disposal to secure their protection, and at the beginning of our intervention we assumed that we were not only prepared to talk, but to act. No sooner, however, did matters come to a crisis than it was discovered that Russia had the strongest objection to any exercise of force



THE EMPEROR FRANCIS JOSEPH OF AUSTRIA,  
Who has had a busy month with Triple Alliance affairs.

which might have involved her in war; therefore our intervention could not go beyond diplomatic representations. When a drunken costermonger is dancing on his prostrate wife, it may be a wise thing to leave him alone, or it may be a wise thing to knock him down, but what is never a wise thing is to aggravate him to the uttermost by word and gesture without taking some means to rescue his wife from his clutches, for in those circumstances the man inevitably takes all the more out of his wife, as this serves him at once as a protest against your interference, and as a way of soothing his perturbed feelings. This course, of all others most foolish, seems to be that to which we have been driven in Turkey. We have done nothing whatever to rescue the Armenians, while we have aggravated the Turks, by our moral lectures and barren threats, to show us what they could do to spite us and punish our *protégés*. It is very bad for the Armenians and humiliating for us. What we have done in Armenia, the United States seem as if they were about to do in Cuba. It is a poor look-out for the Cubans.

*Russia's  
Attitude  
Explained.*

"The publication of the British Blue Book on Armenia places beyond all doubt the fact that Prince Lobanoff objected from the first to any armed intervention in the affairs of Turkey. This policy, on the face of it, appears in such striking contrast to the course taken by Russia in 1876, that it should have elicited much adverse comment; but as Madame Novikoff pointed out in an extremely pertinent article in the *Daily News*, Russia was under no delusions as to what is possible. The Armenians could be protected by a Russian occupation, but this occupation was barred out by the treaty of Berlin and the Anglo-Turkish Convention. Until the Anglo-Turkish Convention was publicly abrogated, the Emperor could not contemplate a Russian occupation of Armenia without having to face the menace of war with England. If the Liberals had been in office, Russia might have chanced this. But it is another thing when they find Lord Rosebery superseded by the very man who signed the convention, and whose one conspicuous achievement in foreign policy was the mutilation of the treaty of San Stephano. Nothing short of a European mandate and the formal abrogation of the Anglo-Turkish Convention could have induced Russia to take the arduous and odious police duty of pacifying Armenia; but neither the one nor the other was forthcoming. Under those circumstances, the only hope of getting anything done for the wretched Armenians was through the Sultan, and Russia accordingly, instead of bullying a sovereign whom they were not in a position to coerce, preferred to make friends with him—for that, at least, would not tend to inflame his fury against the races prostrate at his feet. No one, said the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, could more clearly than himself perceive the horrors of the situation, nor feel more acutely the bitterness of the incapacity

of Europe to ameliorate it. In that brief, pregnant, terrible sentence, as Lord Rosebery rightly called it, we have the declared abrogation of Europe in the affairs of the Ottoman Empire. That is the outcome of attempting to moralize the Bengal tiger by leaving him free to roam where he will, in the hope that you will reduce him to a herbivorous diet by perpetually pulling his whiskers and twisting his tail. Thus the 'Shadow of God,' who reigns at Stamboul, at this moment laughs in the face of Europe, and by continually repeated massacre demonstrates our impotence to secure reform."

*The Session  
of Parli-  
ament.*

The session of Parliament has not accomplished notable results; in that respect being like the present session of our own Congress. Mr. Balfour has secured the adoption by the House of Commons of some new rules reforming the method of voting the annual appropriation bills. The appearance of Mr. John Dillon as the new leader of the Irish party in the House of Commons has been, perhaps, the chief parliamentary event. Mr. Justin McCarthy was altogether tired of a position to which he had never aspired; and when he insisted upon the acceptance of his resignation, Mr. Sexton was elected to succeed him. But Mr. Sexton not only refused to accept the leadership, but also resigned his seat in Parliament. Mr. John Dillon was the next choice; and his success or failure will perhaps depend chiefly upon the extent



JOHN DILLON, M. P., THE NEW IRISH LEADER.





JUSTIN M'CARTHY, M.P.

to which Mr. Healy may choose either to help or to hinder. Several recent bye elections have resulted favorably to the Liberals, the most important of these being the one which has returned Mr. John Morley to his seat, vacant for a time, on the front Opposition bench.

*The English and American Naval Programmes.*

The tremendous new naval programme which Mr. Goschen announced in the House of Commons, speaking in his capacity as First Lord of the Admiralty, was accepted with practical unanimity by the whole House without regard to party. British finances are prosperous, and a hundred million dollars is about to be invested in new ships. This great naval scheme makes our own new policy seem small—although the decision at Washington in favor of six or eight new battle

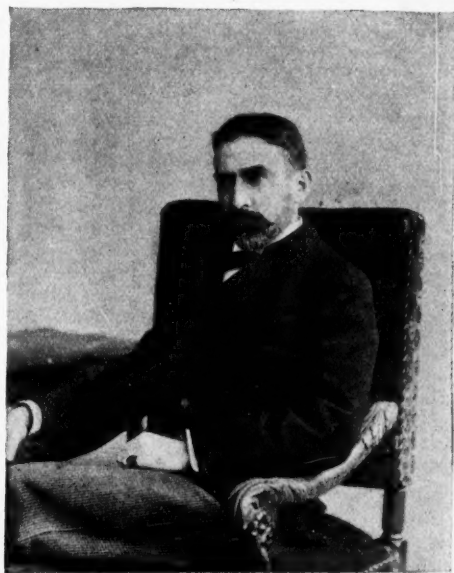


SIR FREDERICK POLLOCK,  
Who prepared British case in Venezuelan dispute.

ships, to cost from \$20,000,000 to \$25,000,000, would look pretty large but for the comparison with England's gigantic appropriation for new ships enough to form a large navy in themselves. We may venture to predict with confidence, as well as to hope with much earnestness, that these new British and American floating fortresses will never have occasion to be used against each other. Recent discussions have only tended to make clearer the closeness of the Anglo-American family tie, and the impossibility of war. In England, the arbitration movement is making good headway; and we have elsewhere the pleasure of reporting very fully the great London meeting held in this last month, with its marvelous expressions of good-will to America on the part of England's greatest men.

*A Further Word about the Venezuela Question.*

The British newspapers have adopted the most friendly and fraternal tone toward the United States, and the public opinion of England is overwhelmingly strong in favor of such a settlement of the Venezuela question as shall fully satisfy the American people that England desires nothing but her honest due, and that she has no objection what-



MR. S. MALLET-PREVOST, OF NEW YORK,  
Secretary of the Washington Venezuela Commission.

ever to an arbitration of the Venezuela difficulty upon any just and reasonable plan. A precise solution has not yet been discovered, but negotiations for a resumption of diplomatic relations between Great Britain and Venezuela are said to be hopefully pending, with the prospect that the Yuruan incident will be settled in a mutually satisfactory manner.

These two steps once taken, it ought not to be difficult to proceed with a plan for the final settlement of the boundary dispute. A good deal of dissatisfaction has been expressed with the manner in which Sir Frederick Pollock has prepared the Blue Book containing the British case *in re* the disputed Guiana territory.

*American Interest in the Cuban War.* While Europe has been absorbed with the situation in Abyssinia and the Soudan, the United States has been giving a like attention to the affairs of revolted Cuba. The great difficulty has been to know the facts of the Cuban case, and to set such facts as are known in their right proportions and relations. We have secured from Mr. Murat, Halstead for this number of the REVIEW a survey of the Cuban contest which seems to us at once the most comprehensive and the most trustworthy that has, as yet, been provided for American readers. At Washington, the interest in the Cubans and their struggle took the form of resolutions in the House and in the Senate, expressing the opinion that all the circumstances make it right and proper that the United States should acknowledge the belligerency of the Cuban insurgents. Such resolutions were passed by the Senate on February 28, and by the House on March 2. Differences in the wording of the resolutions made necessary a conference which resulted in the acceptance by the conferees of the House resolu-

tions meant nothing essentially different from those which the Senate had already passed by a nearly unanimous vote, there was now a disposition on the part of the Senate to proceed more cautiously. The chief opposition to the resolutions was led by Senator



Drawn by Brisley, of St. Paul. See p. 414.

Hale, of Maine, who found a strong supporter in Senator Hoar of Massachusetts. It was indirectly made known that President Cleveland and Secretary Olney considered that any recognition of the Cuban patriots, —whether as a belligerent state or as an independent state, —was a matter belonging properly to the executive department of the government, and one in which Congress ought not to assume the initiative. The principal speakers in favor of the passage of the resolutions were Senators Sherman, Morgan, Davis, and Lodge. Upon this Cuban question party lines in Congress have been almost entirely obliterated. The country at large has not been able to follow the subtle questions raised in the discussion, and very few people seem to understand what practical consequences would result from the recognition by the United States of the belligerency of the revolutionists.

*What Should We Do?* The calmer opinion has seemed to be, —even among men heartily desirous of the complete success of the Cuban cause, —that Congress ought not to have attempted to force the hands of the President and Secretary Olney, but ought to have allowed the administration to take the lead. Senator Allen introduced an amendment boldly declaring that the United States should at once recognize the independence of Cuba; and his substitute was not without a considerable senatorial support. Lamentable as the war in Cuba certainly is, the wisest course for the United States to pursue is a question about which men may hold very



Photo by Bell.

SENATOR HALE, OF MAINE.

tions. These were accordingly reported to the Senate. But considerable doubt had meanwhile arisen as to the wisdom of any such action on the part of Congress; and although the House resolu-

different opinions. It seems to us very improbable that Spain can ever permanently subdue the island. This being the case, it is a thousand pities that Spain should bankrupt herself and continue to devastate Cuba, while inflicting great incidental harm upon the commerce of the United States, all for a hopeless cause in a spirit of false pride. If only some delicate and accomplished diplomacy could persuade Spain to sell Cuba to the Cubans under a United States guarantee, the bargain would be an honorable and just one to each of the three participants concerned. There are those who believe that, quite apart from selfish interests, it must soon become the duty of the United States to interfere by force in Cuba, on the broad grounds of humanity, to bring to an end a senseless and devastating war, which is constituting an intolerable public nuisance off our very coasts. But such is the infuriated condition of the Spanish mind that such intervention would surely mean a stubborn though hopeless war on Spain's part against the United States.

*Spanish Feeling  
against  
Americans.*

The resolutions and speeches at Washington on the subject of Cuba stirred up so much feeling against the United States in Spain that the Spanish Government had its hands fully occupied for a good many days in suppressing mobs. The conduct of the university students at Madrid, Cadiz, and Barcelona was of so disorderly a nature that the universities were per-

emptorily closed, and will remain in a state of suspended animation for some time to come. The public burning of American flags, or their trampling in the dust under the feet of angry mobs, has been quite the regular proceeding in all parts of Spain; and nothing but great vigilance on the part of the authorities has prevented the mobbing of the American legation, and several consulates, from going so far as violence to the persons of our representatives. It is much to be regretted that all this feeling against



SEÑOR CANOVAS DEL CASTILLO,  
Prime Minister of Spain.



By courtesy of the Journal.

MR. HALSTEAD EMBARKING FOR CUBA.

the United States was so needlessly aroused. No possible benefit can result from the outburst of Spanish wrath against America. Although some of the senatorial speeches were so excessively uncomplimentary to Spain, and although every one in the United States has a very bad opinion of Spanish methods in the government of Cuba, it is not true that there has been any feeling whatever in the United States of hostility toward Spain or the Spanish people. With much sympathy for the Cuban people, and much disapproval of the policy of the Spanish Government, there has been no unfriendliness toward the Spanish people. The young students in several American colleges who have, as a mere frolic, indulged in the burning of Spanish flags, have been guilty of a very objectionable sort of folly. Their behavior has been worth notice only because of the danger that it would lead to a misconception of American sentiment in Spain and Europe.

*Give Diplomacy  
One More  
Chance.*

The policy of Prime Minister Canovas del Castillo has been most anxiously conciliatory toward the United States; and by his orders the authorities in Spain and also in Cuba are making strenuous exertions to guard against any offenses against American citizens which might precipitate hostilities, or form an excuse for active intervention in Cuba on the part of the United States. England and the German and Austrian Kaisers are helping Italy to tide over her frightful financial distress; but excepting for some promised assistance from Parisian bankers, Spain can see nothing to save her treasury from the bankruptcy that seems well-nigh inevitable, if the Cuban trouble should continue much longer. We hear very little about our Minister at the Spanish court, Mr. Hannis Taylor; but he is known to be a gentleman of eminent talents and great learning, and it is not impossible that he may yet be able to accomplish some noteworthy diplomatic feat that will open the way to a peaceful settlement of the questions between Spain and Cuba. Señor Canovas is so reasonable a man, and one whose friendship for the United States has these many years been so well known, that it is not too much to hope there may still be found some solution through courteous negotiations.

*Politics and  
the Money  
Question.*

Congress has disposed of nearly all the appropriation bills; and inasmuch as new legislation affecting the revenues and the currency is impossible, there is little to stand in the way of that early adjournment which Speaker Reed is evidently trying to bring about. The interest in the money question has, during the past month, been diverted from Congressional halls to presidential candidates and state conventions. The Republicans of Ohio, who have selected their McKinley delegates for the St. Louis convention, have adopted a money plank of the most Delphic ambiguity. It is not fortunate for Mr. McKinley that his Ohio friends should have promulgated this absurd utterance, which has not even the merit of being ingenious. Mr. McKinley himself, so far as can be understood, believes in the plan of international bimetallism, but is not in favor of free silver coinage by the United States alone. The Iowa money plank, adopted by the friends of Mr. Allison, is ingenious and conciliatory, but it cannot be interpreted as favorable to the position of the free silver advocates. The New York Republicans will, of course, have made it more unambiguously certain that they stand upon the gold basis.

*The Presidential  
Candidates.*

Mr. Platt as chief of the New York Republican organization has not succeeded in securing a body of delegates unanimously in favor of Governor Levi P. Morton's presidential candidacy. Several of the anti-Platt delegates are well-known supporters of Mr. McKinley. It is evident that Mr. McKinley is to be the choice on first ballot of a large plurality of the St. Louis

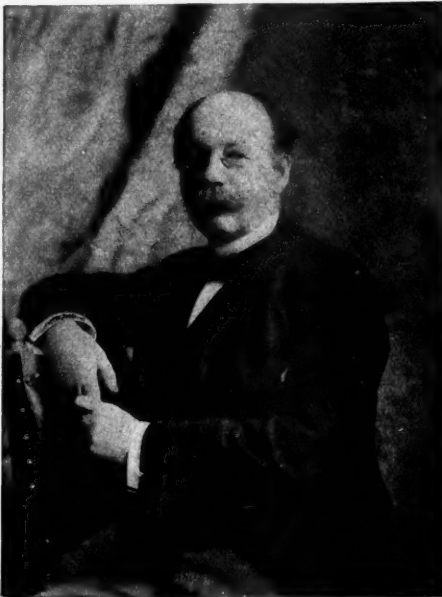


MR. HANNIS TAYLOR, OF ALABAMA, U. S. MINISTER TO SPAIN.

convention, while Mr. Allison seems to be a general favorite as second choice. Mr. Reed will have positive strength in New England, and will very likely inherit most of the Morton and Quay support after those two gentlemen have received the empty honor of a complimentary vote on the early ballots from their respective New York and Pennsylvania phalanxes. However the politicians may be shaping their plans, the Republican voters of the country are as yet aware of only three national candidates, and those are Mr. Reed, Mr. Allison, and Mr. McKinley. The Democratic situation has not been so much discussed, although it now begins to seem likely that Mr. Carlisle, Secretary of the Treasury, may receive the united support of the so-called "sound money" Democrats. The international bimetalists may justly claim, in view of recent discussions in Austria, England, and elsewhere, that even if there be no immediate prospect of success, the subject is very much alive in Europe, and is certain to command a great deal of attention within the next year or two. But American feeling begins to crystallize strongly around the two extreme views, and the coming campaign is going to be waged with silver men on one side and gold men on the other. International bimetalism will not be a practical enough rallying ground to satisfy the demands of any large section of the American community. Both schools of monetary theory are organizing for a mortal combat, and care little for the names Republican or Democrat.



*The New York Liquor Law.* The most important action taken by any of the state legislatures that have been sitting this year, was the passage at Albany of the so-called Raines bill. This measure completely revolutionizes the method of dealing with the liquor traffic in the State of New York.



HON. J. B. THACHER, MAYOR OF ALBANY.

The bill does away with the local excise boards which have had discretionary power in the matter of granting licenses, and substitutes a liquor-seller's tax for the old-fashioned license. It makes the business of liquor-selling free to anyone who pays the tax, so long as he is not a violator of those parts of the law which regulate the business. The tax is fixed at \$800 for a saloon-keeper in New York and Brooklyn, and the amount is graded down, in accordance with a classified arrangement, for places of smaller population. The Sunday closing feature of the old statute is not modified. The administration of the law is confided to an appointive State officer, under whom provision is made for a large number of State inspectors and sub-inspectors. The proceeds of the new tax on liquor-selling are to be divided between the State treasury and the municipal and local treasuries. The bill was forced through the legislature as a Republican caucus measure, under the personal direction of Mr. Thomas Platt. The opposition to it came from a great variety of quarters. The predominant sentiment of most of the large cities and towns of the State was strongly antagonistic to the measure. This sentiment was expressed on March 18 by the Mayors of nearly all the important cities of the

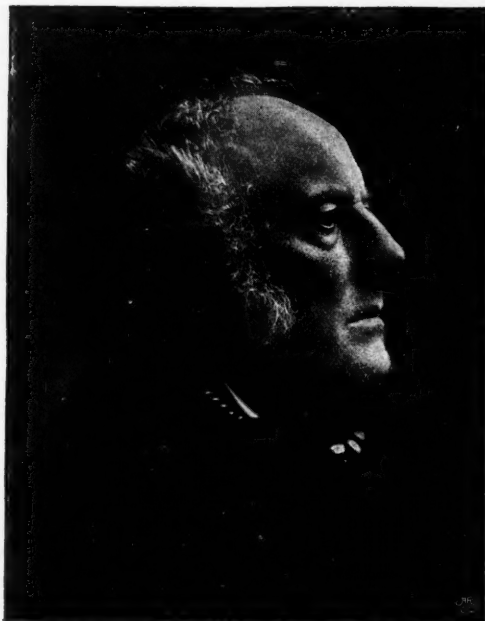
State (New York and Brooklyn, however, not being represented), who appeared personally at the invitation of Governor Morton to present reasons why in their judgment the Governor ought to veto the bill. This opposition of the cities was led and organized by the Hon. John Boyd Thacher, Mayor of the city of Albany, who made a powerful argument against the act, urging its inconsistency with the new constitution, its financial injustice to the cities, and its mischievous violation of the principle of municipal home-rule. The bill was still in the Governor's hands when this number of the REVIEW went to press,—the supposition being that the Governor would sanction the measure. In case the Raines bill should go into effect, the immediate result doubtless would be a very material reduction of the number of saloons in the towns and cities of the State. That part of the bill which provides for a body of State inspectors is roundly denounced by the leaders of civil service reform in New York as an invention for the sole purpose of political spoils.

*The Recent Kentucky Crisis.*

The whole country was relieved when, on March 17, the Kentucky Legislature was obliged to adjourn for the reason that the session had reached its full constitutional length. The proceedings of the session from beginning to end offered such an exhibition of partisan and factional violence and rancor as must for a long time to come be remembered to the discredit of the commonwealth of Kentucky. The whole session had been spent in a fruitless effort to elect a United States Senator. When adjournment came, the ordinary revenue and appropriation bills had not been passed. For a number of weeks everybody in or about the State House had been carrying weapons; and bloodshed seemed likely to occur at any moment. The Republican branch of the legislature having adopted the plan of increasing its strength in joint assembly by expelling an opponent or two, the Democratic branch instantly retaliated in kind. It would be tedious and superfluous to recount the details of the miserable strife which kept excitement at high pitch for days and weeks. Governor Bradley at length called out several companies of state troops to maintain the peace; and although his conduct was criticised as an executive interference with the rights and privileges of the legislative department of the government, it is the general opinion outside of Kentucky that his conduct was prudent, sensible and praiseworthy. This opinion was offered alike by Democratic and Republican newspapers. Thus Senator Blackburn's successor has not yet been chosen, and that redoubtable advocate of free silver will have another chance, in the next legislature, to fight for his seat. The Kentucky fiasco gives special point to the report made on March 20 by a committee of the United States Senate favoring the election of Senators by popular vote.

*In Various  
Legislatures.*

The Legislature of Ohio has among the members of its upper branch one of the sons of President Garfield. The stringent Corrupt-Practices Act which the Legislature of Ohio has now passed, and which Governor Bushnell has signed, was prepared and introduced by State-Senator James R. Garfield. The creditable appearance in our public life of the son of the lamented Garfield is an incident that appeals strongly to American sentiment. The Legislature of Iowa has, after much discussion, enacted a very severe anti-cigarette bill, and has refused to submit the question of prohibition of the liquor traffic to another vote of the people. The Legislature of Maryland has sadly disappointed the reasonable expectation of reformers by its failure to support the Mayor of Baltimore in his contest against a merely partisan and spoilsman's use of the recent Republican victory. The New Jersey Legislature deserves credit for passing a bill which will preserve the Hudson Palisades. These were being mutilated by quarrymen. Their preservation is an exceedingly generous and public-spirited act on the part of New Jersey, for the very obvious reason that they are only visible from the New York side of the river, and therefore lend their scenic charms wholly to the people of another state. As for the State of New York, it has a scenic problem of its own to settle in the contest which is now becoming an active one between the friends of the Niagara State Park, who wish the glory of the great cataract preserved, and the private interests

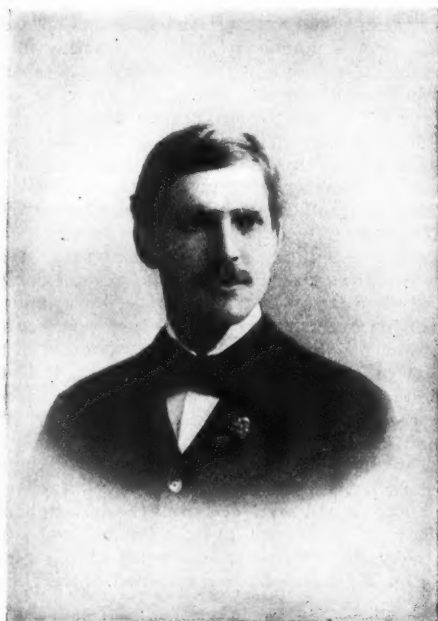


(Photographed in February, 1896, by Russell & Sons, London.)  
SIR JOHN E. MILLAIS, BART., P.R.A.

that are concerned with immense projects for the utilization of the Niagara water power and its electrical transmission.

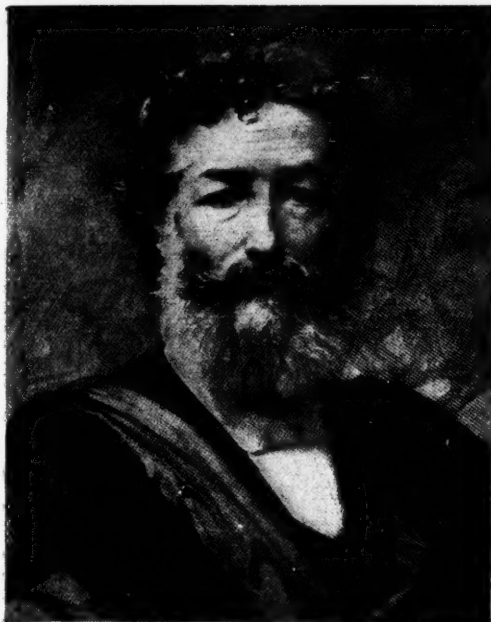
*Art and  
Education in  
England.*

The election of Sir John Millais as president of the Royal Academy, to succeed the late Sir Frederick Leighton, is unanimously approved in England. British progress in things artistic and esthetic has been very marked during the past decade. A new step has just now been taken by virtue of a resolution passed by the House of Commons which calls for the opening of public art galleries and museums to Sunday visitors. This Sunday opening movement, which a few years ago would have been bitterly opposed by the leaders of religious opinion in England, has at length been successful, practically by common consent. The bishops of the Established Church, the principal exponents of the Nonconformist denominations, and the Catholics as represented by Cardinal Vaughan, have become convinced of the desirability of allowing the working masses of the people to see the treasures of the National Gallery, the South Kensington Museums, the British Museum, and the other great public collections, on the one leisure day of the week. The educational value of this concession to public opinion can hardly be overestimated. The liberalizing tendency of the times has also been illustrated in the renewed agitation, which promises to be ultimately successful, for the conferring of degrees upon women by the ancient universities of Oxford and Cambridge.



(Photograph by Decker, Cleveland.)

STATE SENATOR JAMES R. GARFIELD, OF OHIO.



THE LATE SIR FREDERICK LEIGHTON, P.R.A.,  
From a painting by himself.

*Salvation Army Affairs.* The affairs of the Salvation Army in the United States have attracted great attention during the past month. Commander and Mrs. Ballington Booth, having been deprived of the command of the American branch of the army, concluded to withdraw altogether. They soon announced their determination to lead a new American movement, not in avowed rivalry of the Salvation Army, but as a useful participant in the vast religious work in this country which it seemed to them needed their services. As yet, the new movement is only tentatively organized, although it has found headquarters in the Bible House at New York. The name "God's American Volunteers" was at first announced, but subsequently it was reported that, although the word "Volunteers" would be retained, the title as a whole was perhaps somewhat too cumbrous and would require modification. A considerable number of the officers of the Salvation Army in America have resigned in order to



COMMANDER BOOTH-TUCKER.

enter the new movement. The vacant place at the head of the Salvation Army in this country has been temporarily filled by Commissioner Eva Booth, and will be permanently occupied by Commander and Mrs. Booth-Tucker. Mr. Booth-Tucker formerly held an important position in the British civil service in India. He married a daughter of General Booth, and acted for some years as the head of the Salvation Army propaganda in Hindostan. He is a



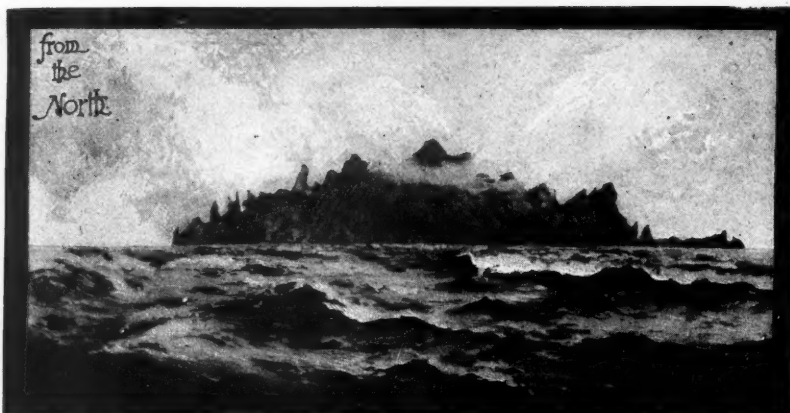
COMMISSIONER EVA BOOTH.

gentleman of exceptional culture and ability and is the author of an elaborate biography of the late Mrs. Booth, the General's devoted wife, whose part in the establishment of the Salvation Army was scarcely less important than that of her husband. It is understood that the new "Volunteer" move-



MRS. BOOTH-TUCKER.

ment, while adopting military titles and some of the methods of the Salvation Army, will direct its attention particularly to classes of people that the Salvation Army has not been able to attract. There will be room for both organizations, and it is earnestly to be hoped that a perfectly good understanding between them may not be long delayed. Both will be headed by tried and devoted leaders.



THE ISLAND OF TRINIDAD, IN DISPUTE BETWEEN BRAZIL AND ENGLAND.

## RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.

(From February 19 to March 18, 1896.)

### PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS.

February 19.—The Senate passes the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill and about sixty private pension bills.... The House passes the army appropriation bill (\$23,275,902) and agrees to the conference report on the urgent deficiency appropriation of \$6,305,736. The bill to extend for five years the time in which the government can bring suits to annual patents to public lands under railroad and wagon road grants is passed.

February 20.—In the Senate, the Cuban belligerency resolutions are discussed by Messrs. Call (Dem., Fla.), Cameron (Rep., Pa.), Lodge (Rep., Mass.), Morgan (Dem., Ala.) and others.... The House considers the Indian appropriation bill in committee of the whole.

February 21.—The House of Representatives only in session; the Indian appropriation bill is debated, and private pension bills are considered at an evening session.

February 24.—The Senate passes the bill to pension the widow of the late Secretary Gresham as a brigadier-general.... The House rejects by a vote of 93 to 64 the provision in the Indian bill to appropriate money for the support of sectarian schools.

February 25.—The motion in the Senate to take up the House tariff bill is defeated by a vote of 33 to 23.... The House passes the Indian appropriation bill and the bill for an international commission on the fur seal industry. The Committee on Foreign Affairs reports favorably the resolutions censuring Ambassador Bayard for utterances in recent speeches at Edinburgh, and at Boston, Eng.

February 26.—In the Senate, Mr. Carter (Rep., Mont.) explains his reasons for voting not to take up the tariff bill.... The House considers the Van Horn-Tarsney contested election case from Missouri.

February 27.—The Senate resumes debate of the Cuban belligerency resolutions, and passes the army appropriation bill; Mr. Proctor (Rep., Vt.) speaks on the need of coast defenses.... The House agrees to the report of the committee seating Mr. Van Horn (Rep.) in place of Mr. Tarsney (Dem.) for the Fifth Missouri District.

February 28.—The Senate passes resolutions recognizing the rights of the Cuban insurgents as belligerents, and looking to their national independence; the vote is 64 yeas to 3 nays, the negative votes being cast by Messrs. Hale (Rep., Me.), Morrill (Rep., Vt.), Wetmore (Rep., R. I.), Chilton (Dem., Tex.), Caffery (Dem., La.) and George (Dem., Miss.).... The House considers the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill.

February 29.—The House of Representatives only in session; the bill authorizing the leasing of school lands in Arizona is passed over President Cleveland's veto, by a vote of 200 to 38.

March 2.—The Senate passes bills authorizing an increase of the enlisted force of the navy, and providing for a retired list in the revenue cutter service at three-fourths pay.... The House adopts Cuban belligerency resolutions by a vote of 263 to 17 (9 Republicans and 5 Democrats).

March 3.—The Senate passes the agricultural appropriation bill (\$3,262,652).... The House considers an amendment to the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill making the offices of United States District Attorney and Marshal salaried ones, instead of paying the incumbents by fees.

March 4.—The Senate begins consideration of the Delaware Senatorial election contest. The Cuban resolutions passed by the House are sent to a conference committee.... The House continues discussion of the proposed abolition of fees in the offices of United States Attorneys and Marshals.

March 5.—The conference committee having agreed on the Cuban resolutions as passed by the House, they are reported to the Senate for debate.... In the House, Mr. Hartman (Rep., Mont.) denounces that part of President Cleveland's speech at the Presbyterian home mission meeting in New York City, in which reference was made to lawlessness in the West.

March 6.—The House of Representatives only in session; the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation



tion bill is passed, with the amendment abolishing the fees of court officers. The Post Office appropriation bill (\$91,943,757) is taken up.

March 7.—The House of Representatives only in session; the Post Office appropriation bill is discussed, and the Senate's amendments to the agricultural bill are non-concurred in.

March 9.—In the Senate Mr. Hale (Rep., Me.) speaks in opposition to the Cuban resolutions....The House transacts District of Columbia business.

March 10.—The Spanish Minister's criticisms on the speeches of Senators are reviewed in the Senate....The House discusses the Post Office appropriation bill in committee of the whole.

March 11.—In the Senate, Mr. Hoar (Rep., Mass.) speaks in favor of postponing action on the Cuban resolutions....The House passes the Post Office Appropriation bill, after reducing the amount apportioned for pay of inspectors, so as to cut off the appointment of 32 additional inspectors for the so-called "spy system."

March 12.—The Cuban resolutions are opposed in the Senate by Mr. Hill (Dem., N. Y.), and advocated by Mr. Sherman (Rep., O.). The bill to create a national art commission is passed....The House considers contested election cases.

March 13.—The Senate continues discussion of the Cuban belligerency resolutions....The House, by a vote of 59 to 173 (including 3 Democrats), decides that Gaston A. Robbins (Dem.) is not entitled to represent the Fourth District of Alabama, and William F. Aldrich (Rep.) is seated in his stead. Bills forbidding employment of alien engineers on American vessels, and repealing tonnage tax exemptions, are passed.

March 16.—In the Senate, Mr. Lodge (Rep., Mass.) makes an argument in favor of an educational test for the restriction of immigration. Mr. Elkins (Rep. W. Va.) introduces a resolution calling for information as to the alleged state of war in Cuba....A large number of bills are passed by the House under suspension of the rules.

March 17.—In the Senate, debate of the Cuban resolutions is continued....The House passes a bill amending certain administrative features of the present tariff law.

March 18.—In the Senate, Mr. Vest (Dem., Mo.) makes an attack on President Cleveland for his remarks at the Home Mission meeting in New York City on the religious condition of the West. The Dupont election case is further considered....The House debates the resolutions censuring Ambassador Bayard.

#### POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT—AMERICAN.

February 19.—The Maryland House of Delegates defeats the Bruce civil service bill as it comes from the Senate, and passes a bill applicable to the whole State, with a referendum calling for a vote at the coming general election; employees of the State tobacco warehouses are exempted from the provisions of the bill.

February 20.—The Maryland House reconsiders its action on the amended civil service bill, but by a vote of 49 to 24 defeats an amendment providing for a special election in Baltimore on May 12 next, to decide whether the law should be adopted by the city....The new ram *Katahdin* becomes a commissioned ship of the United States Navy, with a crew of ninety men and seven officers.

February 21.—The Massachusetts House rejects a bill to place public school teachers under civil service rules....The Maryland House passes a bill for the appointment



W. R. HEARST, PROPRIETOR OF THE NEW YORK "JOURNAL."  
(See page 442.)

of a commission to report a modification of the Torrens land title system suitable for adoption in Maryland.

February 25.—The Greater New York bill, providing for consolidation, and the appointment of a commission to devise a frame of government, is favorably reported to both Houses of the New York Legislature.

February 26.—President Cleveland nominates James H. Mulligan, of Kentucky, to be Consul at Cape Town, Africa; Samuel Comfort, of New York, to be Consul at Bombay, India, and S. H. Keedy, of New York, to be Consul at Grenoble, France.

February 27.—A conference of Populist and Republican leaders in Alabama resolves on fusion in the approaching campaign....The Iowa House defeats the resolution for the resubmission of the prohibitory amendment, and tables a motion to reconsider....In the Manitoba Legislature, the motion of Attorney-General Sifton protesting against Dominion interference in Manitoba school matters is carried by a vote of 31 to 7.

February 28.—The Raines liquor tax bill is made a party measure by a Republican caucus of the New York Legislature....The Chicago Common Council reduces the appropriation for the local Civil Service Commission from \$48,000 to \$25,000; an amendment to strike out the appropriation altogether receives some support....The Wisconsin Legislature passes a bill for a new apportionment of Senate and Assembly districts, and adjourns *sine die*.

February 29.—Representative Hunter, of Kentucky, the Republican nominee for the United States Senatorship, withdraws from the contest....It is decided by the courts that Mayor Todd (Rep.), of Louisville, Ky., cannot remove Democratic members of the Boards of Public Safety and Public Works without cause....The Virginia Legislature passes a bill to prohibit race-track pool-selling, and other anti-gambling measures....The Boston Board of Police Commissioners decides to raise the price of liquor licenses; dealers who sell over a bar will be

taxed \$1,100 instead of \$1,000, and grocers \$600, instead of \$300 a year; all new hotel licenses will be raised from \$1,500 to \$2,000 a year.

March 2.—Governor Matthews (Dem.), of Indiana, refuses to call a special session of the Legislature to pass a new apportionment act, as requested by the Republicans, who bring suit to set aside the law of 1885, on the ground of unconstitutionality....The New Jersey Legislature passes a bill for the preservation of the Palisades on the Hudson.

March 5.—Lieutenant Governor Wolcott, of Massachusetts, owing to the death of Governor Greenhalge, assumes the duties of the governorship....Republican members of the Kentucky Legislature nominate St. John Boyle as their candidate for United States Senator....Representative Babcock, of Wisconsin, is chosen chairman of the Republican Congressional Committee, to serve for the next two years.

March 6.—The Police Board of New York City decides to adopt the Bertillon system of identifying criminals.

March 7.—In New York City the commissioners on rapid transit appointed by the Supreme Court report in favor of the proposed underground system.

March 9.—Both branches of the City Council of Baltimore pass over Mayor Hooper's veto the ordinance taking from the mayor the right of appointment to offices, and giving the power of appointing such officers to the Council....The death of Senator Weissner, leader of the "sound money" Democrats in the Kentucky Legislature, still further complicates the senatorial deadlock there....An active campaign is begun in Washington, D. C., to secure the right of suffrage for the people of the District of Columbia.

March 10.—Republican conventions in Ohio and Kansas strongly endorse McKinley for President....A conference is begun at Pittsburgh to consider the formation of a new political party for reformers, Populists, Prohibitionists, woman suffragists, and others....Rhode Island Republicans renominate Governor Lippitt.

March 11.—Iowa Republicans present the name of Senator Allison as their candidate for President....A riot is caused in the Kentucky House by the unseating of a Democrat; two Republican Senators are unseated....The New York Senate passes the Greater New York bill by a vote of 38 to 8 (5 Republicans and 3 Democrats).

March 12.—The New York Assembly passes the Raines liquor tax bill by a vote of 84 (all Republicans) to 59 (42 Democrats and 17 Republicans)....A free-silver Democratic party is formed in Michigan.

March 14.—McKinley delegates to the St. Louis convention are chosen in Erie County, New York.

March 16.—The Kentucky Legislature meets under guard of the militia.

March 17.—The Kentucky Legislature adjourns, without having elected a United States Senator or made necessary appropriations for the support of the government.

March 18.—The Ohio Legislature passes a bill to prohibit corrupt practices at elections (including primaries) by limiting campaign expenditures.

#### POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT—FOREIGN.

February 20.—The French Chamber of Deputies gives another vote of confidence in the Bourgeois Ministry....In the British House of Commons, the President of the Board of Agriculture introduces a bill amending the Diseases of Animals act of 1894 so as to make the restrictions upon the importation of cattle permanent, instead of



"CHINESE" GORDON'S MONUMENT, ON THE ANNIVERSARY OF HIS DEATH.

leaving them to the discretion of the Board of Agriculture.

February 21.—Earl Grey is appointed co-administrator with Cecil Rhodes of the British South Africa Company....Judge Steyn is elected President of the Orange Free State, South Africa....The French Senate votes, 184 to 60, to cease its opposition to the Chamber of Deputies, rather than to provoke a crisis....The Venezuelan Congress meets.

February 22.—In a bye election, the British Liberals gain a Parliamentary seat for Southampton, and Mr. John Morley is chosen for the Montrose Burghs....General Baldissera is appointed to the chief command of the Italian troops in Africa; the reserves of 1873 are called out.

February 24.—A serious revolution breaks out in Nicaragua.

February 25.—The bureaux of the French Chamber of Deputies, after discussing the government's income tax proposals, elect a budget committee of 33 members, of whom 29 are openly opposed to the measure....Dr. Jamieson and his officers are arraigned in London for having made war on a friendly state, and are released on bail of \$10,000 each.

February 26.—The Evicted Tenants bill is defeated in the British House of Commons by a vote of 271 to 174....The resignation of M. de Burlet, Premier of Belgium, is accepted; M. de Smet de Nayer is his successor.

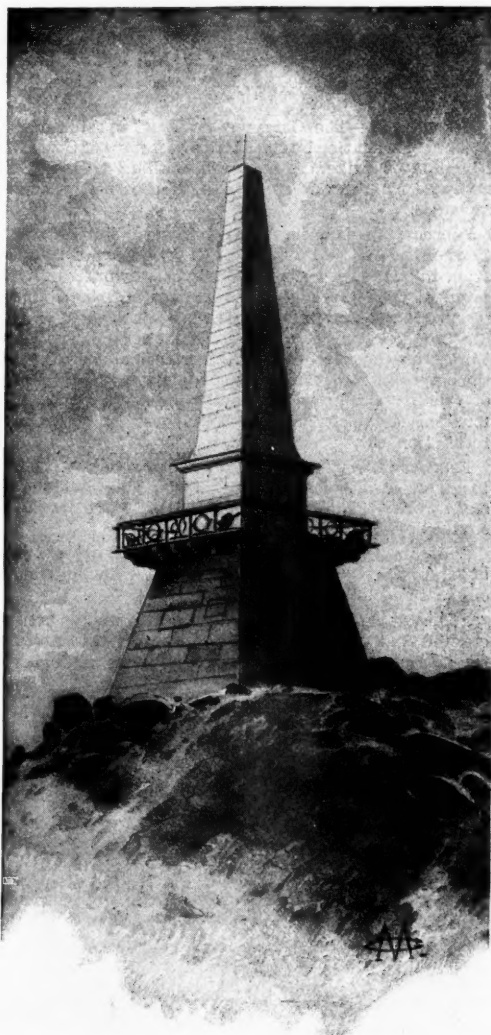
February 27.—The first day's voting for members of the Municipal Council of Vienna results in victory for the Anti-Semites....The British House of Commons adopts the proposal of A. J. Balfour to devote Fridays to the discussion of government estimates, instead of private bills.

March 2.—The second day's voting for members of the Municipal Council of Vienna results in the return of 32

Anti-Semites and 14 Liberals....The naval estimates are presented in the British House of Commons by the Rt. Hon. George J. Goschen, First Lord of the Admiralty; the total estimates amount to \$110,000,000, and provide for the addition to the navy of five battle ships, four first-class cruisers, three second-class cruisers, six third-class cruisers and 28 torpedo-boat destroyers.

March 3.—A committee of the German Reichstag approves the naval estimates submitted by the government.

March 5.—The Italian Parliament meets, and receives the announcement of the resignation of the cabinet.... The third day's balloting for the Vienna Municipal Council seem to assure the election of Dr. Lüger, the



MONUMENT COMMEMORATING THE INDEPENDENCE OF THE TRANSVAAL,

Each Burgher contributed a large stone from his own district.

Anti-Semitic leader, as Burgomaster .... The Spanish Government closes the University of Valencia because of riotous demonstrations against the United States Consulate.

March 8.—A new Italian Ministry is announced, with the Marquis di Rudini as Premier... Captain General Weyler issues a proclamation to the Cuban insurgents, giving them fifteen days in which to surrender. After the expiration of that time the property of such as fail to present themselves will be subject to confiscation.

March 9.—The British House of Commons passes the naval estimates by a vote of 261 to 45.

March 10.—Dr. Jameson and his officers in the Transvaal raid are arraigned in court in London; the hearing is adjourned for one week.... Austria-Hungary promulgates new regulations of insurance companies, one of which is directed against American tontine companies.

March 11.—Sir Richard Edward Rowley Martin is appointed by the British government as Administrator of the Police in Bechuanaland, Matabeleland, and Mashonaland, to be solely responsible to the government, and not to the British South Africa Company, as heretofore.

March 12.—Captain-General Weyler issues an order that all persons arrested in the provinces of Havana and Pinar del Rio, Cuba, accused of having belonged to rebel bands, shall be liberated if they deny having been voluntarily members of such bands, and take the oath of allegiance to Spain.

March 13.—President Caro, of the Republic of Colombia, and his cabinet, resign.... In the German Reichstag, Herr Bebel causes great excitement by accusing Dr. Carl Peters, the explorer, of murder.... The lower house of the Norwegian Parliament, by a vote of 44 to 40, passes a bill providing for the recognition of a separate Norwegian flag.

March 16.—In the Austrian Reichsrath a resolution is adopted that the Government lend active support to efforts which may be initiated by other governments with the object of fixing the value of gold and silver by international agreement.... The British House of Commons debates a military expedition to the Soudan proposed by the Government, and Mr. Labouchere's motion to adjourn is rejected by a vote of 268 to 126.... The French Chamber of Deputies approves the Government's scheme for an international exposition in 1900.

March 17.—The Italian Chamber of Deputies votes a credit of 140,000,000 lire (about \$27,000,000) to continue the war in Abyssinia.... The British House of Commons adopts a resolution to the effect that the instability of the relative value of gold and silver since the action of the Latin Union, in 1893, has proved injurious to the best interests of the country, and urging the Government to do everything possible to secure, by international agreement, a stable monetary par of exchange between gold and silver; Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Chancellor of the Exchequer, states that the Government is not prepared to abandon the gold standard.

#### INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.

February 19.—M. Berthelot, French Minister of Foreign Affairs, and the Marquis of Dufferin ratify the modification of the Franco-British extradition treaty.

February 21.—John L. Waller, formerly United States Consul to Madagascar, is released from prison in France.

February 22.—President Cleveland sends a letter to a conference at Philadelphia on international arbitration.

February 24.—President Crespo's message to the Vene-



zuelan Congress expresses gratitude for the position taken by the United States on the boundary question.

February 25.—A filibustering expedition just about to leave the port of New York for Cuban waters is captured by United States Marshals; General Garcia and other leaders are taken into custody.



THE LATE PRINCE HENRY OF BATTENBERG.

February 28.—The Sultan of Turkey orders indemnity to be paid to the Consuls at Jiddah, Arabia, for the Bedouin attack on them in May, 1895; he awards the British Consul 250,000 francs, the Russian 150,000, and the French 100,000.... Ambassador Bayard receives a copy of the British case in the Venezuelan dispute.

February 29.—Much excitement is aroused in Spain by the action of the United States Senate in passing resolutions looking to the recognition of the Cuban insurgents.

March 2.—Secretary Olney receives a dispatch from Minister Taylor announcing that Spain disavows and offers reparation to the United States for the attack on the Barcelona Consulate.... The Brazilian Government submits to France a project for a mixed commission to control the disputed Amapa territory, pending a settlement of the dispute.

March 3.—United States officials in New York City deliver to her owners the steamship *Bermuda*, which was seized when about to engage in a filibustering expedition.

March 4.—In consideration of French aid in floating the Spanish loan, Spain consents that France shall occupy Tuat, in Central Africa; community of interest in Morocco is reaffirmed.

March 5.—King Menelek, of Abyssinia, applies for the admission of Abyssinia into the Red Cross Society.

March 6.—Great Britain publishes a Blue Book containing the Government's case in the Venezuelan controversy.

March 10.—The Venezuelan Commission at Washing-

ton receives the first installment of the case prepared by ex-Minister Scruggs, counsel for Venezuela.

March 13.—The Venezuelan Commission decides to send representatives to search the Dutch and Spanish archives.

March 16.—Under Secretary Curzon, of the British Foreign Office, states in the House of Commons that negotiations for a settlement of the Venezuelan dispute are in progress between Great Britain and the United States.... It is announced that the Czar of Russia has conferred the Grand Cordon of St. George, the highest military decoration in his gift, on King Menelek, of Abyssinia.

#### INDUSTRIAL, COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL DOINGS.

February 19.—United States bonds of the recent issue on which bidders make default of the first payment, to the amount of \$4,700,000, are awarded to Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co.

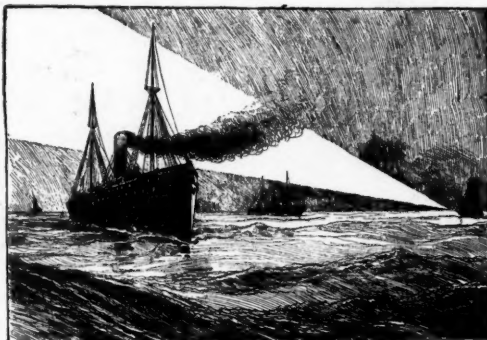
February 20.—The Chicago Gas Trust is refused articles of consolidation by the Illinois Secretary of State.... About 34,000 strikers in the men's clothing trade in Germany return to work with an advance of  $12\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. in wages.

February 21.—The three great glass workers' organizations of the United States complete a system of co-operation for defense which involves 75,000 workers.... Receipts of the proceeds of the bond sale bring the gold reserve in the United States Treasury above \$100,000,000, for the first time since September 7, 1895.... The New York State Superintendent of Insurance refuses to renew the corporation certificates, to do business in New York, of two Prussian companies, and refuses the application for admission to business of a third, acting under the new retaliation law.

February 22.—After a shutdown of six weeks, the factories of the Pittsburgh and Indiana glass combine resume work.... The French Tonquin loan of \$16,000,000 is covered by subscription thirty-fold.

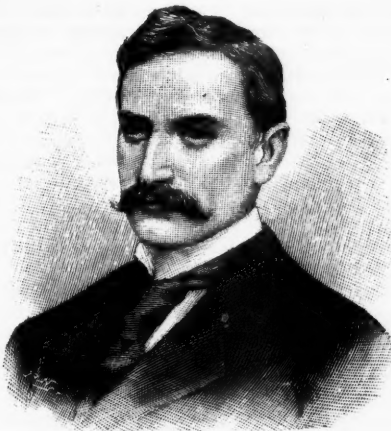
February 23.—A vessel loaded with 15,000 bales of jute butts crosses the bar at Galveston, Tex., drawing twenty-one feet and three inches of water.

February 24.—A general strike of lithographic artists, ordered mainly for recognition of the National Association, and involving about 500 men and 25 firms, begins in



THE NEW SEARCHLIGHT AT BARNEGAT,  
Near New York Harbor, which throws a powerful light  
100 miles.





MR. SOLOMON J. SOLOMON, OF LONDON.



MR. EDWIN AUSTIN ABBEY, OF NEW YORK.

## THE NEW ASSOCIATES OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

New York City....A mass meeting is held in Chicago in support of the garment makers' strike.

February 25.—The brick manufacturers along the Hudson River (N. Y.) effect on consolidation....The New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio Railroad is sold for \$10,000,000....The Cincinnati clothing cutters and trimmers strike to compel their employers to recognize their right to organize.

February 27.—About 5,000 garment workers of Baltimore go on strike as a result of troubles with their employers.

February 28.—A New York syndicate acquires control of a large block of stock in Black Hills (S. D.) mines, at a cost of \$1,100,000....The property of the Dayton Coal and Iron Company, in Rhea County, Tenn., including 5,000 acres of coal lands, two mines in operation, coke ovens and blast furnaces, is sold to parties in Glasgow, Scotland....The number of striking garment workers in Baltimore is increased by the addition of 400 men.

February 29.—President Cowen and Vice-President Murray, of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, are appointed receivers of that corporation by the United States Circuit Court.

March 2.—An official statement of Baltimore & Ohio finances is made.

March 3.—It is announced that the principal mills of Manchester, N. H., will be closed for two months, as a result of damage done by the recent floods; more than 10,000 operatives are affected....The lease of the Atlantic Avenue street railway system in Brooklyn, N. Y., to the Nassau Electric Company is completed.

March 4.—It is announced that a Paris syndicate will take \$125,000,000 of Cuban bonds sold by Spain, the latter government granting a prolonged concession of Spanish railways to French holders.

March 5.—A syndicate of French financiers offers China a loan of \$75,000,000, France to guarantee the interest of the loan on the security of customs and other concessions....The New York Chamber of Commerce

memorializes Congress for the erection of the new Custom House on the site of the present building.

March 6.—The total number of garment workers on strike in Baltimore is estimated at over 6,000.

March 7.—Judge Swerin, in Grand Rapids, Mich., gives a decision in the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad foreclosure suit in favor of the second mortgage bondholders to the amount of \$3,734,765, and orders the sale of the entire property. The decree is made subject to the first mortgage bonds, and by its terms the holders of the third mortgage bonds are entirely cut off.

March 9.—The hours of labor in several New Hampshire cotton mills which have been running on full time since September, 1894, are reduced from 40 to 30 per week, because of the small demand for goods....A number of woolen mills near Springfield, Mass., reduce their running time one-half, because of dull trade; this affects about 1,700 people.

March 10.—About 250 boiler makers strike at Cleveland, O., for an increase of 10 per cent. in wages....Machinists employed by Chicago morning papers to keep typesetting machines in order strike because of the alleged employment of a non-union machinist by one of the papers....Four hundred coal miners at Palmyra, Ohio, strike.

March 12.—A bill is introduced in the United States Senate to grant a federal charter to a company to be known as the Maritime Canal Company of North America, with authority to construct a canal connecting the Great Lakes with the Atlantic Ocean, with a channel 26 feet deep and 300 feet wide, by the Lake Champlain route; the charter provides for the regulation of traffic and tolls by the Interstate Commerce Commission; no bonus is asked....Union garment workers of Chicago, to the number of 8,000, declare a sympathetic strike in aid of the cutters.

## RELIGIOUS MOVEMENTS.

February 20.—Commissioner Eva Booth and Colonel Nicol, from the international headquarters of the Salva-

tion Army, arrive at New York and, with Commander Herbert Booth, of Toronto, make and receive propositions relative to the transfer of Commander Ballington Booth and Mrs. Booth from the American field.

February 21.—Commander and Mrs. Ballington Booth announce their withdrawal from the Salvation Army, and turn over their offices in New York City to Commissioner Eva Booth and Colonel Nicol.

February 23.—Ballington Booth issues a statement in which he declares on Mrs. Booth's and his own behalf that they cannot under any conditions enter again under authority or government of the international headquarters of the Salvation Army in London.

February 24.—Commissioner Eva Booth takes charge of the Salvation Army headquarters in New York City, pending the arrival of a new commissioner from England.

March 1.—Ballington Booth and Mrs. Booth issue a statement announcing the organization of a new religious movement similar to the Salvation Army.

March 3.—President Cleveland presides at a mass-meeting in New York City held in the interest of the home missionary work of the Presbyterian Church.

March 8.—It is announced in Congregational churches throughout the United States that the debt of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions (\$115,000 in October, 1895) has been lifted.... Mr. and Mrs. Ballington Booth address 5,000 people in the hall of Cooper Union, New York City, and receive substantial encouragement in their new work.

March 10.—A manifesto is cabled by General Booth to the officers and soldiers of the Salvation Army in the United States.

March 12.—Commissioner and Mrs. Booth-Tucker, of the Salvation Army, are formally appointed to the American command.

March 14.—It is decided to call the new religious organization headed by Ballington Booth "God's American Volunteers."

#### EDUCATIONAL AFFAIRS.

February 21.—Cornell University debaters win in the third annual intercollegiate debate with the University of Pennsylvania, on the question, "Resolved, That the federal government should provide by public taxation for the establishment and maintenance of a national university in Washington, D. C.," Pennsylvania supporting the affirmative and Cornell the negative.

February 24.—The faculty of the University of Missouri demands of 400 students the signing of a pledge to create no further disturbance, on penalty of expulsion for refusal to sign.

February 25.—The University of Indianapolis is organized by the union of Butler College, the Medical College of Indiana, the Indiana Dental College, and the Indiana Law School. The united institutions now have 1,000 students.

February 26.—A committee of the Hartford (Ct.) Board of Trade reports in favor of a school of technology to be connected with Trinity College, at which residents of Hartford County are to be educated free. The money needed—\$300,000—is to be raised by public subscription.... A committee of the Rochester (N. Y.) Chamber of Commerce begins an active canvass for \$100,000 to supplement free scholarships in Rochester University.... Commencement exercises are held at the Carlisle (Pa.) Indian School.

February 27.—The will of the late Hart A. Massey, admitted to probate in Toronto, makes the following bequests for education: To Victoria College, Toronto, \$200,000; to Wesley College, Winnipeg, \$100,000; to Wesleyan Theological College, Montreal, \$50,000; to the American University, Washington, D. C., \$50,000, to erect a building to represent Canadian Methodism in that University, and to the Rev. D. L. Moody's schools at Northfield, Mass., \$10,000.

March 3.—The Congregation of Oxford University rejects by a vote of 215 to 140 a resolution to allow women to take the degree of bachelor of arts.

March 5.—The Tuskegee (Ala.) Negro Conference holds its fifth annual session, advocating education on industrial lines.

March 7.—The Catholic University at Washington, D. C., confers its first degrees in sciences other than theology; Cardinal Gibbons presides.... The Iowa House passes a bill for a special tax levy of one-tenth of a mill for five years as a building fund for the State University; the tax is estimated to yield \$55,000 each year.

March 9.—Ground is broken for the first building (the Hall of History) of the American University in Washington, D. C.

March 10.—It is announced that Yale University will receive \$200,000 from the estate of the late Thomas C. Sloane.

March 12.—The Senate of Cambridge University, by a vote of 186 to 171, rejects the proposition to appoint a committee to consider the question of conferring degrees upon women.

March 13.—Harvard defeats Princeton in debate on the question, "Resolved, That Congress should take immediate steps toward the complete retirement of all legal-tenders;" Princeton debaters arguing for the affirmative, and Harvard for the negative.

#### CASUALTIES.

February 19.—An explosion of dynamite near Johannesburg, South Africa, kills 80 persons and injures 200, wrecking many buildings.... Forty lives are lost in a fire occurring after an artists' ball in Santarem, Portugal.

February 23.—Fire in a Baltimore residence causes the loss of seven lives.

February 29.—The Atlas line steamer *Ailsa* is sunk in New York Bay by the French liner *La Bourgogne*.

March 2.—A wheat elevator containing 700,000 bushels of grain is burned at Minneapolis.

March 3.—In the burning of an apartment house in Utica, N. Y., four lives are lost, and property damaged to the extent of from \$320,000 to \$400,000.

March 4.—The Ambigu Theatre in Paris, founded by Audinot in 1769, burned in 1827, and rebuilt in 1828, is burned; the loss is \$60,000.

March 12.—The British sealing steamer *Wolf* is crushed by ice off Fogo Island, and sunk; the crew of 275 men escape.... The building of the Pope Manufacturing Company, in Boston, is burned, with about 1,700 bicycles, 5,000 tires, and 20,000 pieces of machinery.

#### BATTLES, RIOTS, AND ACTS OF VIOLENCE.

February 19.—Four bombs are exploded in the garden of the Royal Palace in Madrid, Spain; the explosions are believed to be the work of anarchists.

February 26.—Two bank robbers at Wichita Falls, Texas, who had killed the cashier, are taken from jail by a mob, and hanged to a tree in front of the bank.

February 28.—Corinto, Nicaragua, is reported in a

state of siege.... A mob of masked men holds up a train at Windsor, S. C., takes a negro prisoner from two constables, and lynches him for an assault on a young white woman committed eight months ago.

February 29.—Two men are hanged by a mob at Convent, La., for house-breaking, attempted robbery, and assault.

March 1.—The Italian troops under General Baratieri operating against the Abyssinians suffer a terrible reverse in the vicinity of Adowa, losing nearly 5,000 men, including General Albertone, commander of the left brigade, and General Dabormeda, commander of the right brigade; the Italians also lose 60 guns and all their provisions.... A mob in Barcelona, Spain, incensed by the action of the United States Senate in recognizing the belligerent rights of the Cuban insurgents, attacks the American Consulate, stoning the windows, and pulling down the flag.

March 2.—The rioting of Spanish students in Madrid is repressed by the police; the rioters in Barcelona are dispersed.... British troops attack a large party of the so-called Moplah fanatics in India, and kill a hundred.

March 5.—Rioters in Valencia, Spain, break the windows of the United States Consulate, and hoot at the Consul.

March 6.—Riotous demonstrations against the government occur in Rome and other Italian cities.

March 7.—Students in Cadiz, Spain, attempt an attack on the United States Consulate, but are dispersed by the police.

March 8.—Anti-American demonstrations are made in Valencia, Spain, and martial law is proclaimed; one of the police is killed.

March 9.—The American Consulate in Bilbao, Spain, is attacked by a mob, and nine of the guards are severely injured.

March 11.—The town of Monteguelo, Cuba, is burned by the insurgents.

March 13.—The Nicaraguan Government troops win an important victory over the Leonist forces at Pital, near Lake Managua; between 2,000 and 3,000 men are engaged; the Leonists, numbering about 1,500 men, are completely routed, with the loss of 200 men killed and wounded; 50 of the government troops are killed or wounded.

#### OTHER OCCURRENCES OF THE MONTH.

February 20.—Sir John Everett Millais is unanimously elected president of the Royal Academy.

February 22.—The Confederate Museum at Richmond, Va., is dedicated.

February 26.—Opening of the Christian Socialist Congress at Berlin.

February 27.—The New York Yacht Club withdraws the privileges of honorary membership from the Earl of Dunraven, and takes his name off the rolls.

February 29.—William H. Howe, the American artist, receives from the French government the decoration of Officier d'Academie.

March 2.—The United States Supreme Court decides in favor of the estate of the late Senator Leland Stanford in the suit brought against it by the government.

March 3.—A conference on improved housing is opened in New York City.

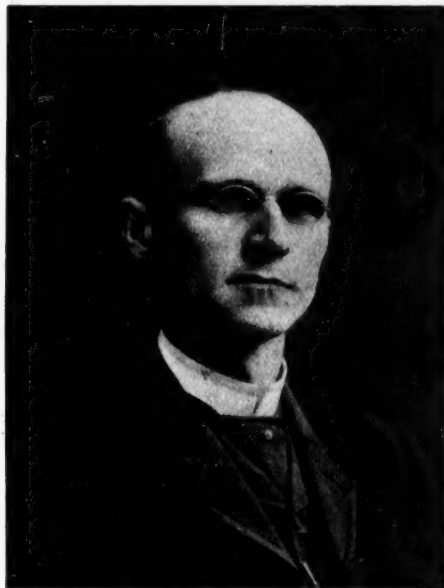
March 4.—The wind attains a velocity of 82 miles an hour in New York City.

March 5.—Governor Hastings, of Pennsylvania, signs the death warrant of H. W. Mudgett, *alias* H. H. Holmes, convicted of the murder of B. F. Pietzel, and fixes May 7 as the date of execution.

March 6.—The National Academy of Sciences, in response to a request from the Secretary of the Interior, names a commission to report on an American forestry policy.

March 7.—William E. Brockway, the convicted counterfeiter, is sentenced at Trenton, N. J., to ten years' imprisonment and to pay \$1,000 fine.

March 10.—The British House of Commons approves a motion for opening the national museums and art gal-



THE LATE EDGAR WILSON NYE.

leries in London on Sundays... The Board of Aldermen of New York City votes to accept the Heine memorial fountain.

March 13.—Judge A. C. Coxe, of the United States District Court, decides that natural gas piped from Canada under the Niagara River is a crude mineral product and therefore exempt from duty.

#### OBITUARY.

February 18.—John D. Lawler, Territorial Governor of Dakota under President Cleveland's first administration.... Christophe Negri, a well-known Italian economist, 87.

February 20.—Judge John R. Grace, of the Kentucky Court of Appeals... Gen. Douglas Frazar, soldier, traveler, and writer, of Massachusetts, 60.

February 21.—Christopher Champlin Waite, of Columbus, O., 53.... Samuel B. Amory, a pioneer banker of Fond du Lac, Wis., 73.

February 22.—Edgar Wilson Nye ("Bill Nye"), the American humorist, 46.... Ex-Gov. George Dexter Robinson, of Massachusetts, 62.... Ex-Congressman Michael D. Harter, of Ohio, 50

February 23.—George Davis, of North Carolina, Attorney-General of the Confederate States, 76....Rev. William H. Luckenbach, president of the New York and New Jersey Synod of the Lutheran Church, 67... Judge Henry Reed, of the Philadelphia Court of Common Pleas, 48.

February 24.—Henry Chandler Bowen, proprietor of the *Independent*, of New York City, 85....Prof. William Channing Russel, formerly acting president of Cornell University, 82....Dr. Justo Arosemena, twice Colombian Minister to the United States, 79....John Deasy, formerly one of the whips of the anti-Parnellites in the British Parliament, 40.

February 25.—Rear-Admiral Joseph P. Fyffe, U. S. N.,



THE LATE HENRY C. BOWEN,  
Of the *Independent*.

THE LATE CHARLES CARLETON  
COFFIN.

retired, 64....Rev. Dr. Charles G. Fisher, editor of the *Reformed Church Messenger*, of Philadelphia, 59.... Charles G. Ward, one of the best known of Canadian artists, 66....Charles Keating Tuckerman, ex-Minister from the United States to Greece, well-known as an author, 75.

February 26.—Arsène Houssaye, the French littérateur, 81....Gen. George W. Gile, of Philadelphia, 66....Ex-Representative William Russell Smith, of Alabama, 81....Charles Lewis Colby, formerly president of the Wisconsin Central Railroad, 57....Nicanor Lopez y Chacon, Spanish Consul at New Orleans, 55.

February 27.—Gen. Madison Miller, of St. Louis, 87....Gen. Lewis Merrill, of Philadelphia, 63....Major Thomas P. Morgan, ex-Commissioner of the District of Columbia, 74....Lewis J. Dudley, president of the Clark School for the Deaf in Northampton, Mass., 81....Archduke Albrecht Salvator, of Austria, 25.

February 28.—Judge R. M. Barton, Sr., of Tennessee, 76....Gen. E. C. Cabell, who represented Florida in Congress forty years ago, and earned his military title in the Confederate Army, 80.

February 29.—Gen. William Moffat Reilly, of Philadelphia, 74....Admiral Albrecht von Stosch, of Germany, 78....Dr. Laughton McFarlane, professor of surgery at the Toronto University, 54.

March 1.—Ex-Representative William Whitney Rice, of Massachusetts, 76....Hon. John Blair Hoge, a distinguished lawyer and jurist of West Virginia, 71.

March 2.—Charles Carleton Coffin, war correspondent

and story writer, 73....Judge John W. Armstrong, of Sacramento, Cal., 62... Judge Bennett Blank, of Texas, one of the survivors of the Texan war for independence, 86....Rev. J. H. Aerden, the oldest member of the Dominican order on the Pacific coast.

March 3.—Rev. William Tatlock, D.D., of Stamford, Ct., 63....Henry Starnes, ex-Mayor of Montreal, 80.... Dr. William P. Palmer, of Richmond, Va., 75.

March 4.—Archbishop Peter Richard Kenrick, of St. Louis, 90.... William J. Campbell, Republican politician of Chicago, 46.

March 5.—Governor Frederick Thomas Greenhalge, of Massachusetts, 54....Col. Jasper Hutchings, a leading criminal lawyer of Maine, 71.

March 6.—Philip J. A. Harper, eldest of the family of publishers, 71....Gen. John B. Woodward, of Brooklyn, N. Y., 61.

March 7.—James H. McVicker, the veteran theatrical manager of Chicago, 73....Gaston Andre Monde Hare, French Consul at Denver, Col., 42.

March 8.—Rear-Admiral Henry Walke, U. S. N., retired, 88....Isaac Elchonon, chief rabbi of the Jewish Church in all the Russias....Chief Engineer A. S. Greene, U. S. N., retired....Ex-Congressman W. A. Burleigh, of South Dakota....Dr. David Day, a Minnesota pioneer and politician, 71.

March 9.—Chief Justice Charles Doe, of the New Hampshire Supreme Court, 66....Henry H. Howe, English actor with Henry Irving, 84.

March 10.—Rev. Dr. W. P. Paxson, of St. Louis, superintendent of the southwest district of the American Sunday School Union, 58.

March 12.—Prof. Samuel Vernon Ruby, of Ursinus College, Pa....James W. Pratt, the New York publisher and printer, 63.



THE LATE ARSENE HOUSSAYE.

March 13.—William H. Webb, ex-Commissioner of the District of Columbia, 71.

March 14.—Major John C. Canty, Fenian leader.... Col. Thomas H. Nelson, formerly United States Minister to Chili and Mexico, 76.

March 15.—Ex-Governor John Ireland, of Texas, 69.... Rev. Dr. Charles William Schaeffer, a distinguished minister of the Lutheran Church, 83.



## CURRENT HISTORY IN CARICATURE.



"THE PRESS."

Prize Cartoon in the *Fourth Estate's* Art Competition.

### A PRIZE CARTOON.

WE have to note this month the result of the *Fourth Estate's* art competition, and are privileged to reproduce the cartoon of the successful contestant, Mr. Charles Frederick Brisley. Several weeks ago a prize of \$100 was offered by the editor of the *Fourth Estate* to the one who would submit within a specified time the best design symbolical of the Press. The judges chosen

to preside over the contest were S. K. Kauffmann, of the *Washington Star* and president of the Corcoran Art Gallery, Montague Marks, of the *Art Amateur*, and George M. S. Horton, of *Truth*, all men of high artistic ability. They were unanimous in according first place to the drawing by Mr. Brisley. This cartoon, bearing the badge "Forever," was designed to set forth the idea that the Press has greater power than that possessed by government in that she prevents the Old and the New Worlds

from drifting apart; that although the breach between them may widen the Press still holds the reins of control and can unite them again.

Mr. Brisley has been the chief artist on the *St. Paul Dispatch* for four years, and has a wide reputation in the Northwest as an artist, his specialty being portraiture and water color work. He is by birth and early training an Englishman, 32 years of age, and during his sojourn of fourteen years in America has resided continuously in the twin cities, St. Paul and Minneapolis. On page 398 of the department, "Progress of the World," we reproduce a pen drawing of Senator Sherman by Mr. Brisley, which will show his skill as a portrait artist.

Commenting editorially upon Mr. Brisley's cartoon, the *Fourth Estate* pays the following tribute to "The Press":

"'Forever' is the badge borne by the figure representing Journalism, or the Press, which the judges of our art competition unanimously decided to be the winner. Forever is the right word. It stands for the truth that is eternal. It might also be considered to tell of the continuous labor that is characteristic of the journalist. Undoubtedly it speaks of the life that shall last with the freedom of speech in a land of liberty.

"Forever is a fortunate word, well chosen, and was a lucky token for the artist whose drawing was found superior by three shrewd judges. His artistic conception of the Press is worth the prize we offered."

"She stands with the sword under sandaled foot, and the pen in place of the sword at her side. There is nothing commonplace in this illustration of the familiar line, 'The pen is mightier than the sword.'

"Her face is strong, fearless and fair. The eyes are large, with intelligent observation and tempered by the merciful knowledge of the weakness of men. The mouth is generous, big and sympathetic. The chin is firmly but roundly modeled.

"Journalism surmounts two hemispheres, joined by the wires that flash the news of each to the other. She holds a trumpet, that all may hear. Her head is crowned with a halo of stars. The whole conception is new, dignified and worthy."

The competition did not result in a great number of drawings, yet among them were several which displayed splendid talent. That submitted by Mr. Henry Sandham, of the Boston Art Club, was recommended for honorable mention. His cartoon was labeled "The Spirit of Archimedes," and represented that ancient gentleman moving the earth with a pen for his lever, which rested on the Press as a fulcrum.



LOWER YOUR GLASS.

From *Judge* (New York).



ANOTHER ANIMAL DISCOVERED WITH WHICH STATESMEN MAY TAKE LIBERTIES.

From the *Record* (Chicago).



"GIVE HIM A CHANCE, SENOR!"

From the *Journal* (New York).



PRESIDENTIAL BRAIN PHOTOGRAPHY.

UNCLE SAM: "Now assume your most intelligent expressions and we'll see who has brains enough for the job."

From *Texas Siftings* (New York).



LOCKED.

THE FIVE REPUBLICAN FREE-SILVER SENATORS (chorus): "You cannot get through until we have our way."

From *Judge* (New York).



MONEY NO OBJECT.

VULCAN: "This'll run into money, ma'am!"

BRITANNIA: "Never mind about that as long as I continue to rule the waves!"

From *Punch* (London).



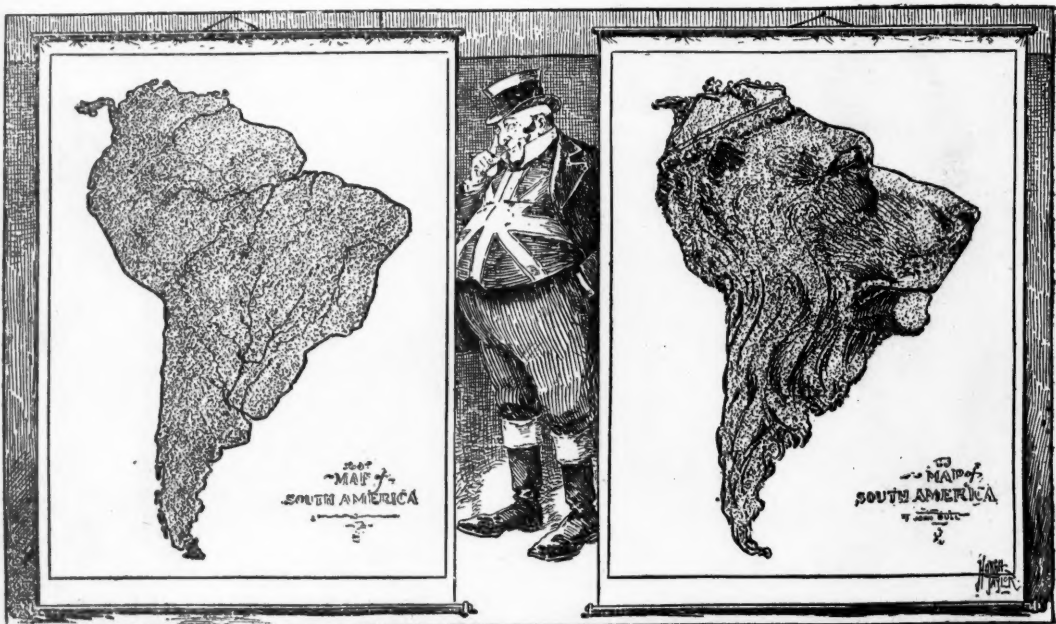
RUSSIA AND THE TURK.

NURSE BRUIN: "What a spirit he has! Dear little chap! Interfere with him, indeed; not while his old Nana is here."

From *Punch* (London).



ANOTHER CHANGE IN THE EASTERN QUESTION.  
Turkey has made an alliance with Russia.—From the *Times-Herald* (Chicago).



A CONTINUED APPLICATION OF SURVEYS—WOULD MAKE THIS.—From the *Times-Herald* (Chicago).





BRITANNIA'S WELCOME TO DR. JAMESON.  
Defeated but not disgraced.  
From *Black and White* (London).



GERMANY AND GREAT BRITAIN IN SOUTH AFRICA.

THE GERMAN EAGLE: "It vos ein big mistake my coming into dis coundry. I tinks I better go back to mine own nest."—From *Punch* (Melbourne).



THE NATURAL HISTORY OF THE LION (FOR LORD SALISBURY).

MR. JOHN MORLEY: "The symbol of British majesty is the lion, and lions do not crow."

From *Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).



"ALL RIGHT!"

CHORUS TO JOHN BULL: "Hit hard—there is plenty of room!"

From *Le Grelot* (Paris).



# OUR CUBAN NEIGHBORS AND THEIR STRUGGLE FOR LIBERTY.

BY MURAT HALSTEAD.



THE CUBAN FLAG.

(Ground of triangle is red, star is silver, three shaded stripes blue, two unshaded stripes white.)

**U**NDERSTANDING of the misfortunes of Cuba that have culminated in chronic civil war comes as an educational accomplishment only after studious observation, though the conditions are simple, and the old, old stories of history are told again.

I have spent a month in the island as a journalist, with opportunities to become informed that were excellent and extraordinary, and the fact may be recited as of some interest as an incident of the newspaper enterprise that invades all lands where the evolutions of humanity have special interest. The world has grown so small, and facilities for transportation and inquiry and usually for transmission, are so great, that no island of the sea is too barren or so remote as to escape the pens and pencils of the current historian.

England and Australia are the only islands that exceed Cuba in natural resources, and the former would not be an exception if it were not for the riches of her prodigious deposits of coal and iron. Under all the disadvantages that misgovernment can inflict, and with a vast share of her soil untouched, Cuba produces, when not wasted by war, about one hundred million dollars' worth of sugar and tobacco annually, and there is a prodigal luxuriance of fruits and forests, while her mountains are reservoirs of minerals, and her rivers and shores swarm with fish. There is no more exquisite feature in any landscape than the royal palms, and the

orange trees, never touched with frost, are loaded with golden spheres, and the clusters of bananas cling under feathery foliage, while the green cocoanuts hang high, each containing a quart of pure sweet water; and where the soil is not a deep, dark red it is so black that it shines as if oiled. Around the coral shores is the snowy surf of seas matchless in color, and over all the exalted arch of the sky, with a delicate tint of indigo, spotted with stars that are strangely brilliant, and the procession of the constellations moves with unutterable majesty; and one sees the all-searching beauty of the firmament, and finds new meaning in Paul's line with the divine inner light in it that tells that the stars differ in glory, and in Byron's that gives the glorious image of womanhood:

*She walks in beauty like the night of cloudless climes and starry skies.*

The geographical position of Cuba is that of Guardian of the Gates of the American Mediterranean. Glance at the map and see how she is posed between Florida and Yucatan, and that her Southern shore confronts the Caribbean Sea, whose waters, famous in history, are storied with romance, from the days of the Caribs with their brave canoes, and the adventurous discoverers who plowed the sea with lofty prows driven by the trade-winds, the Spanish galleons, too, freighted with the gold and silver of the New World, and pirates whose heroism gave a glamour to their crimes; and the giant fleets of England and France that with the contending thunders of the broadsides of their liners disputed the command of the ocean that held the incomparable Indies, until at last (April 12, 1782,) the British Admiral Rodney avenged Yorktown at Gaudaloupe, and, Froude says, tore the Leeward Islands from the French, and saved Gibraltar and Hastings' Indian Empire to the English.

It was from Cuba that Cortez and De Soto set forth to the conquest of Mexico and the discovery of the Mississippi, and in Havana that the Pakenham expedition that attempted to possess Louisiana, in 1815, paused to recuperate after the slaughter before New Orleans.

## CONDITION AND VALUE OF CUBA.

Cuba is the island we want for her inherent wealth, for the fact that her tropical productions would invigorate, augment and give symmetrical completeness to our commerce, and she assure us supreme control of those seas, as American as our great lakes. Americans of the United States should no longer involve themselves in the conceit that they alone are capable of self-government. The



Cubans have had the teachings of many troubles and "wrought with a sad sincerity," and if the test comes it will be proven that they have builded wiser than we knew. We have no place for Cuba save as a state, and she is worthy to be a member of our Union. That is the fate and fortune that await her, and it is the only way of salvation. Sooner or later, maybe very soon, perhaps after some time has passed, the grasp of Spain will relax, and Cuba free, will substantiate her freedom forever by consolidation in our imperishable system.

My commission to Cuba was from the *New York Journal*, and it was to ascertain and report the truth. A visit to Washington before sailing for Havana disclosed a curious uncertainty in those whose responsibilities made them most anxious for authentic information as to the actual state of affairs. My equipment of testimony that I was what the Spaniards call a "serious" person was so thorough that the highest officials treated me with much consideration; and it was assumed by the sympathizers with the Rebellion that an American editor was, of course, one of them, so that the Cuban hopes and fears, grievances and ambitions, were given without reserve—but I must respect the obligation not to support the evidence by calling the witnesses.

The end of the struggle in Cuba is not in sight. The "last war" in that island before this one began in 1868 and lasted to 1878, when it closed with a compromise said to have been reached by the use of Spanish gold, and the terms of the agreement were that the reforms instituted in Porto Rico should be extended to Cuba. Of course there are differences of opinion as to the measure of reformation realized.

The war in progress began, "the cry went forth," as they say in Cuba, on February 24, 1895. In the '68-'78 War the insurgents were confined to the eastern districts. This time the rebel raiders have marched six hundred miles through the heart of the island and penetrated to the western provinces—the far-famed tobacco lands—and the glare of burning cane-fields has reddened the southern sky as seen from Havana.

I have endeavored to reduce the Cuban situation to a diagram that would explain itself to Americans in general. The provinces in Cuba equal in number the New England States. Take New England and elongate the territory, place it in the torrid zone, with Maine eastward and Connecticut and Rhode Island the west end increase the vegetation and soil and mountains, substitute royal palms for elms, and pineapples for pippins—Connecticut would be the tobacco plantation, Massachusetts, Vermont, New Hampshire and part of Maine the sugar lands. The eastern end (Maine) is the source of the mustering and marching of the insurgents. Remember that Cuba is nearly as long as from Philadelphia to Chicago, and the raiders have proceeded with their long processions of cavalry through all the provinces, and the Cuban Boston has seen the light of the flames

that consume the substance of the island, and even the milk and vegetable supplies of the capital have been interfered with and the water supply threatened.

#### THE ARMIES THAT ARE ENGAGED.

Counting all on both sides, there are at least two hundred thousand men under arms in Cuba, a good many more than engage in any form of productive industry. The Spanish Army is over one hundred thousand strong, perhaps one hundred and twenty five thousand, and the volunteers are fifty thousand, of whom thirteen regiments of a thousand each are in Havana. The rebels claim to have sixty thousand men, one-third well armed, one-third tolerably equipped with a confusion of weapons, and the others very poorly provided. The insurgent forces have been very largely increased on the long marches, the men in the fields turning out as if called by an irresistible "sympathetic strike." The insurgents have not succeeded in getting enough ammunition to fight a great or even considerable battle, and are disposed to blame the United States Government for their poverty in that



JOSÉ MARTÍ,

Father of the present Cuban Revolution, killed in a skirmish with Spaniards, April, 1895.

respect. They hold, with a confidence and unanimity not at all warranted, by any evidence, that if their rights as belligerents were recognized, they could help themselves from the gun manufactories and arsenals, land their rifles and artillery in quiet nooks of easy access, and win decisive victories. I doubt very much whether belligerency could do so much for them. The Spaniards, if public war were officially declared, would begin searching vessels for contraband articles within three leagues of the United States, instead of an equal distance from the Cuban coast, and have greater



chances than now to capture Cuban war material afloat. Certainly, however, the real hope of the average Cuban insurgent is that the United States and Spain will drift into conflict with each other over Cuban questions, and the conduct of Spanish mobs has a tendency to aid the Cubans in that respect. No news can reach Cuba of equal interest and encouraging influence with insurgents to that of the Spanish assaults upon American consulates. That is the sort of intelligence that revives the despondent rebel.

#### HAS FREE CUBA A GOVERNMENT?

As to the oft-repeated question whether the Cuban insurgents have a government that is in good form for recognition, the fair answer is they do not seem to have it. In all candor the evidence is insufficient. There has been a sort of fairy-tale that somewhere in the swamps or the mountains there is a village that is the seat of the government of the Republic of Cuba—a president and cabinet answering to their names—but I saw only one man who professed to have visited this centre of authority, and did not believe what he said. When there was a call upon this gentleman for a convincing detail of cold facts, he became reticent. There were several newspaper men willing to take any risks to reach The Seat of Government of Free Cuba, and with abundant gold to go to it, even bribing their way. They were not only earnest but feverishly anxious for the enterprise, and could get "no forwarder," as the English say. It was a common thing for persons who were or said they were in communication with the rebels, to offer guides for correspondents to the distant Capital, and preparations to go were made often, but something happened all the time to put off the journey. This gave rise to apprehensions that the Capital City would always be in the next province, or beyond the mountains, or far away in the marshes. As for seaports, there are none in the hands of the insurgents. One small place by the seaside was, however, captured by them and held for several weeks, but the Spanish gunboats bombarded it into ruins. If there is a seat of government, the governmental machinery must be visionary or perfunctory. The men of the revolution in authority are Gomez and the Maceos; and the groups of citizens of the United States in New York and Tampa, all opposed to the annexation of Cuba to the United States, are, perhaps, the more serious of the shadowy forms of civil government of the unhappy island.

The question of the probable duration of the war is one that is incessantly asked, and the answers are almost always according to the partisanism that prevails in the conversation. General Weyler says he has made rapid progress; that the insurgents were never in the time of Martinez Campos so pressed on all sides as now, that they have exhausted supplies and are encumbered by wounded, and that he is steadily driving them eastward, or as he says, "Orienting" them. One day in the palace when I asked

how he was getting along putting down the rebellion, he referred to the change that had occurred in his time, and striding rapidly to a map of Cuba, put the forefinger of his right hand on a village in Pinar del Rio, saying: "There they *were*;" and sweeping the map eastward, pointed to a village in the province of Matanzas near the eastern border, exclaiming: "There they *are*." Pushing open the door into the room where his military staff officers were at work—and there was a great table covered with maps of the several provinces—he paused over that of Matanzas, where a cluster of pins stood—a black one in the village which was Gomez's headquarters, and nine with colored pennons, like lances, showing the position of Spanish columns. The Captain-General seemed to think he had them surrounded, mentioned that now there was a combat every day, and that one of the parties of insurgents had just been ascertained to have the care of eighty wounded, a most embarrassing impediment.

#### HE HAD THEM SURROUNDED.

The confidence of the General, as my interpreter gave his words, that he would speedily produce "great results"—and his manner bestowed the emphasis—was manifestly sincere; and yet he presently remarked that though he had them "surrounded," they "might get away into the woods." This was a curious admission to come from an authority so distinguished, and not calculated to impress the hearer that the end of the combat was nigh. Ten days later, seeing the Captain-General again, I closed the list of inquiries planned for the interview with the tentative remark, expecting to be again invited to study with the Captain the map with the pins in it, "Will your excellency say whether the military situation has changed in important particulars since you explained it on the map?" But this good intention was foiled. The general said sharply and conclusively: "No; only the enemy are more surrounded than they were when we looked at the map." So the rebels one day were "surrounded," and, notwithstanding, could run to the woods, and the next week they were "more surrounded" than they were, and yet they got away; and while the main army was "Oriented," as it were, several small bodies were quickly in mischief westward, evidently making a desperate move to confirm the theory that they are besieging all the garrisoned towns in Cuba. Then a Spanish planter was, in a day or two, hanged in the Havana province because he persisted in going on with his sugar making. Much surprise was occasioned by the publication in the papers of Havana—and publicity there carries at least a semi-official endorsement—that the Captain-General had assured a deputation of planters he would be able to protect them after March 15 in "grinding cane," the thing that is strictly forbidden by the insurgents under penalty of the application of the torch to the cane and the buildings. I asked the General whether he made that promise, and in his answer the explicit promise of the press was converted into a

strong "expectation" that he would be able to give the protection desired at the time mentioned.

A few days later the General told me he would do it by March 15, but no one with access to other lines of information thought it possible he could do so, and the failure to meet expectations that have been aroused will shake the foundations of confidence in the new administration. The time has already passed and there is no redemption of the promise. With nearly or quite sixty thousand insurgents in the field, men who have within a year had their own way in all the Cuban provinces, and the rainy season approaching, it is positive that the end cannot be speedily reached by Spanish victories. If the war was one of numbers, of discipline, of military power, we might predict the triumph of the army of Spain, which is a formidable force—one that it is unjust and futile to disparage as "a rabble of boys," as has been so often done. The regiments of regulars I have seen are of good quality, but there is no chance whatever of the close of the war now or ever in a blazing victory of Spain. It is equally certain that if the insurgents are ultimately to triumph, it will be after years of sacrifice. We may grant them rights of belligerence, and that will not signalize the close, but rather the beginning of the deadly earnest of the struggle. The official bulletins of the government will continue to announce invariable victories, with many men and horses on the side of the rebellion killed and wounded, and a few Spaniards hurt. It is a style of literature that has become monotonous. And we shall have continued copiously the Key West and Tampa tales, equally removed from the truth of history with the Spanish romances. The Spaniards will perish through the free wires by tens of thousands, and this will go on consecutively if the war that began in '95 lasts as long as the former bushwhacking struggle—that is, until 1905, when Gomez will be an octogenarian. The American people should be careful in the analysis of the dispatches that purport to give the news of Cuba, whether they come from Havana, Key West or Tampa. Only the points favorable to Spain or colored with at least a superficial partiality for her cause, can take the direct wire, and the voyage to Florida has a tendency to paint and flavor the exaggerations the other way. It will require common sense and constant vigilance to strike the balance of and count the grains of truth. The latest from the island shows that the cane grinding promise of Weyler is a conspicuous failure; that Maceo has revived the war in the west end; that Gomez is pushing westward; that the beginning of the rainy season sees the Spanish situation worse under Weyler than Campos, and all that is said in this article of the hopeless horrors of war is emphasized.

#### SPECIMENS OF SPANISH MILITARY CENSORSHIP.

The public apprehension of the censorship of the Cuban correspondence of the American press may perhaps be better explained by examples from my

own experience than in any other way, and it is sufficiently curious to warrant examination. The first is a delayed Key West dispatch that has not been published:

KEY WEST, FLA., February 9.

To the *Journal*, N. Y.

HAVANA, February 8.—There has been an embarrassment found for me here in the decision of the censor, that his duty is only to pass upon the legitimacy of war news telegrams, and that my matter is not of that character. He is quite right, and I shall appeal to the Secretary of State here to furnish authority for the transmission of my chapters of current history and comment with local coloring, without giving further trouble to the military censor, whose legitimate duties are certainly very troublesome and full of difficult tasks of discrimination. I am willing to accept as the definition of my work that I am an annotator and commentator on that which is daily developed rather than a war correspondent, for it is hardly war when there are two hundred thousand men under arms in Cuba, and the combats do not exceed those in West Virginia during the first year of our civil conflict.

MURAT HALSTEAD.

The following the censor correctly decided was not to be considered in the line of his duty, and is given now because it states the politics of the island distinctly:

KEY WEST, FLA., February 9.

To the *Journal*, N. Y.

American tourists in Europe, if thoughtful observers, always have in memory the increased impression of the greatness and splendor of their own country, after regarding it for a time from points beyond the ocean; and it is an object lesson that teaches the same glorious story, to look from this historical and wonderful island, in the American Mediterranean, upon the United States as the formidable neighbor and to contemplate our own national power and character from the foreign shore that is nearest and study the scenery of nations under the charm of the remembrances of the many associations and indeed identification of Cuba with the immortal fame of Christopher Columbus, whose bones are in the grand old cathedral of this city, the city from which Hernando De Soto sailed to discover the Mississippi River, his grave. We of the States are in the habit of thinking of but two parties in Cuba, one for the enduring and absolute sovereignty of Spain, and the other the complete independence of Cuba. Now, there are three distinct parties, and each has its Conservatives, Moderates, and Radicals, or as they say in Europe and here, right, left and centre. There are, therefore, nine parties on this island, each with a meaning of its own, and I wish all these partisans could know the sincere friendship and earnest good will of the great mass of the people of the United States for the people of all divisions of political sentiment here. It is a generous friendliness that does not much discriminate, that has enmities toward none and kindness for all. One may be permitted to remark especially that this includes our oldest friend, Spain, from whom we received distinguished consideration as a favored nation in the recent reciprocity treaty negotiated by Hon. John W. Foster, who succeeded Mr. Blaine as Secretary of State. It would become all parties in our country if its relations to foreign affairs could be removed far from the perversion of partisanship, and especially honorable and happy if this could be done in our presidential year, particu-

larly with respect to the crisis of the conflict in this island, which current events declare will be coincident with the greatest political home interests in the States. However little we have thought of this it has not been overlooked by others. There has been much inquiry why rebel raiders have done so much mischief to sugar and so little to tobacco plantations. The explanation is in several items. Tobacco fields don't offer in themselves such facilities for destruction as cane fields do. Processes to manufacture tobacco are more varied than those of sugar-making, and the work largely performed in cities by the sea, of course held by the government; and the insurgents having indulged the theory that sugar is their enemy and tobacco their friend.

MURAT HALSTEAD.

When the above finally reached the secretary of the Government of Cuba, under the administration of Capt.-Gen. Marin, after it had been transmitted via Key West, though it was not esteemed important to state that fact, he expressed his gratification as to its spirit of justice and literary form.

#### THE RED PENCIL.

The following was submitted to the military censor plainly written out in English and in Spanish, the original being in my possession, and marked as a curiosity after the copies had passed through the hands of the censor, a military man of rather attractive presence in spite of his occupation, who presided in uniform at a square table encumbered with documents. This officer wore eyeglasses and held in his right hand a large red lead pencil tolerably hard and very sharp. He knew nothing of English, and as he read the Spanish copy, labored diligently with his pencil, so vigorously that at times the lead crumbled and flew in red spray, like clods before a plow, as he drew furrows through the manuscript. The words substituted by the military gentleman for mine are italicised; the omissions are in brackets:

#### A MESSAGE AS THE CENSOR MARKED IT.

The gravity of the situation in this island can hardly be overstated. There is a consensus of opinion that a crisis is at hand. It is not alone the approach of the new commander-in-chief that causes anxiety and intensifies interest, but the general consciousness that the military, political and financial strain is too severe to last long. The Spanish opinion is that real war is about to be made, and that in a brief campaign it will be shown that the march of the insurgents through the island could not have happened if the regular army had been [competently] *actively* handled.

The Cuban claim is that they grow stronger in the field, and that the rebel forces are being strengthened by bands from the East that will balance the additional troops from Spain. It would be vain to assert individual views as to the value of the opposing claims. This is certain—the concentration of the armies in the province of Havana promises combats of increasing importance, and decisive results [in a military sense] before the end of March. The excitability of the sympathizers with the insurgents about General Weyler is almost incredible. [On his behalf, it is asserted that the cruelties charged to him were, so far as founded on facts, the acts of a subordinate officer executing orders—and it is

held that his administration in supreme command cannot be predicted on precedents found in his career as a colonel.]

His coming is a nightmare to the Cuban autonomists, who anticipate relentless persecution, and are largely, according to their ability, taking refuge in the States.

The effect of the rebel raid, in which no province has been spared, has been the impoverishment of the people. The great interest is that of sugar, and it has been so damaged that [the] *some* rich have been made poor, and there is startling indigence in marble halls—and the forces of the insurgents have been immensely augmented by lack of employment. [With two hundred thousand armed men in the field on both sides we are informed there is no war. Let us not quarrel about terms, and



GEN. ANTONIO MACEO, THE FAMOUS TROOPER.

say there is a tremendous strike in which railroads and plantations are destroyed.

The Cubans have unwarrantably exalted expectations of action by the United States, and both sides appear puzzled by the resolution reported from the Committee of the Senate on Foreign Relations, which was simply drawn in well-guarded terms.

I infer that the military authorities do not care much about that resolution, while the Spanish politicians are angry about it. It shows a complication of mistakes when the question is violently debated whether the President could, in case of the passage of the concurrent resolution by both Houses, apply the veto.

The general information is without understanding that he has nothing to do with a resolution save to regard it as an expression of Congressional opinion.]

Within two days there have been heavy rainfalls that



must have been hard on the unsheltered soldiers. The changes from dust to mud and mud to dust again, and from sunny blue or starry indigo skies to cataracts of rainwater, have been remarkable examples of the phenomena called tropical.

MURAT HALSTEAD.

It is as hard to say why some of this dispatch was allowed to go as why that in brackets was omitted.

I once said something of the destruction of the tobacco by neglect, and mentioned that the blossoms of the plant were not removed or the leaves pulled, because the laborers had deserted the fields. The "blossoms" were stricken out by the censor, who did not know the weed lost its flavor when it bloomed and ran to seed.

#### THE EXCITEMENT ABOUT WEYLER.

The topics most discussed in Havana during the interval between Campos and Weyler were whether Gen. Campos had been too tender with the insurgents, so humane that he was afraid to hurt anybody, and whether his successor, Gen. Weyler, was a desperado of the worst type, cruel and heartless and devilish beyond all that had been known in the history of atrocity. Both were at sea, Campos going, Weyler coming. The persons who first gave their confidence were Cubans sympathetic with the rebellion, and whose faith that Americans must be their friends and help them was something pathetic to listeners, but it enthused the conversationalists.

Whatever may be the effect of it upon his reputation as a soldier, it is certain that Campos was kindly spoken of by his enemies, and many pleasant speeches were credited to him showing that he was tender. The universal understanding was that Weyler was selected for the chieftainship of the Spaniards in the supreme struggle for Cuba as the embodiment of methods of severity, and the most frightful tales were told of him and believed. The principal count in the indictment was that he had treated women with barbarities unknown in the record of any other public man of modern times. When he arrived there were rumors of reformed censorship, liberal dealing with the American press, and all that; and presently we heard of regulations "in the nature of reform." All we had to do was to file our matter in English and Spanish at the telegraph office and it would be all right. We filed it in order and were invariably assured "all right." If we asked, "Does this go at once?" "Yes; all right." Well, it went to the palace and there was disemboweled, as usual, and detained until many a lively message departed this life before its unoffending fragments were wired. The able dispatches were those that perished. The deadly commonplace stood a show. The boys were almost a week "getting onto" the new censorship, which was more tedious and destructive than the old.

It was Cuban gossip that there had been a conspiracy to kill Weyler as he landed, but that it was given up because of the belief that it would injure the cause of the independence of the island to introduce assassination, and they were right about that.

I do not believe there was any murder plot, but the story was said to have been told the General the first thing, and then it was said he was pale and nervous. He passed very close to my position of observation, wearing a hat with lofty white plumes that almost obscured his slight figure, and he seemed in very good spirits, kissing his hands right and left in return for salutations, and then standing on the balcony of the palace in full view of the multitude of spectators filling the public square, while the troops marched before him. If he had been warned of personal danger he showed good nerve; and there are so many fancies about this man it is the safe thing to receive much that is said with reserve. There never was such a person as many of the Cubans think he is.

#### THE CORRESPONDENTS AND THE CAPTAIN-GENERAL.

The correspondents of the American newspapers in Havana were the same sort of men found in attendance upon our national conventions—intelligent, keen on the scent for news, intense in their appreciation of minutes, men to whom a day is as a thousand years, measuring the whole distance between a "scoop" and a failure. They all knew that which might be of the utmost consequence to-day would be old as Greece and Rome or Egypt to-morrow. Their difficulty—it would hardly do to call it weakness—was their lack of the same quick apprehension in the appreciation of the conditions of war that was habitual to them in sizing up minor matters. Why should they not find the facts and telegraph them straight to New York? Why should they not go through the lines and report the rebels? Where was the harm? But there was the solid old stone post office, with one end in it of the wire that dipped into the Gulf to rise again at Key West; and there was an armed guard at the door; and this tomb of telegrams kept its own secrets, partially revealed when the New York papers arrived—three days' issues all at once—and the broken-hearted saw how ruthlessly the stories had been slaughtered and were mysteriously perverted; but the why and the wherefore receded beyond all reason or conjecture.

The Captain-General gave me a letter that called for admission to his rooms whenever I desired to see him, between two and three o'clock, and as he was the highest source of information, and the master of the censors, I made frequent use of the opportunities to associate with authenticity. The Captain-General said it would not do to interview him, for if it was known that he could be interviewed he should not be able to live; and yet he would be glad to do what he could to separate truth from falsehood. He consented to take a talk with himself, in the instance of a Cadiz paper, and point out that which he did and that which he did not say; and he made the true and the false equally interesting.

I had a fierce editorial from the New York *World* typewritten in Spanish and presented it to His Excellency. This, from the *World* of February 12, is the article:





JOSÉ MACEO AND HIS STAFF (Showing Cuban Flag).

#### GEN. WEYLER IN CUBA.

In taking the chief command in Cuba yesterday Gen. Weyler issued several proclamations promising to bring the war to a close by an aggressive policy. The language that he uses officially is guarded enough, but it is said that unofficially he has set a ten days' limit, after which he proposes to inaugurate "severe measures" against Cubans who favor government of the island with the consent of the governed.

If "severe measures" mean a vigorous campaign against troops in the field Gen. Weyler may win himself an honorable reputation without in any way involving Spain in fresh difficulties. He ought to understand, however, that a policy of massacre or of war on non-combatants will not be viewed with indifference by the people of the United States. They wish to preserve their neutrality, but if the Armenian butcheries or anything like them are to be repeated in Cuba the unfitness of Spain for even a claim of sovereignty over the island will be demonstrated.

Gen. Weyler can do a great deal in Cuba. Among other things he can perhaps put down the rebellion in accordance with the principles of civilized war, or he can force the United States to recognize the independence of the island. Unless he shows himself capable of carrying on civilized warfare he will certainly invite some form of intervention.

The General put on his glasses, held the able article close to a window and read it with a very grim expression. Throwing it down on his table,

he spoke bitterly of the way the American press was served by its correspondents, saying they knew he had not been cruel, and yet he was assailed, while the insurgents, who filled the land with outrage, were sympathized with. He was charged with crimes by assassins and incendiaries, and men who called a retreat a victory were praised as heroes. He assured me of his thanks for calling his attention to what was said of him; he believed I wanted the truth and he would aid me to get it; and he added he had made arrangements to be fully informed about the American papers. Slips of translations were to be provided, and he was hostile to the correspondents especially. It occurred to me to attempt a diversion, and it took form in this letter, handed the General in Spanish:

To His Excellency Valeriano Weyler, Governor-General of Cuba:

Your Excellency has given such consideration to newspaper correspondents that it seems a duty to ask your regard for the few words it is my desire to offer relating to the limitation attaching to the occupation of correspondents for the observations of the editors legitimately. The correspondent is a historian, and his commentary is of less importance than his statement. His feeling may appear in the coloring of his contributions, but his strength is the truth he tells, and if he perverts according to prejudice, he is weak as well as wrong. Editorial writers in America are deep and strong in

politics, dealing in opinions and argument and constant in controversy. With jurisdiction measured by capacity, the editor has responsibilities for the correspondent, but



(Drawn from life by Menocal.)

RABI, A NOTED CUBAN CAVALRY GENERAL.

the correspondent is not accountable for the editor at home or abroad.

I submit this remark touching the press of my country in justice to its representatives in Havana and in acknowledgment of your courtesy in distinguishing me with your kindness in the authenticity of the facts of current affairs in Cuba. Very respectfully,

MURAT HALSTEAD,

Correspondent of the New York Journal.

The reply was not what I expected. The heat of the General arose against the correspondents still. He always made, he said, a distinction between the correspondents and the editors, and it was the former who inflicted the deadly injury. "One would think," he said, "from the writings of correspondents here that they were participants in the events and themselves sufferers from the severities they related, when what they gave out as news came from agitators and conspirators. But the editors wrote articles bearing on what they suppose to be the facts communicated by the correspondent. The editors were not to blame so much. As an example, the American papers were full of stories of the execution of prisoners. Every day there was something about the killing of these people, and all were false. There had not been one prisoner shot."

There is no doubt he told the truth about the prisoners. They are sent to the penal colony of the Spanish in Africa—Centa, or to the Isle of Pines; to the former place in case of important offenses, and the Spanish minister says the climate of Centa is better than that of Havana, but many persons persist in believing the prisoner killing fictions, though unable to name a missing prisoner, and it is not reasonable to suppose groups of obscure men are secretly shot merely to murder them. The truth is

the insurgents treat the Spaniards who fall into their hands with scrupulous care, hoping to find a return when their own men are captured, and this has had a humanizing influence which overcame Campos, and has not been lost on Weyler. Once I asked the latter why correspondents of the American papers could not be permitted to go through the lines, and truly enlighten the world about the insurgents, and added that we sometimes allowed English war correspondents to pass the border when our civil war was raging, referring especially to the case of Mr. Sala. General Weyler said the Cubans with the rebels would all be editors if they could get passes, and as the true could not be told from the false, the cavalry of the enemy would be riding about with the privileges of the press!

THE ARREST OF A CORRESPONDENT.

The most picturesque case of the friction between the Spanish authorities and the newspaper men of the United States in Havana was that of the arrest in the Hotel Inglaterra of Charles Michelson, my associate in the special correspondence of the New York Journal. Michelson had a friend, a Spanish marquis, an officer in command near the scene of the most shocking of the "combats," which became known in all its horrors because within twelve miles of Havana. There was intelligence from an officer of the Spanish volunteers engaged in the bloody affair that the insurgents had raided the village of Punta Brava, and were holding the place. The Spanish volunteers and armed firemen, with a company of regulars, hastened forward, surprised the small squad of rebels, who took refuge in the houses. Then the terror began, and at the close of the struggle—which it is mild to call a massacre—there were eighteen townsmen and two armed insurgents killed, with one Spaniard dead and two wounded.

Michelson set out with his interpreter and kodak to investigate, and his friend, the marquis, halted him, so that he did not get to the actual scene of bloodshed. Two others, missing the officer, being so fortunate as not to be acquainted with him, pushed ahead and got there. The marquis, hearing of this expedition, thought Michelson had evaded him acting contrary to express orders, and made a report to that effect. Upon this my associate was seized, searched, taken under guard to the police station and then carried in a boat across the harbor, and thrown into the famous old prison, the Moro Castle of terrible fame, where he was held as an "incomunicado"—that is, one with whom there can be no communication.

The arrest and imprisonment was a total mistake, unless it was meant as a reply to the New York Journal, which was dealing in an illustrated way with the alleged antecedents of General Weyler. Michelson was held in the castle for a long night and day. Then he was released on the order, after investigation, of the Captain-General, and when he and I called at the palace to thank his excellency for his justice, we found him aflame. I paid my

respects and took my leave, when he turned to the captive set free, and told him he was guilty and false, and his release was not justice but clemency, and was an act to express the consideration his excellency had for myself and his friendship for the people of the United States!

His excellency was laboring under a delusion, for the truth is simply as here related, and was known to Consul-General Williams, who was pleased to have so clear a case, as he had been called upon in several cloudy ones. General Weyler could not, apparently, understand the mystery of a mistaken identity. The official charge against Michelson, and under which he suffered incarceration, with a nightmare of huge gray-whiskered rats, was "communicating with the enemy," and that offense, if this case is to stand as a precedent, was of course one that, according to American newspaper policy, it is the duty of all enterprising correspondents to commit.

#### THE TRUTH OF THE SPANISH ARMY.

The troops of all arms that arrived in Cuba from Spain during the years of war from 1868 to 1878 were:

1868 .....	4,779	1874 .....	9,265
1869 .....	29,717	1875 .....	26,401
1870 .....	11,903	1876 .....	36,355
1871 .....	17,105	1877 .....	7,474
1872 .....	5,361	1878 .....	8,253
1873 .....	10,215		
Total .....			166,228

These troops were not all in the field at one time. There are twice as many Spanish soldiers in Cuba now as any month during the ten years' war.

According to the *Epoca* of Madrid, there was in service at the time of the uprising on February 24, 1895, in Cuba:

- Fifteen battalions of infantry.
- Two regiments of cavalry.
- One battalion of artillery.
- One mountain battery.
- One battalion of mixed engineers.
- Two-thirds of the Guardia Civil.
- One battalion of Orden Publico.
- One brigade of disciplinary troops.

Various corps of militia, making a sum total of 17,000 men.

Sent from Spain, according to statements taken from the Ministry of War:

	Men.
Shipped from the 8th to the 12th of March, 1895.....	8,302
Shipped from the 1st to the 19th of April, 1895.....	7,253
Shipped from the 24th to the 8th of May, 1895.....	2,831
Shipped from the 20th of May to the 10th of June, 1895.....	2,708
Shipped from the 18th of June to the 21st of July, 1895.....	9,196
Shipped from the 31st of July to the 30th of September, 1895.....	24,793
Shipped from the 5th of October to the 30th of November, 1895.....	23,579
Total.....	78,661

To these there must be added two battalions of infantry organized in Cuba, two battalions from Porto

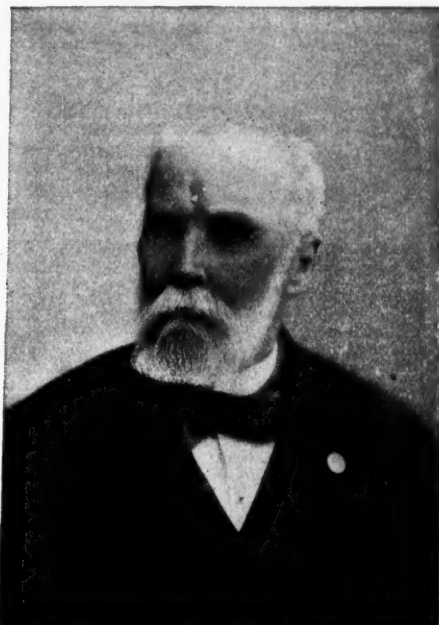
Rico, two battalions more organized in Cuba, with the Nos. 8th and 9th guerillas, orderlies, disciplinary brigades, militia (volunteers) in active service and squadrons of Sta. Catalina, three squadrons of cavalry organized in Cuba.....10,818

Total.....89,479

Or, the total figures of the Spanish army in Cuba up to the end of November were 106,479. December, January and February the arrivals amounted to about 40,000.

#### A SHOW OF FESTIVITY.

Whenever a regiment reaches Havana there is a show of festivity. The landing place is near the palace, and here are erected pillars of triumph



GEN. CALIXTO GARCIA, THE VETERAN "FILIBUSTER."

decorated with masses of laurel and bearing the Spanish colors. Escorted by the ever ready volunteers the new arrivals are marched in review before the front of the palace, and then through Obispo street, where the principal shops are, and they are inspired by shrill bands of music, and showered with flowers, and with doves and pigeons bound with white ribbons, and wearing the red and yellow of Spain.

The presentation of birds along with flowers is the custom of Spaniards in greeting the heroes of the stage, as well as in the larger festivals of warfare. The soldiers who secured birds bore them on the butts of their rifles, and seemed to regard them as good for luck. When the troopships arrive at Havana, dark with regiments, the old castle salutes, and paper bombs are exploded in the city

as signals that the loyal people are to rejoice, and when night falls there are many rockets fired.

The Cubans have various ways of disposing of the Spanish army, and often a mad story is started that the oppressors are perishing and must soon disappear, and disbelief is disloyalty to liberty. A few days after the arrival of General Weyler there was a rumor running wild that there had been a loss of seventeen thousand troops, who were on the rolls of the army and invisible in the field. "Of course," said the Cubans, "we know what has become of them—they have deserted—they are with Gomez and Maceo." The next time after hearing this that I saw the Captain-General I asked him about the missing soldiers, and he said General Campos did not have a chief of staff, and did not keep books! The soldiers had been shifted about, and no complete record made of their movements. It was difficult, and a work of some busy days, to locate the organizations, but all men were accounted for. He, Weyler, had a chief of staff and kept books.

A favorite disposition of the army by its enemies is to speak of it as composed of boys, but that shows ignorance of war. It is never safe to despise boys in any capacity, least of all in armies. On the battlefield of Shiloh it was remarked of the dead when they were gathered for burial—it was true of the boys in blue and gray alike—that hardly one in three was a bearded man. The boys, in the true sense of the word, were in the great majority. The Spanish lads under arms in Cuba are sturdy, swarthy fellows, well fitted and equipped for the field, and many of them with kindly, friendly, humorous faces, and they trudge along well clothed and shod, with brown blankets rolled tightly and tied at the corners, swung over their shoulders; bags on their backs that seemed lighter than knapsacks, and equally serviceable, and their rifles and cartridges loading them heavily but not more so than the Germans or French on a march. The boys of whom I speak were fairly drilled, and though just landed, had evidently been set up and put through their steps. They had the swing for a long tramp. As a rule, the boys with the rifles were much younger than the officers, many of whom were stout.

The Spanish army is not one to be despised, and however it may suffer from the ambushes for which the tropical vegetation affords such eminent facilities, will make itself respected when they meet foes they can see. They cannot march as fast as raiders can ride, and will suffer from the overwhelming rains and the deplorable roads, and sicken, and die in thousands, but owing to the better understanding of sanitary precautions, the loss from exposure will not be great as in former years. The marching to the front of the young men of Spain was a mournful spectacle. There are dark-eyed mothers, sisters and sweethearts thinking of them far away, who will wait and hope and pray for them and their safe return until the closing scenes, when the roll of the unreturning is

unrolled. I wish to speak with respect of the Spanish boys—poor fellows—the sons of poor parents—who never make the wars they fight—and I have seen the great armies of Germany, France and America and many of the troops of Italy and England.

#### LOSS OF LIFE IN THE SPANISH ARMY.

There is no question that goes deeper in the consideration of the chances of the war than that of the health of the Spanish troops, and this comes into view with particular prominence when it is in evidence that the Cubans are counting upon the climate in the approaching rainy season, as their helper, with a confidence next to that which they have in the final friendship of the United States. The following is a Spanish statement of "those who die in Cuba," and designed to show the futility of the hopes of the insurgents that the pestilence will prove greater than the sword in determining the destiny of the Pearl of the Antilles:

Deaths in actual war, compared in the present war with that of the 10 years (or previous war, 1808-78) :

	Died.	Per cent.
In 1869, of 35,570.....	5,504	14.56
In 1870, of 47,242.....	9,395	14.82
In 1871, of 55,357.....	6,574	13.61
In 1872, of 58,708.....	7,780	14.56
In 1873, of 52,500.....	5,902	13.00
In 1874, of 62,572.....	5,923	18.23
In 1875, of 63,212.....	6,361	13.60
In 1876, of 78,099.....	8,482	14.44
In 1877, of 90,245.....	17,677	17.40
In 1878, of 81,700.....	7,500	17.40

"Since the beginning of the present campaign the losses from all causes we know to be about 3,500, and taking for granted that there was an army of 130,000 in service, we can calculate in round numbers that 4,000 loss is a very inferior cipher to the one in 1869, when the army in actual service did not reach to 34,000 men. Therefore this gives a percentage of 4 to 5 per cent. The last campaign gave a minimum of 11 per cent., reaching some years to 20 per cent.

"In 1877, with an army of 90,000, there were in the hospitals 15,708 sick. In the present, with a greater effective army, the number has not reached even the half of this cipher of the sick.

"The dead by actions of war in the previous war was  $8\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.; the sick  $9\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.

"Of the infantry and cavalry 1,017 officers perished, and other arms of the war 250.

"The marine infantry had 3,240 loss, crews of warships 1,758, and volunteers 5,000.

"The losses of officers in relation to the troops was 5 per cent. in actions of war, and 12.3 per cent. in sickness."

These figures tell a terrible tale of the young manhood that the pride of Spain is squandering, long after her colonial system has completely failed, that she may keep Cuba by armed force, when not a dollar of revenue goes, or ever will, from the Island





RAFAEL PORTUONDO,  
Foreign Affairs.



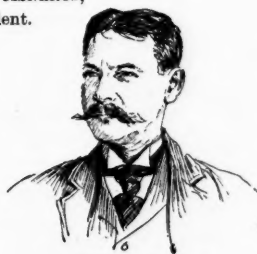
MARIO G. MENOCAL,  
War.



SALVADOR CISNEROS,  
President.



SANTIAGO GARCIA CANIZARES,  
Interior.



SEVERO PINA,  
Treasury.

(Drawn from life by Menocal, September 19, 1895.)

#### THE ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS OF THE REPUBLIC OF CUBA.

to the Peninsula, and all the advantages of Spain from the continued possession of Cuba must be not only indirect, but unfair and oppressive. Is it rational the Spaniards should as a matter of business be so grim about holding on to Cuba to the desolate end?

#### GRIEVANCES OF CUBANS.

First, there are poured into Cuba swarms of office holders. The island has been held to provide places for strangers, and men with no permanent interest in it are placed to rule and to rob. The unquestionable truths demand the full force of the language of unqualified denunciation. Seventy-five per cent. of the holders of office in Cuba are Spaniards, and the 25 per cent. of Cubans have small places, and the charge is that they have to send money to

Madrid to get them. The Spanish office holders do not stay long, and the certainty that their stay is short increases their rapacity. Many of them stop less than a year, thousands only three months, and they carry money home that Cubans should earn and spend in Cuba. This Spanish office holding business is certainly not an industry that is profitable to the country, indeed is harmful and hateful on both sides of the sea. There is no misgovernment anywhere more unfortunate, and closely studied it is as injurious to the Spaniards as to the Cubans. It is like the curse of slavery that smote the master as well as the slave.

Another feature is that the business houses in the cities of Cuba are filled by Spanish clerks, and thousands of other places are taken by them at very low salaries, for the purpose of securing by service in the militia for three years immunity from conscription in Spain with five years in the army. This is the foundation of the force of 50,000 Spanish volunteers in Cuba, men who get no pay and are taxed in petty ways for ever recurring functions, and thus take the places young men of Cuba should fill at living salaries—all this to serve Spain as a cheap garrison and to escape her regular armies. Upon the revenues of Cuba rests the burden of the cost of the ten years' war, and she is taxed and made the prey of the monopolies that are oppressors, and thus out of the industries that are not protected, but impoverished by bleeding and mulcting the price of their own vain struggle for liberty is taken. The Cubans have to pay the price of forging their own chains. Fancy the force with which Thomas Jefferson would have written this in a declaration of

independence. The volunteers of Cuba have deposed two captain-generals and bullied others. When the hour strikes for them to assert themselves they are the masters, and they know it. An attempt to disarm them would end the government. They are not trusted now to hold the forts that command Havana, but it is through their fifty thousand bayonets that business may end the horrible warfare that ruins all involved and that neither Spaniards nor Cubans have the ability to close.

#### COMMERCE OF SPAIN WITH HER COLONIES.

There is a glimpse that is instructive of the truth of the dealings of Spain with her colonies in the statistics of her commerce with them.

During 1894 :	Pesetas.*
Importations in Cuba from Spain.....	37,463,110
Exportation from Cuba to Spain.....	117,061,881
Difference in favor to export.....	79,418,771
Commerce with Porto Rico :	
Importation in the island.....	21,580,125
Exportation from Spain.....	28,678,899
Difference in favor of export.....	7,098,774
Commerce with the Philippine Isles :	
Importations from the archipelago.....	17,994,838
Exportation from Spain.....	28,581,123
Difference in favor of export.....	10,589,284
The principal articles Cuba sends to Spain are :	
Sugar, 12 millions pesetas ; leaf tobacco, money in silver, cocoa, cigars and cigarettes.	
What Spain sends :	
Cotton fabrics.....	21 millions pesetas.
Shoes.....	20 millions pesetas.
Wine.....	8 millions pesetas.
Oil, soap, oats, wheat flour.....	3 millions pesetas.
Preserved foods, candles, woolen goods, paper for cigarettes and wrapping, garbangers, sausage and chocolate.	
Porto Rico sends chiefly coffee.....	12 millions.
Sugar.....	6 millions.
Tobacco.....	1 million.
Spain to Porto Rico :	
Fabrics.....	9 millions.
Shoes.....	3½ millions.
Soap, candles and oil.	

\* Twenty cents.

#### THE PEOPLE OF CUBA.

Concerning the population of Cuba, I have this statement from a Cuban whose politics consist in an ardent desire to promote the sovereignty of his country as one of the United States, and it was his purpose to show that the majority of Cubans were whites.

#### POPULATION OF CUBA.

Of all the census of population made up in Cuba, none offers a greater guarantee of approximation to the reality of the ethnological phenomena than that of December 31, 1887.

The real population of Cuba at the end of the year 1887 rose to 1,631,687 inhabitants, spread out very unevenly over a territory of which the extent is not exactly known. We accept as good, however, the data of Mr. J. Jimeno Agins, to the effect that the area covers a radius of 122,606 square kilometres, producing a medium density of 13.31 inhabitants, having its maximum in the Havana province (52.49 inhabitants),

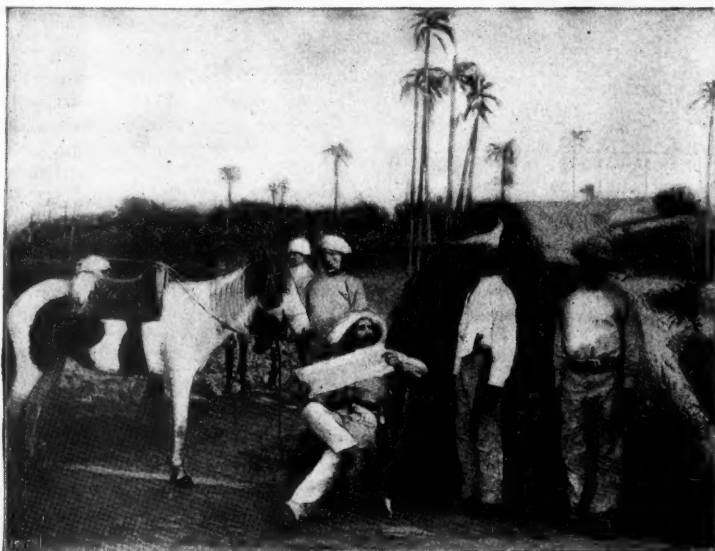
and descending to its minimum in that of Puerto Príncipe (2.10 inhabitants.)

	Inhabitants.	Square kilometres.	Density.
Havana.....	451,923	8,610	52.49
Matanzas.....	259,573	8,486	30.59
Pinar del Rio.....	225,891	14,967	15.09
Puerto Príncipe.....	67,789	32,341	2.10
Santa Clara.....	354,122	23,063	15.34
Santiago de Cuba.....	272,379	35,119	7.76
Totals.....	1,631,687	122,606	13.31

Ethnographically speaking, the population of Cuba is distributed in the census between whites and colored people, being understood in this class, negroes, Asiatics, and mulattoes. The following statistics contain the absolute number of inhabitants, its density, and the relation to one hundred which can be noticed in each one of the provinces and the Island according to this classification:

	Actual population.		Density.		Relation to 100.	
	White.	Col.	White.	Col.	White.	Col.
Havana.....	335,782	116,146	39.00	13.49	74.30	25.70
Matanzas.....	142,040	117,538	16.74	13.85	54.72	45.28
Pinar del Rio.....	166,678	59,213	11.14	3.95	73.79	26.21
Puerto Príncipe.....	54,531	13,208	1.69	0.41	80.52	19.48
Santa Clara.....	245,097	109,025	10.62	4.72	69.27	30.73
Santiago de Cuba.....	158,711	113,668	4.52	3.24	58.27	41.73
Totals.....	1,102,889	528,798	9.00	4.31	67.59	32.41

It can be noticed that notwithstanding the fact of Havana being the province in which there is the greatest number of white population, the numerical superiority with relation to 100 inhabitants, in the white class, is found in Puerto Príncipe (80.52 per 100), while as a fact this province contains the least absolute population (67,789 inhabitants). The province of Matanzas, occupying the third place in the scale of absolute population, is inhabited by the greatest number of colored people, it being noticed



AN INSURGENT CAMP.

that this corresponds to the maximum provincial intensity (13.85 inhabitants), and also that the coefficient maximum with relation to 100, rises to 45.28.

The figures demonstrating this demographic phenomenon prove how mistaken are those who say that the colored population attains the highest figures in absolute numbers, in density and with relation to 100 in the province of Santiago de Cuba. There is nothing strange in the fact of the colored population being concentrated with maximum density in the Matanzas province, when it is taken into consideration that this was for many years the zone of the plantations, which used to be worked by negro slaves.

This was the region where slavery displayed all the energy for industrial and agricultural cultivation, hence the frightful numeric disproportion of sexes in the colored race which descends to the minimum of 40.86 females for each 100 persons.

It is due to frank dealing with the people of this nation—the American Union—to give the conversational annotation by the Spanish minister on the general statement that the white people are two-thirds of the population of Cuba. M. Dupuy de Lome says one has to be a very dark case of mulatto in the West Indies not to be a white man, and that the question of purity of blood is one into which the census taker enters with extreme caution and imperfect results.

#### THE HERO OF THE REBELLION.

The leader of the Cuban rebellion is Maximo Gomez. If there is a president of the Republic of Cuba, he is a dim figure that bears the name of an old family, and in the lonely wilderness is a professional personage. The actual authority, the personification and vital substance of the cause of Cuba represented in the insurrection, is the old soldier, Gomez. His name is on every tongue of friend and foe. In the Spanish fancy, he haunts all

the secluded places, and the galloping of his horsemen by night disturbs their dreams. The distinction of his character is remarkable, his ascendancy undisputed, his capacity as a military man of the highest order. He is charged with being a soldier of fortune, and accepting bribes from the Spaniards; and it is said of him by friends that he is not in favor of Cuba becoming annexed to or a dependency of the United States, but is a believer in the old notion that there should be a league of the West Indies, with Havana for capital, and with Great Britain for protector.

His home is in San Domingo, where his wife and children live, and the wife and daughters are music teachers and seamstresses. Gomez has a son he has managed to keep out of the war, who holds a clerkship, and he has a small farm, reputed to be worth \$10,000, and all this does not look as if he was a land pirate, that had sold Cuba to the Spaniards eighteen years ago.

The proclamation of December is the paper that is very characteristic of the man, and most interesting for the expression of individuality and the clearest in definition of policy, and the most particular and striking vindication of his character that has anywhere appeared. It is here produced in full.

#### GOMEZ'S STORY OF HIMSELF.

Máximo Gómez y Báez, Major-General of the Army of Liberation of Cuba with the character of Generalissimo to the people of Cuba.

When at the beginning of the present year there calls at the door of my humble house in Monte-Cristo an exceptional man, who in life was called José Martí, and who honored me by depositing in my hands the command, the organization and the freedom of the Army of Liberation of Cuba; when at seventy-two years of age I decided to abandon my large family in whose company I was living calmly and happily; when, in a word, I was embarking myself on the coasts of San Domingo, in company with that great man and general, Borrero, to

SYNOPSIS OF THE PRINCIPAL CENSUSES OF THE ISLAND OF CUBA FROM 1768 TO 1879.

Years.	Whites.			Colored, freedmen			Colored, slaves.			Grand total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1768.....	61,490	47,925	109,415	9,240	13,500	22,740	45,000	27,000	72,000	204,155
1774.....	55,576	40,864	96,440	16,152	14,695	30,847	28,771	15,562	44,333	171,620
1787.....	58,420	38,190	96,610	15,965	13,232	29,217	32,800	17,540	50,340	176,167
1792.....	72,239	61,254	133,553	26,989	28,941	55,930	47,389	37,126	84,515	273,999
1804.....	150,000	104,000	254,000	32,000	28,000	60,000	75,000	63,000	138,000	432,000
1810.....	150,000	124,000	274,000	60,000	48,000	108,000	130,000	87,400	217,400	600,000
1817.....	149,728	126,964	276,692	70,044	49,177	119,221	137,115	102,579	239,694	635,604
1819.....	131,420	108,410	239,830	62,000	35,000	97,000	135,000	81,203	216,203	553,033
1825.....	175,000	150,000	325,000	63,000	37,000	100,000	170,000	120,000	290,000	715,000
1827.....	168,653	142,398	311,051	51,962	54,532	106,494	183,290	103,652	286,942	704,487
1830.....	178,423	153,929	332,352	59,450	53,675	113,125	208,120	102,098	310,218	755,695
1841.....	227,144	191,147	418,291	75,703	77,135	152,838	281,250	155,245	436,495	1,007,624
1846.....	230,985	194,784	425,769	72,651	76,575	149,226	201,011	122,748	323,759	898,754
1849.....	245,695	211,438	457,133	79,623	84,787	164,410	199,177	124,720	323,897	945,440
1850.....	262,350	217,140	479,490	84,108	87,625	171,733	200,000	122,519	322,519	973,742
1852.....	279,420	213,459	492,879	86,320	82,996	169,316	197,425	124,422	321,847	984,042
1855.....	286,079	212,673	498,752	96,210	89,234	185,444	222,400	137,589	359,989	1,044,185
1857.....	301,323	234,833	536,156	93,304	89,499	177,824	222,355	149,755	372,110	1,110,095
1859.....	328,065	261,712	589,777	84,421	90,853	175,274	239,969	143,254	383,223	1,259,304
1860.....	343,953	288,844	632,797	91,942	97,906	189,848	224,076	152,708	376,784	1,199,429
1862.....	468,107	325,377	793,484	113,746	118,687	232,433	281,722	151,831	433,553	1,396,470
1867.....	491,512	341,645	833,157	121,708	126,965	248,703	203,412	141,203	344,615	1,426,475
1869.....	423,604	373,962	797,566	116,402	122,525	238,927	217,300	145,988	363,288	1,399,811
1874.....	472,612	383,565	856,177	141,117	122,303	263,420	209,432	117,343	326,775	1,446,372
1877.....	576,272	396,903	973,175	128,853	143,625	272,478	112,192	86,902	199,094	1,494,747
1879.....	569,640	396,095	965,735	141,800	146,027	287,827	89,517	81,570	171,087	1,424,649

come back to my idolized Cuba, I could not hide the emotion which took possession of me, nor could I make allusions to the magnitude of the colossal enterprise which I was about to undertake. Born, educated, and having spent the greater part of my existence on the field of battle, it was not possible for me to ignore the question as to what kind of men would form my army, and again, what kind of an enemy I had to fight, in order to fulfill what I promised on my honorable word, that if I did not die I would have Cuba as soon as possible among the free nations.

It was impossible that the echoes of the deep injuries which the greater part of the Spanish element directed toward me should fail to reach my ears, and to these were united those of the autonomistic party. I forget them all; but let me be allowed, in the character of a military man and a gentleman, to repudiate two of those which have most lacerated my heart.

The first one says that I am a traitor for having been a Spanish officer. I do not deny having served in that army as a major in the reserves; but I renounced this rank when the glorious outcry of "Yarra" was raised, and finding myself no longer belonging to that army, I certainly did not belong to the same when I went to the Cubas; therefore the treason does not exist.

And in respect to the second, which calls me an adventurer. Ah! the man who fought for half a score of years to give them a nation, honor and liberty; adventurer, the one who gained with his own blood the first rank in that army which filled the world with admiration for its persistency and courage; adventurer, the one who abandoned his own happy land without accepting the rich booty to which the shameful peace of the Zanjón invited him; adventurer, the one who could have offered as an excuse for his non-return his many years and the consequent fatigue, he who abandons everything and flies to occupy the place that his old brothers have reserved for him. Ah! he cannot be an adventurer who, loaded with years and troubles, remembers still, as if it were his own, the vow made to Céspedes and Agramonte, twenty-seven years ago, "to vanquish or to die."

But these offenses, which in honor of the truth I do not deserve, are mitigated by the great spectacle which I contemplate, of seeing this army filled with physicians, lawyers, merchants, engineers, farmers and mechanics, the representatives of a great and heroic race, who, when necessity obliges, know how to change the tools which give them their living for the machete and the rifle which give them honor; a race whose acts make me forget all ingratitude; and I dispose myself to pay for this conduct by giving them their country redeemed.

But I have not yet finished the work. I have done nothing but to begin, and I find myself satisfied. Until now I have only been busy with the organization and the armament. I see with satisfaction how far the Army of Liberation may reach, composed of 50,000 men, without counting 4,000 or 5,000 who, not being able to resist the terrible campaign, come to me to-day to go back to-morrow. I have complete confidence in my general staff. I am sure of the support of the Cuban colonies in foreign countries, who collect about \$300,000 monthly. I never think of belligerency to attain victory; if they recognize it, all right; if they do not, we will achieve the liberty of Cuba, trusting in the facts which I have set forth, in its special tactics, and in the incomparable courage of its sons.

It does not matter to me that 120,000 soldiers are sent here by the Government of the nation; of these, 50,000 are only unhappy beings sent here as a military show;

20,000 from 20 to 25 years of age, whom I classify as half troop, for they only give results as detachments; and there remains 40,000 good men from 25 to 40 years old, in which the soldier resists and is always ready for the fight, while it is not necessary to mention the 10,000 who belong, as any one will find out, to the number of deceased, either by bullet, dynamite, machete or sickness.

It enters into my calculation that Spain may send 40,000 more men under the same conditions as those



A TYPICAL CUBAN SOLDIER.

which I judge as good. Then I will have against me 80,000 soldiers which the most powerful nation would be proud of. I do not doubt that they will be commanded in greater part by courageous officers, that they will accomplish, without showing an error, the plans of their expert generals. It would be ridiculous for me to imagine that Spain will not make the last loan she has, to be able to sustain such a brilliant people; but allow me to believe that I will conquer them; allow me to live in the delusion that I will finish them, because the experience gives me a security that soldiers who are trained to operate in Europe cannot attain any results in this country.

Here we are in Cuba, in the blest land where gigantic mountains raise themselves, where nothing exists but ignored paths, dark, impenetrable thickets and wide, doleful plains, which in their grandeur God made to serve as an ally in the defense of liberty.

The soul grows sad when thinking of that miserable and criminal government, who, in order not to confess its errors, does not hesitate to send thousands after thousands of men, who come like an innocent flock, to



find their death in a country which they do not know, where everything is against them, where every one curses at them because they represent the most execrable and odious tyranny. These unfortunate people, whom those who are not obliged to come send here, are embarked without knowing the infamy which they are to defend. They are confronted on their arrival with beautiful grounds, and flowers thrown to them by charming women, while four rascals throw out from their hiding places a few dollars so as to flatter—by order of the government—these ignorants who go to be slaughtered, because it is necessary to die.

Unfortunate government !

When are you going to replace that youth which the nation loans you? Do you not understand that you cannot conquer an army who fights for will, without expense of any kind, where, beside the young man who wakes up to life, is found the old, who having kissed those most dear to him in his home, has run to the army of his country so as to forget that ambition without measurement? Are you not horrified with the load of responsibility of burying in Cuba 10,000,000 Spaniards? But what can we do? They have made up their minds to fight, and we will fight, though I cannot realize what is going to become of so many people when the government will have no more with which to negotiate loans like the one lately made in Paris, at 5 per cent. and half of brokerage, where the National Treasury has had to give as guarantee that of Cuba and the Cubas, when in the French capital any one can obtain millions at 1 per cent. with common guarantees.

He deceives himself if he believes that after the experience of the past the soldiers are going to fight with-

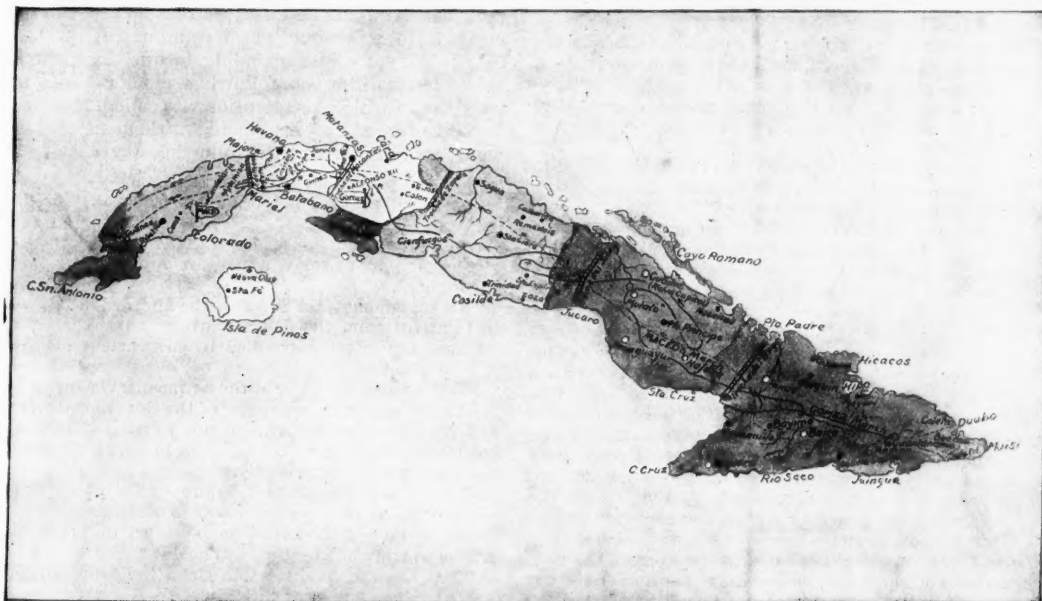
out having their pay in their pockets, and only flattered by the sweet tunes of the double step of "Espanoles á Cuba" with which they were received upon their arrival.

What will become of that army if I escape the winter season without having great losses, and I take them up in summer with my armed, iron hosts? If without any organization, without any armorment, without ammunition of war, we have already killed 10,000 men, what a future is waiting for them if, the season protecting me, I find myself with my Cuban Army in a condition to fight? Do they not understand that then there will be no more solution but to deliver the Island of the Republic of Cuba, or to be exposed to the most frightful disaster before the irresistible power of our army?

I do not doubt but that we shall then witness the passing to us of entire battalions to increase our army, obliged by misery and hunger.

Perhaps I do not even mistake in believing that some of the forty-two generals who now form the illustrious staff of the Spanish Army in Cuba come to put at our disposition their deep military knowledge, and as we are now accustomed to great emotions, we shall not be astonished if, when making our entries into the towns, we also are thrown flowers by those who treated us as bandits when they could shield their insults with an army which, on account of its number, they were to vanquish.

Ah! then will be the day in which the Cuban Army, opening their arms, will take unto them every one who is willing to live in Cuba, happy and tranquil, in the immaculate shade of its flag, without remembering



THE ISLE OF CUBA.

(Especially drawn for the REVIEW of REVIEWS by a Cuban Insurgent now in New York.)

Dotted line—march of Maceo, continuous line—march of Gomez; black dots—cities held by Spaniards, white centres—by Cubans; dark shaded portions of map—provinces which, with the exception of several towns, are occupied by insurgents, light shaded portions—jointly by Spaniards and Cubans, white portions—controlled by Spaniards, although at times overrun by Cuban forces.

where they were born, where they come from, and whether they acted right or wrong.

Until that happy day arrives I find myself obliged, as General-in-Chief of the Army of Liberation, to dictate painful measures, which, though they may torture my soul, will assure to-morrow the execution of my plans. It is necessary to destroy the railroad lines so that the enemy will not be able to be quickly transported to places which it is not convenient for me to guard. It is necessary that they should make long journeys by land, so as to fatigue them and wear out their shoes, and enable us to conquer them with more facility. If innocent persons have paid for their imprudence with their lives when traveling, it is not the fault of the revolution, as consecutive proclamations have ordered all persons not to travel.

I cannot help but destroy by fire such places as might enable the enemy to keep posted as to our track, and to help them in any way. I wish when they come to operations that it shall be necessary for them to live the same life as ourselves, and in this manner, in the battles, to have the conviction that I conquer.

I will burn the sugar cane and destroy the plantations when I think that the service is most convenient for the triumph of the revolution. I will treat without any consideration the one whom I think serves as a spy to the enemy, and I will do the same with all those who may be an obstacle to the plans of the Cuban Army. On that account I have advised, in successive proclamations, that those who are not with the revolution should go to the cities. I charge the responsibility of so much desolation to the government of Spain, which has proposed that the one who conquers shall do so on a pile of ruins.

I will not be the responsible party before history, as the necessities of war oblige me to follow faithfully the plan which I have traced, until I succeed in vanquishing the opponent. I will not change my conduct for anything; but look upon the prisoner with respect, and meet the cowardly conduct on the part of the enemy of shooting my officers by pardoning theirs.

I have no reason to be obliged for the liberty given to those who ask for pardon; that statement is necessary for them, as otherwise my army will be triplicated.

What will be the future of these unhappy people if the Spanish are triumphant? The rural elements being absolutely destroyed, their cities having been the scene of the most frightful misery; with the debt of the past war and that of the present, which will amount to as much as \$500,000,000; having to maintain an army of 50,000 men in order to annihilate the Cuban race so that they will not think of repeating the disaster, every one who is able to do so will emigrate before so much misfortune; and there remains no solution but to turn their eyes toward the revolution; thus, after a few years, making Cuba, which is a young and rich people, the most enviable country on earth. In its government they will have a place in which all the honest men may find a home without its being necessary to say from whence they came; a government which constitutes itself without debt, without any compromise, and upon the basis of republican liberty has to be prosperous, rich and happy because they follow the doctrines of Christ.

And we will conquer and be free, cost what may, or happen what will, and though we have to raise a hospital on each corner and a tomb in each home.

Do not believe, people of Cuba, in those fights of race, of internal origin.

The Cuban nation will be created for all, and you will

decide now whether it will not be possible to vanquish an army composed of the most genuine expression of these people, eminently liberal.

Honorable Spaniards and dignified Cubans, give up the customs of old Europe, which are leading you to ruin, and accept the prosperity and future which Cuba, democratic and free, is offering you.

And now, before the operations of the campaign, it only remains for me to review my ranks, full of pride, and with a hurrah! for free Cuba, conduct them to victory.

LES VILLAS, December 3, 1895.

#### THE BROTHERS MACEO.

The only Cuban chieftain who is to be named along with Gomez, as a hero in the confidence of the people, is the elder Maceo. There are two of the name, mulattoes, and the Spaniards say they are a desperate pair, ambitious to elevate the black people. The oldest brother, Antonio, has a fierce desire to lead charges with the big Cuban knife, the machete, and can hardly be restrained from riding far ahead of his men when a hot place is found; but he is deemed too important to run extra risks.

#### AN OFFICIAL DECLARATION OF SPANISH POLICY IN CUBA.

I was impressed that the character of the Secretary of the government of Cuba under the Weyler administration—the Marquis Palmerola—was one of geniality, and that he was a gentleman of thorough diplomatic training and many agreeable accomplishments. He was even more communicative than General Weyler in responding to questions, and I submitted to him the following memorandum of inquiries to which his attention was called, rendered into Spanish, and after glancing at them he said he would reply in writing the following day:

As to the policy and extent of the amnesty—the invitation to all in arms not criminals personally—or the restrictions.

Whether it is not apprehended that the concentration of peasantry in towns will not prove a charge on the government.

To what amount the relief can be afforded in Havana to fugitives from the districts overrun by rebels, and whether the money is handled by government officials or civil societies?

Might not the harmony of the newspapers be owing to the known energetic character of the Governor-General and his executive ability, and not to patriotism overcoming partisanship? Newspapers in great cities are not usually so happy a family.

If the rebels are enabled to arouse the elements of anarchy so as in the former war to continue it for ten years, would not the island be so wasted that it would not be worth while for Spain to hold it?

What are the conditions in Cuba that you find contrary to those you have anticipated?

The marquis did not write as soon as expected, and the delay was attributed to his sense of the importance of the inquiries, and to consultations with his chief, without whose approval, as a matter of course, no such document could be issued. The

answers to my questioning were inclosed in this personal communication:

EL SECRETARIO GENERAL  
DEL  
GOBIERNO GENERAL DE LA YSLA DE CUBA  
B. L. M.

al Sr. MURAT HALSTEAD, y tiene el gusto de remitirle, adjunta, las notas que se sirvió pedirle.

EL MARQUÉS DE PALMEROLA  
aprovecha esta oportunidad para reiterar al expresado Sr. los sentimientos de su aprecio y distinguida consideración.

HABANA, 27 de Febrero de 1896.

The marquis said in his written response :

"With reference to the policy and extension of amnesty and the killing of all those in arms who may not be criminals and to other restrictions, any answer to the question is useless, as all will be better seen in the proclamation of our Governor-in-Chief, which will be published shortly. It can only be stated at present that in all cases justice will be administered and that in some the authorities may use clemency.

"The officials have issued instructions that information should be sought as to the amount of aid that it will be necessary to distribute in Havana to the fugitives of the district invaded by the rebels, and if the moneys are handled by government employees or by those of the civil societies.

"The amount in question is impossible to be specified, as it is impossible to calculate the wants of said fugitives. Until now the amount has exceeded, and we are sure will be still greater than the needs, because Spanish charity is inexhaustible. The funds are managed by a committee of respectable people, who represent all social elements.

"The press in this city is like that in all other cities. They are co-operations, aiming, as it is natural, to make their labors produce best results. This is the only reason why seldom the information is given with absolute impartiality. And, consequently, there cannot be among them the best of harmony. But there are circumstances in which reason prevails and without previous agreement all may be united, with small difference, in one single sentiment and thought; as, for instance, when the sacred interests of the country are at stake.

"This is all that has occurred here, as it has been noticed on the arrival of our actual General-in-Chief and Governor-General the press of all the political parties have been in accord in the unity of thought and feeling.

"It is doubtful that the rebels could raise any more prejudicial elements than those they have already raised, and it is impossible that they could make the war prolong a period equal to the last. This is due to the measures which Spain has taken to finish the war, and every day the more is she disposed to carry out measures so as to end it shortly. *But even in the case that the island should be destroyed, which is very doubtful, Spain would do what she is doing and in the end would reconstruct her (the island of Cuba) anew, so as to save at all cost this precious gem of her territory were it only for her natural pride, because even the blood of her own children would revolt against her if she did not.*

"What have you found in Cuba contrary to your anticipations?"

"Nothing."

Manifestly, this is the language of the refinement of diplomacy. It was meant for the American people, and is none the less a proclamation of the government because it is not precisely in official form.

CONCERNING THE CONTINUANCE OF THE WAR.

Why do not the Spaniards with their great army disperse the insurgents?—is the question constantly asked by the fretted people of the United States and the impatient nations abroad. Have the heroic sacrifices of the Spaniards, who displayed such remarkable capacity for guerilla warfare and inflicted such loss upon Napoleon when they could not face him for a day on the battlefield, been forgotten? Napoleon was so impressed by the horrible struggle in Spain in deadly combats with foes that were almost invisible, that he said when fallen it was the "Spanish cancer" that ruined him, giving precedence in immensity of disaster to his mistake at Madrid rather than to that of Moscow.

And Spain did not offer such opportunities for the evasion of the columns of regular troops as are formed in the tropical forests of Cuba and her masses of mountains and expanses of swamps; and then the roads of Cuba are few and far between, and there are thousands of obscure paths good for experts who cut away the thorns with knives, but impassable by soldiers inexperienced in the stratagems of the woods. The country people generally, the villagers, as a rule, sympathize with the insurgents and help them to find and teach them the secret ways not already known to them. Even the stones in the roads running through cultivated districts are made to serve as signals to the insurgents. A certain adjustment of or mark on a stone tells the Cuban advanced guard that the way is clear or that there are Spaniards ahead—and where there are cross roads the one that is dangerous and the ones that are safe are indicated as certainly and yet as obscurely save to the initiated, as in the stealthy sign reading recorded in Cooper's novels.

Captain-General Marin, who had charge of the island after the departure of Campos, and before the arrival of Weyler, endeavored in a conversation I had with him to account for the excessive trouble the Spaniards were finding by saying the war was not like any other contest. The idle, the vicious, the mob elements of society were able to join "a loose, undisciplined army of irresponsible disorderlies, and it was anarchy in a state of semi-organization converting the country people through terrorism into destroyers of property and into spies. It was so far anarchism as to promote devastation and fill the land with every form of violence."

The people of the country did not, of course, fear the orderly and humane Spaniards, but were frightened into giving information to the destroyers. And yet on the least information or without any they



were accused by rebels of loyalty and abused, if not killed, and their property ruined.

General Marin mentioned that the ex-rebel chief, Marcos Garcia, mayor since the last war of Sancti Spiritu, has not agreed with the insurgents who destroyed towns and scared the people by threatening that if they allowed the garrisons to be in their midst, they would be punished with fire and sword. As the country was so large and the towns so distant from each other, it was a hard matter to garrison the places that needed protection, and at the same time put in the field large armies to crush the rovers who had no responsibility and no honor. Gomez tried to pursue a civilized campaign, but his followers had no such ideas as he professed in their heads, and the rebellion could be fitly characterized as a semi-barbarously organized anarchy. As for himself, General Marin said, he was one who respected ideas. In the last war or rebellion, when the best of the people were mixed in it, there had been an ideal behind the attempted revolution, as Cuba had not then all the liberties Spain enjoyed. Gomez not being a Cuban, but a foreigner—a soldier of fortune—and Maceo a mulatto with ambition and a purpose—were natural leaders of anarchism, with nothing to lose.

Here was one of several instances that came within my observation, of Spaniards utterly hostile to the present uprising in Cuba, referring with respect to the former outbreak in which there were frightful losses of life and expenses—and claiming that the reforms promised when the hostilities ceased had been realized, and therefore there was no occasion for the present disastrous outbreak. But it is not possible to believe that the present Cuban war is unprovoked or a fire kindled by outsiders. On the contrary, it is obviously the result of that colonial policy of Spain which has alienated her own blood and made enemies of her children, costing her not only unparalleled possessions but the exhaustion in civil strife of the resources which would in home industries, cherished by statesmanship, have maintained her once exalted place among the nations of the earth. It is precisely such wars as she is now engaged in—bloody and futile—that have cast her down. One strength has appeared in the Spanish tropical colonies in which they are superior to the English in like latitudes—and it is that her own people have been the predominant race in numbers as well as faculty, and Cuba is no exception, for the Cubans are Spaniards as the New Englanders when they revolted and started our revolution were English. In the conflicts of which that going on in Cuba is an example, all of whose features were historic long ago, it is the peculiarity of Spain and her frightful misfortune that it is her blood that is shed on both sides.

Captain-General Marin said in concluding the conversation quoted:

"There is no doubt in the wide world of the final result. Spain must win. As to the specification of

a given time it is exceedingly difficult to say when the end will come, as the country is full, and will be so after the conquest of the actual rebellion, of roving bandits who will naturally keep the island disturbed for a while after the dispersion of the semi-organized insurgent force."

There is something more in the welcome the Cubans give the insurgents than the fears excited by marauders. Spain is fighting the mass of men of Cuba outside the garrisoned places, and there are many in the cities of the largest fortunes, the highest cultivation, the greatest self-consideration, who hope for the success of the rebellion, and give it as far as possible their sympathy and material aid, and the young men of education and fortune are largely in the rebel camps and constantly going there.

#### WEYLER'S POLITICS AND PURPOSES.

Captain-General Weyler began by denouncing politicians. There had been too much politics in the time of Campos, and he would have none of it. There would be but two parties in his estimation—the one for Spain and the one against her. It was among the many things reported and that appeared probably true, but could not be verified, that when the deputation of the ultra-Spanish party called on him and began to give instruction as to the importance of their services, he stopped their speeches to say he would have no favorites and took no private counsel. He would talk politics when the rebellion was at an end—and he proposed to press the enemy and give them no rest. He has frequently told of his satisfaction with the progress he was making—dwelt upon the rapidity and persistency of the blows struck—and yet we do not discover that he can be said to have done much more than his predecessors, though he is clearly a more competent business man in the administration of the war of modern days than any of them. The insurgents have been driven eastward, but only to break out westward again. They have a way of reappearing in the territory from which they have been excluded.

Where is the sign that the war will end after a week, a month, a year? Is it in the increase of the forces in the field? There are three times as many Spaniards and five times as many rebels engaged as in the ten years' war. The Spaniards say the insurgents—for they never use the word Cuban as synonymous with rebel—are being driven and are disheartened because they never before were so continuously hammered, and the implication is they will soon throw down their arms and disperse, but we must remember that this style of statement, that the Cuban rebellion is a lost cause, has been often tried, and those who have believed in it disappointed. The Cubans think the Spaniards have sent their last regiments, and can borrow no more money; but, in fact, they have not yet called out the reserves, and while their credit has declined, as seen in the sale of bonds, they still find funds, and there are many shifts and expedients yet before the



Spanish have sent the last man and spent the last dollar, as they have demanded the world should witness they are determined to do.

There was a time when it appeared there must soon be heavy fighting, and the latter part of February and the first of March was the period for the predictions of profuse bloodshed before the rainy season to be fulfilled. Gomez and Maceo were in the Havana Province, and so were the heaviest columns of the Spanish Army. It did not seem at all likely that the contending forces—one hundred thousand men in a province half as large as New Jersey and manœuvring with reference to a line less than a day's march in length—could fail to find bloody work to do. The Spaniards had one of those impassable lines that they have been in the habit of drawing across the island, and there were a few skirmishes in each of which half a dozen men were hurt; and the rebels were on the other side of the line! The Cuban sympathizers believed in Havana that Gomez was mustering all his forces for a big battle; that his strategy was to change his policy and make a surprise of it; that he had been mysteriously supplied with cartridges and dug up artillery that had been buried in the East end, and brought through with reinforcements. A few trains were fired upon, and then came a story from the rebels that an important Spanish force had been surrounded and captured—artillery, ammunition, generals and all—and that another Spanish column had taken a hospital filled with wounded Cubans and massacred them all. There was not a fragment of truth in either story. It was a Key West fiction blown back to Havana.

The next thing that happened after the Spaniards failed to hold their invulnerable line, the insurgents were away in an adjoining province and "surrounded"—and then came sharp skirmishes in places where fighting was not expected, and there was the regular allowance of three horses killed, one officer and two men, Spaniards, wounded—and the fleeing insurgents left many hats and guns and much blood to mark the spot! Yet the monotony was unbroken. General Campos had in his mind a line of Spanish troops across the island, and the object was to prevent the insurgents from disturbing the Western Provinces, but Gomez and Maceo passed the barriers, and the hostile armies were unable to find each other in the thick and thorny shrubbery.

General Weyler's favorite strategy is clearly that of surrounding his foes, but when he has them surrounded in one province we hear of them in another. The insurgents instead of making a grand rush for Havana, to strike down Weyler and win belligerent recognition, recede toward the fastnesses from which they emerged in the fall to burn cane, and the purpose is to retire the wounded so that they may have better attention—shelter the men for the wet weather season—and trust to international intervention and the fevers in whose flames the unacclimated troops are to be decimated.

#### THE SITUATION.

The sum of all is, decisive results are not promised in this situation; the insurgents are to be credited with unaccustomed activity while they were reported taking to the woods; and General Weyler says the rainy season will not check the energetic enterprise of the Spanish columns, but they will brave the mighty rains and the mud and the thorn bushes and the pestilence, and push right on.

Meanwhile the cane and the tobacco fields go to ruin, the shops are silent, the industries are paralyzed, so far as they do not relate to the army as a consumer; the whole island is impoverished. Some who were millionaires live on the savings of their old servants, or the petty salaries of fortunate members of their families. The rich are poor, and the poor are destitute; and the business men not of the contracting class who fatten upon public misfortune, are saying, when they dare, that they are ruined if the Spaniards win, and ruined if the rebels win, for there is no chance of good government from either, and the hope that remains is that in Cuba it is too late to save and increase the prosperity of this generation, but that the island may find refuge in the American Republic, and autonomy and protection, compensation for the past and security for the future, as a state in our Union.

But the danger is that the captains and chieftains of Spain and Cuba may come and go, and the skirmishing flicker here and there, and the war, like Tennyson's brook, when the men pass away—"flow on forever."

The Cuban complaints are first of the never ending swarms of Spanish office holders, having no business in the island but office holding and perquisite grabbing, and hastening home to enjoy their accumulations. Nothing could be more demoralizing to the service or exasperating to the people of Cuba, the victims of endless rapacity; each swarm of flies when gorged giving way to another, each equal to its predecessors in greedy appetites and profligacy, at the expense of the people who, as a last resort, rebel and lay waste with fire and sword the island they love—desperately holding that they must destroy the wealth that was gathered while men decayed—when ill-fared the land "to hastening ills a prey"—before winning liberty.

Information that I considered reliable was given in Havana that the tax on sugar was three cents a pound, and I was told it was the export tax. But the Spanish minister informs me that tax on sugar is seventy-five cents a ton, a considerable discrepancy, I confess; but it was a part of the statement as to sugar taxation, that it was variable.\* The point the Spanish minister made in the communication to which we have reference is, that the proclamation of Gomez that he burned cane to abolish

\* The export tax is 75 cents a ton of 2,204 pounds, and our charges on importation are \$22 per ton. There is a rapid decline in the quantity of sugar made and shipped.

Spanish revenue was a false pretense, because the sugar taxes collected for Spain were not considerable, and the minister added that, of the \$26,000,000 annual revenue from Cuba in normal times, \$18,000,000 were from customs, so that the whole proceeds of internal revenue were less than one-third of the total.

#### THE GRIEVANCES OF CUBA.

However, the policy of Spain is plainly to use Cuba for a pasture land set apart for official favorites—the men with “pulls” in Spain for places in Cuba—but with no standing on the island, or purpose of becoming citizens—with public trusts and profits; and it is the effect of this system, and that of keeping up a military force in Cuba by the manipulation of the conscription system, so as to induce many thousands of young Spaniards to go there and take salaries for situations that permit volunteering at rates that exclude the young men of Cuba from competition. There never was invented a scheme of oppression more acute and vicious than this. Under it the 50,000 volunteers are fed on Cuban vitals. The cost of the force, like the interest on the war debt, come out of the soil and sky and labor of Cuba, and is to be charged to the common account.

The Spanish colonial policy, as the statistics of her commerce show, is that the Spanish manufacturers shall have the monopoly of the markets, and more than half the trade of Barcelona is Cuban and forced upon Cubans. So that though it is still true, owing to the burdens of bonded indebtedness resting upon the Cubans, that no dollar of the revenue raised in the island actually goes to Spain. Still, the Cuban saying that their island builds and furnishes the modern castles and palaces of Spain is often true, and the way this is done is worse than direct taxation.

There is no reciprocity treaty between Spain and Cuba. Spain is a buyer of sugar. Does she buy in the Cuban market? No; she buys beet sugar in Germany, discriminating against her own sugar plantation. Spain is a buyer of tobacco, and has a monopoly of it. Does she patronize her own tobacco farm? No, sir; she buys the weed for her monopolistic manufacturers, in old Virginia.

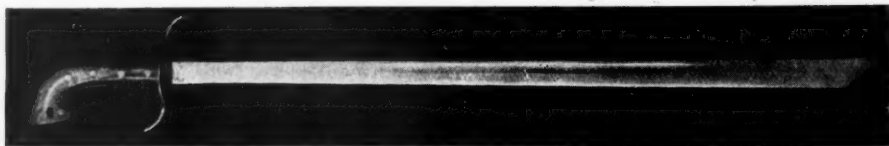
#### THE END OF WAR IS ANNEXATION.

I can see no chance for a speedy close of the war. There is desperate obstinacy and deadly animosity on both sides. The insurgents are horsemen and know the country and can live on it and glide through it, eluding strong columns and fighting weak ones. They have faith that time is with them. They cannot be forced to risk decisive engagements. They have no artillery and must dodge and skirmish—their capacity is in celerity.

It is well that the approaching conditions in Cuba did not come to pass while slavery existed in America, or before the people of the United States understood themselves as the great power of this hemisphere, with corresponding duties. We, the people of the United States and the people of Cuba, would form a natural union by the island coupling her destiny with ours as one of our states, and she is worth more than all the rest of the West Indies or all the archipelagoes in the Pacific Ocean.

The annexation that is clearly coming will not be due to any immediate action of Spain or the United States. It will be accepted by all concerned as the only way for the order and the energy that in established peace would command enduring prosperity; and the addition of the marvelous island would round out the proportions of the Republic, and swell her commerce with the productions of all the zones north of the Equator.

Columbus first saw the blue mountains of Cuba rise from the sea on October 28, 1492, the first great land that he discovered, and he was in doubt whether it was Japan or Asia, but his mind was settled that he was sailing in the Indies—and he was—but the Indies of his dreams were on the other side of the earth. The gentle natives became friends, and then slaves of the Spaniards, and perished. The slave trade followed, and a hardier race served the haughty masters of the land of the palm and orange—fairer than that of which Goethe sang. The sorrows of races and the logic of histories say the day dawns when, once more the natives of Cuba—the name the Indians gave it, and that has clung through all fortunes—shall regain their long-lost Paradise, and the lonesome Southern star shine with peace and good-will in the great constellation of the North.



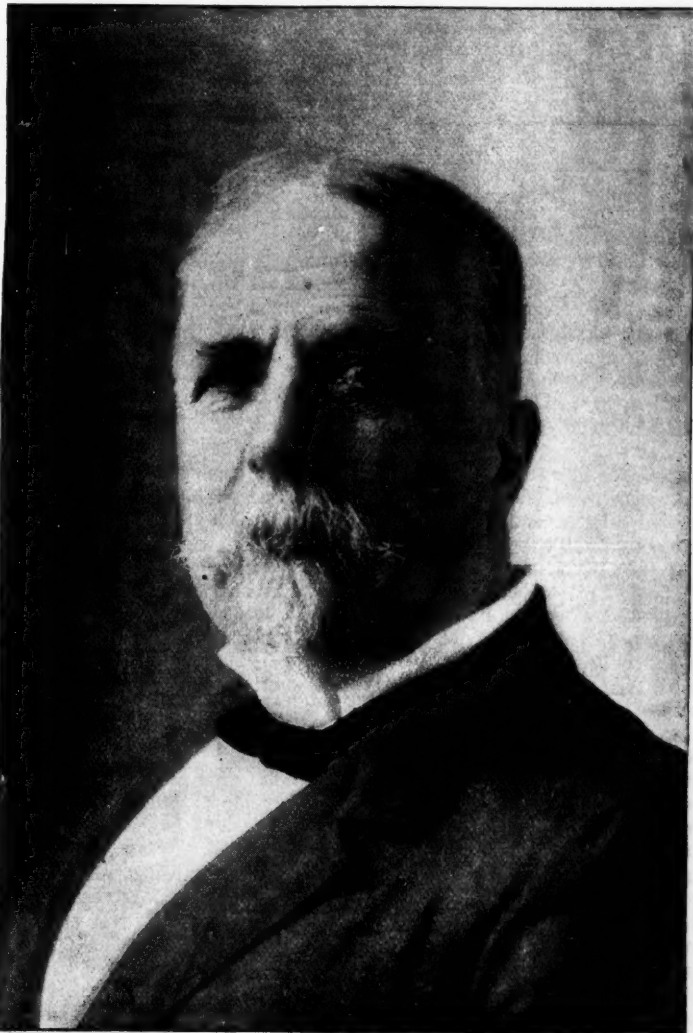
THE "MACHETE"—THE WEAPON THAT IS WINNING CUBA'S LIBERTY.

## MURAT HALSTEAD, JOURNALIST

BY ALBERT SHAW.

IT is with no little satisfaction that we present our readers this month with what we may reasonably characterize as the broadest, most impartial and most accurately intelligent account of all the factors in the Cuban struggle that has yet been given to the world. Mr. Murat Halstead,—to whose graphic and truth-loving pen our readers are indebted for this comprehensive study of a situation which, only the other day, was seriously threatening to involve our country in a foreign war,—is a gentleman who, as they say on the lyceum platform, “needs no introduction to this large and intelligent audience.” But a few words about Mr. Halstead may, nevertheless, not be amiss.

In the great political conventions—at St. Louis in June and at Chicago in July—Mr. Murat Halstead, who has for forty years at least made a special point of reporting the presidential conventions, will undoubtedly be the most conspicuous figure. This will not be due to any desire on his part to be *en evidence* before the multitude, but simply because nature has so ordained. He is tall and massively formed, with a large head, snow-white hair and beard, and a highly ruddy complexion, the floridity of which seems to denote full blood and the highest perfection of health and physical vigor. The intense pressure of work on a modern daily newspaper makes most real, working journalists prematurely old. It has crushed more than one great editor, like Samuel Bowles, of the *Springfield Republican*. Some men escape this fate by virtue of devolving most of the writing and detail upon younger men, as Mr. Whitelaw Reid learned to do. At the national conventions the newspaper writers who occupy the press seats in order to give their



By courtesy of the Fourth Estate.

MURAT HALSTEAD.

journals those marvelously elaborate reports which have become a quadrennial feature of our political life, are usually men comparatively young; yet in many a face at the press tables one may read the tale of overwork and threatened breakdown. But Mr. Halstead,—who has never dodged a piece of hard work in all his life, and who can even yet write longer hours and prepare more copy than any

of them,—never for a moment seems to lose any of his physical freshness and vigor, while his work itself shows the same original and spontaneous qualities as of yore, with certain added touches due to the experience and ripened judgment of the veteran.

Mr. Halstead at 66 shows no marks of advancing years except that the once abundant white hair,—white prematurely from many years of all-night work,—begins to grow somewhat thin. He would seem equal to at least twenty years more of presidential campaign work before retiring as a valetudinarian. As a journalist, Mr. Halstead belongs to a type that the changed conditions of late years have not tended to multiply. The newspapers have attempted to rely upon organization, management, and the enterprising use of large amounts of capital, rather than upon the brains, character, and distinctive personality of a great editor. Mr. Halstead belongs to the school of journalists exemplified by such men as Horace Greeley. The three most conspicuous representatives now remaining of the American school of great writing editors are Charles A. Dana, Murat Halstead, and Henry Watterson. Mr. Dana, who still inspires the editorial page of the *Sun* and does regular work with his pen, is ten years older than Mr. Halstead; while Henry Watterson, who has made the *Courier-Journal* a power throughout the South and West, is Mr. Halstead's junior by about ten years.

These three men, though hard-working toilers in the field of journalism, with very little intermission through long decades, have at all times maintained a personal identity too bold and distinctive ever to be hidden behind the anonymous mask of impersonal journalism, resembling Horace Greeley in this regard. Though primarily political journalists, all four of these great representatives of American newspaperdom have possessed a graphic and charming descriptive style, and have shown a close kinship and sympathy with the reporters on the one hand and the special correspondents on the other. They have all exhibited a wide range of literary aptitude, and a grasp of many subjects. Thus each one has been greater than the paper which he has conducted; and not one of the four, after having attained his place in journalism, was dependent in any wise for his personal standing and influence upon the changing fortunes of the paper itself. Mr. Halstead's work, like that of Greeley and Watterson, and like much of Mr. Dana's, has always been characterized by originality, frankness, restlessness of mere party ties, willingness to confess error, intense human interest, wide range of cognizance and sympathy apart from politics, profound and intense American patriotism, and inseparable identity with the whole spirit of American democratic institutions.

Mr. Halstead was born in Butler County, Ohio, in a quaint little neighborhood away off from the railroad, which is rather proud of a considerable list of

men who have grown up within sound of its church bell and gone forth to make themselves known or useful in the world. This little neighborhood is now named Shandon. The post office name was once "Paddy's Run." Most of the original settlers were from Wales, and there was not an Irish family among them. The name Paddy's Run is due to an incident in the history of General Wayne's expedition, which we must not pause to relate. Suffice it to say, the records of the Post Office Department at Washington would show a most extraordinary series of attempts to suppress, and counter-attempts to hold and maintain, the name of Paddy's Run. Mr. Halstead was always on the side of the conservative folk who wanted to keep the homely old name. Leading the forces of discontent and change through many a long struggle, was the late Mr. Griffith Morris, one of Mr. Halstead's long-time friends and boyhood instructors. Mr. Morris lived to win the final victory; and the place is now irrevocably named Shandon. Of old times in that neighborhood, Mr. Halstead has written in *Cosmopolitan Magazine* articles, and in a series of newspaper sketches entitled "Paddy's Run Papers." That little settlement, consisting chiefly of farmers and with a few hundred people at most, has sent a long list of young men to the colleges of Ohio and other States; and it has never, in a period of at least fifty or sixty years, been without its schoolmaster whose accomplishments were equal to giving young men a good preparation for admission to a freshman or even a sophomore class. In Mr. Halstead's youth the favorite local institutions were the Miami University at Oxford, and the so-called Farmers' College at College Hill, now within the corporate limits of Cincinnati. Either one of these institutions was ten or fifteen miles from Mr. Halstead's home.

The Halstead farm at Paddy's Run had been established by Mr. Murat Halstead's grandfather, John Halstead, who had migrated from North Carolina. It seems that John Halstead,—a man of means, education and good family,—had imbibed the political and ethical philosophy of such writers as Jefferson and Paine, and had been influenced by the rising tide of the new French thought. He preferred free soil to slavery; and betook himself and family across the Ohio into the great region that the Northwest Ordinance had dedicated to perpetual liberty. Murat Halstead was the oldest son of John Halstead's son Griffin (known throughout that region as Colonel Griff. Halstead, the military title belonging to the period of the Mexican War). After preliminary schooling in the Paddy's Run Academy, under Mr. B. W. Chidlaw, a man very widely known in his later life, young Halstead entered Farmers' College at College Hill. With some breaks in the course, spent in teaching district school, Mr. Halstead graduated in 1851.

He had given evidence of literary ability in college, and had acted as a correspondent of Cincinnati papers, contributing sketches and stories. After



graduation he committed himself completely to the fortunes of a newspaper man's life, and went to Cincinnati for such work as he could secure. He exhibited marvelous fertility and energy, contributing stories, sketches and reports, and whatever else might be found acceptable, to the *Commercial*, *Enquirer*, *Gazette*, *Nonpareil* and *Atlas*, those being the daily papers of Cincinnati at that time, and devoting himself especially to the success of a weekly paper entitled the *Columbian and Great West*. He became attached regularly to the staff of the *Atlas*, while holding an assistant editorship on the weekly *Columbian*, and wrote letters profusely for country papers in Ohio and Indiana.

In March, 1853, Mr. Halstead joined the staff of the *Commercial*, the paper of all others upon which he had set his heart. He made himself the indispensable man in short order, and about a year later he became a member of the firm of M. D. Potter & Co., publishers and proprietors of the Cincinnati *Commercial*. He had been allowed to purchase for \$5,000 a sixteenth interest in the property. The profits of two years paid for the investment, and two more sixteenths were advantageously purchased. Gradually Mr. Halstead became the ruling spirit in the editorial conduct of the paper, and in the due course of time acquired the controlling ownership.

His powerful and graphic method of reporting political conventions had become fully developed when, in 1856, the Democrats nominated Buchanan at Cincinnati, and the Republicans at Philadelphia made the ticket of Fremont and Dayton. In 1859 Mr. Halstead attended and described for the *Commercial* the hanging of John Brown near Harper's Ferry; and he was in the reporters' gallery as Washington correspondent through the stormy scenes that ensued in Congress. He was particularly active in the president-making season of 1860, and subsequently published a book about the conventions of that year, which has now long been out of print. He was at the Charleston convention in 1860, and reported the convention that nominated Lincoln and Hamlin at Chicago. He witnessed the making at Baltimore of the Bell and Everett ticket, and attended the adjourned Democratic conventions, also in Baltimore, one of which nominated Douglas and the other Breckenridge. He was undoubtedly the only man in the country who witnessed all those history-making conventions of 1860. He foresaw the impending conflict.

During a portion of the war Mr. Halstead represented his paper at the front; and through all that period his pen was incessantly active, and his reputation as a brilliant correspondent became a national one. His experience of military matters was much enlarged by the fact that he visited Europe in 1870, and having failed to join the French armies, succeeded in joining those of the German invaders. His reminiscences of the Franco-Prussian War have appeared in various magazine articles. Subsequent

visits to Europe have furnished occasion for many letters and articles on various themes. One of his most interesting journalistic experiences was his trip to Iceland on the occasion of the millennial celebration in 1874, in company with Cyrus W. Field, Bayard Taylor, and several other distinguished Americans and Europeans. But these were only the occasional, and not very frequent, breaks in the life of a daily newspaper man whose place at his desk was seldom vacant for so much as a single night, and whose pungent editorial paragraphs, written often at the very hour of the paper's going to press, were having their due influence upon the outcome of every national, state, and local issue.

In 1872 Mr. Halstead was one of that junto of Republican editors who opposed a second term for General Grant, leading the Republican bolt and supporting their eminent friend and fellow craftsman, Horace Greeley, in his disastrous race for the presidency. Mr. Halstead has since confessed himself mistaken in some of the opinions which he had once held about Grant as a military leader, and afterward as the civil head of the nation. Mr. Greeley's defeat for the presidency seems somehow to have been prophetic of the untoward fate of all his chief editorial supporters in their own subsequent aspirations for public position. Mr. Medill, of the *Chicago Tribune*, has always failed to achieve the well-earned seat in the United States Senate which his friends have so often bespoken for him. Mr. Whitelaw Reid, Greeley's own distinguished lieutenant and successor, served ably as Minister to France for awhile, but he was defeated as a candidate for the vice-presidency. Mr. Halstead, at one time, if not twice or thrice, was the logical and suitable man for United States Senator from Ohio, but the honor did not come to him. Even when nominated as Minister to the German Court by President Harrison, Mr. Halstead failed of confirmation in the Senate. This was due to the efforts of a clique of senators who sought personal revenge, because Mr. Halstead's sharp and fearless criticism of the plutocratic methods by which certain senators had obtained their seats, had touched them at the most sensitive point. Mr. Halstead's defeat at the hands of the Senate will stand as the highest tribute ever paid to his courage and honesty as a journalist, while also serving as an illustration to mark the gradual but painfully evident decline that has taken place in the character and dignity of the upper branch of Congress. But, after all, the real journalist is out of his proper element as an officeholder, and Dana, Halstead, or Watterson in the Senate would not be half so useful or influential as in their accustomed places "molding public opinion."

Mr. Halstead's *Commercial* and Mr. Richard Smith's *Gazette*, which had long been intense rivals, concluded in the early eighties to join forces. Mr. Halstead became editor-in-chief of the consolidated *Commercial-Gazette*, and Mr. Smith man-

aged the business. In the presidential campaign of 1884, Mr. Halstead made New York his headquarters, telegraphing his editorials to Cincinnati while publishing a campaign daily in New York City. From that time onward his editorial work for the *Commercial-Gazette* was to a large extent performed from Washington or New York as headquarters, being telegraphed every day to Cincinnati. His writing began to appear more frequently in magazines and journals of a general circulation, and for his personal presence in Cincinnati there came in time to be substituted,—as representative of the Halstead interest in the *Commercial*,—his eldest son, Mr. Marshal Halstead, who had grown into the position of general manager of the paper. For several years past Mr. Halstead has been fully identified with the journalism of the Greater New York, primarily as editor of the *Brooklyn Standard-Union*, but also, secondarily, as a general writer whose trained pen is always in demand. Thus his signed articles in the *Herald* have been frequent, and his contributions to that paper have been devoted very largely to the money question, of which in late years he has been a diligent student.

His recent trip to Cuba for the *Journal* is at once illustrative of his unabated love of adventure and his interest in a fresh subject, while also significant of a new and highly interesting tendency in our journalism. The journalism to which men like Halstead have belonged has meant the absolute identity of a powerful editor with a single paper, which became great and influential by virtue of the editor's force and genius. Over against this sort of journalism, there came to be arrayed the great newspapers which depended for their success upon administrative energy, unlimited enterprise in news gathering, and untiring skill in creating sensations. The New York *Herald* and *World*, and the Cincinnati *Enquirer* have typified this class of modern newspapers. Now, however, these very newspapers of the so-called sensational class are discovering that really successful journalism requires journalists. It has dawned upon their management that brains, character, and personal reputation for truth-telling cannot be dispensed with; and so they have begun to seek the services,—regularly or occasionally,—of men whose writing shall be signed, and whose personal work shall thus restore to the new journalism something of that reliability, based upon personal reputation, which belonged to the best of the old-time newspapers.

It is not undue praise to affirm that the New York *Journal*, under the methods of its new proprietor, Mr. Hearst, is developing this tendency in a manner that must have a very positive influence upon the methods of many other newspapers. Thus it was in the line of this new policy that Colonel Richard Malcolm Johnson reported for the *Journal*, over his own name, the interesting ceremony of the investiture of Cardinal Satolli at Baltimore; that Mr. Julian Ralph sends daily under his own name, cable

political news from London; and that Mr. Richard Harding Davis is commissioned to report from Moscow the coronation of the Czar. The trained American journalist of the future, it would seem, is to be permitted the privilege of standing upon his own personal reputation, whether his writing appears exclusively in one paper, or occasionally in several. Mr. Halstead's pen is one that will be in demand for as many years to come as his inclination and his strength may allow.

An estimate of the amount of newspaper writing he has actually done could hardly be accurate, but in response to some inquiries he remarked the other day that he had undoubtedly averaged more than a million words a year for more than forty years. If printed in book form, his newspaper writing would certainly have amounted to a library of not less than five hundred good-sized volumes. His versatile talent was shown last month when, alongside of his letters and dispatches in the *Journal* concerning the Cuban military and political situation, there appeared day after day his letters to the *Standard Union* upon the manners and customs of Havana, and the lighter incidents of life in that tropical town.

Mr. Halstead was married in 1857 to Miss Mary Banks, and they have seven living sons and three daughters. The four sons who have reached the full estate of manhood are all successful journalists, making their way in the profession they have chosen, upon their own unaided merits. These four sons are all graduates of Princeton, and they were all in college at the same time. The oldest, Mr. Marshal Halstead, was for some time general manager and vice-president of the *Commercial-Gazette* Company of Cincinnati. According to a recent sketch Mr. Marshal Halstead "is now a syndicate manager and newspaper expert, a position into which he was graduated after a long term of schooling as counting-room *attaché*, New York correspondent, night editor and managing editor. His knowledge of the 'upstairs' and 'downstairs' departments of a newspaper office is accurate, specific, and fixed; for it was acquired in the rude but effective school of hard experience."

Mr. Clarence Halstead, the second son, has shown himself a graceful and accomplished writer; but he earns his living in one of the responsible positions of the Associated Press. For some time he was the Baltimore agent of this great newsgathering association, and he is now the assistant day manager of the New York office, and supervises the European service in his capacity as "day Reuter editor." All newspaper men will understand that such a position is an arduous and responsible one.

Robert Halstead, the third son, has had a varied experience as reporter, New York correspondent, and special writer, and he is now managing editor of the *Fourth Estate*, "a newspaper for the makers of newspapers," published weekly in New York, and edited with a brightness and ability that have

made it a paper altogether indispensable to its constituency.

Mr. Albert Halstead, having served his apprenticeship as a reporter, has for several years been the Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial-Gazette*, besides representing various other papers at the national capital. His success in his Washington work has been conspicuous, and his personal popularity very great. Incidentally it should be remarked that he held a commission as colonel on Governor McKinley's staff. A few days ago his Washington work was resigned in favor of the editorship of the Springfield (Mass.) *Union*, a

position upon which he enters with a great deal of enthusiasm and energy.

Mr. Murat Halstead and these four able, industrious and well-trained sons, all of whom hold honorable names and places among the real newspaper workers of the country, certainly form a family group that is highly creditable to the profession of journalism, while noteworthy as an instance of transmitted aptitude and ability. And the three younger sons, yet to be heard from (one is chief page in the House of Representatives at Washington), give promise of similar tastes and capacity.



MARSHAL HALSTEAD.



CLARENCE HALSTEAD.



ALBERT HALSTEAD.



ROBERT HALSTEAD.

By courtesy of the *Fourth Estate*.

THE ELDEST FOUR OF MR. HALSTEAD'S SEVEN SONS.

## AN AMERICAN HEROINE IN THE HEART OF ARMENIA.

DR. GRACE KIMBALL AND HER RELIEF WORK AT VAN.

ON the twenty-fourth of last June Dr. Kimball wrote in a letter to me: "We've got to go into relief work forthwith, and I suppose I've got to engineer it. As I have only twenty dollars cash capital I am beginning mildly. Sent to town to buy some wool to-day. My idea is to buy wool and cotton, and give it to the famine-stricken people to card and spin at so much the pound. Also give out the spun thread to be made into socks, coarse woven material, sacking, etc., at regular prices; then use most of the product for clothing the people as winter comes on. Let us see how it will work!" That it did "work" the accompanying report shows. The more recent reports by cable tell of 16,000 people fed daily by the wages paid in the cotton, wool and garment factories, and of the successful operation of six bakeries.

The pressing need now, however, is, as Dr. Kimball so wisely indicates, money for seed, wheat and implements to enable the villagers to return to their homes. The courage, the energy and the persistency which has carried this work through the past winter in face of well-nigh insurmountable difficulties exemplifies again the old adage: "Blood will tell." Dr. Kimball is, on the mother's side, a direct descendant of that first Pilgrim baby, Peregrine White. She is a native of New Hampshire, and was educated in Bangor, Maine. In 1882 Miss Kimball went to Van to take charge of the Girl's Boarding and Day School belonging to that station of the American Board. After six years of very successful teaching she returned to America for the usual vacation of a year.

Having, however, been greatly impressed with the extreme need in Turkey of properly qualified woman physicians, Miss Kimball remained in this country, studied medicine, and was graduated from the Woman's Medical College of the New York Infirmary in 1892.

In July of that year she returned to Van, meeting cholera on the way, and undergoing quarantine of ten days in a stable at a small Armenian village beyond Erzerum. Three years of active and varied practice followed—years made doubly hard, first by cholera, then by a most serious epidemic of scarlet fever and diphtheria which, during the year 1894, swept from quarter to quarter of the city.

In those years Dr. Kimball was brought into close personal relations with the people of Van from the Governor-General to the peasants of the villages. She thus obtained not only a complete knowledge of the situation, but so general an esteem and confi-

dence that she has been able to execute, almost unaided, the great relief work of the last eight months. Her wonderful spirit and cheer have never flagged. In November she wrote: "My one horror is lest the crowds overwhelm me, but I have now two strong men to pass me in and out of the factory doors regularly."

And in December: "But the crowds, the trials



DR. GRACE KIMBALL.

and the tribulations of this work! You would laugh if you could see how *inwardly* wild I get several times in the course of each day! What with a waiting crowd of 'poors' never absent from before the time I am out of my bed until after dark; what with priests and Vortaluds, rich men and neighbors and acquaintances, committees and representatives of committees, letters and formal appeals, wounded men and sick men—what with all these and as many more demands for attention, my days pass in a whirl! *In all the dust we raise it is hard to keep the road.*"

Constant anxiety about funds, and inability to get ready money except by carrier from Constantinople, added no small burden. Thus, later in December:



"I am £700 (pounds) in debt, and to put down brakes and stop the machinery means taking the daily bread from 7,000 people, not to speak of clothing for hundreds of naked refugees. I am going to keep on a few days longer in the faith that some good news will come, and meanwhile I am writing and telegraphing hither and yon."

Good news—financially—did come. The report

speaks for that, but the need, though changed in character, has not lessened.

In addition to the industrial work Dr. Kimball has been doing from two to four hours' surgical work a day. "Mostly frozen feet and gunshot wounds—sword-cuts don't count."

ELIZABETH B. THELBERG, M.D.

VASSAR COLLEGE.

#### A REPORT BY DR. GRACE KIMBALL ON THE VAN INDUSTRIAL BUREAU AND VILLAGE RELIEF WORK.

In order to understand this work in hand and the need for the future, it is necessary to have a clear idea of the condition of the Armenians in Van City and province. Van stands almost alone of all the large cities of Armenia in having escaped the horrors of a massacre. But the most extreme fear has prevailed ever since October 26, when the news of the Bitlis massacre reached us. On this day the bazaars were closed, goods were conveyed to private houses to a great extent, and all business was at a standstill. Thus, for at least six weeks both the large central bazaar and all the smaller bazaars were absolutely closed—a perpetual Sunday. The conviction of the Armenians was

doubtless correct that a massacre was imminent, and that the scene of it would inevitably be the bazaars, where, as in other places, the Armenians could be shut in and cut down without hope of escape, and with the great added advantage of rich loot. The prompt closing of the markets, together with the commendably earnest efforts of our Governor-General, and the commandant, Mustapha Pasha, undoubtedly prevented a repetition here of the terrible scenes enacted in other cities. But in view of the swift succession of disasters that swept over the length and breadth of the country, it is little wonder that in spite of earnest efforts and solemn assurances of protection from the local government,



Dr. Grace Kimball.

APPLICANTS FOR WORK AT THE RELIEF BUREAU.

the merchants and mechanics have not, even to the present writing, felt sufficient confidence to allow of more than a very limited resumption of business. It will be remembered that the economic condition of the city was so bad even during the summer that the industrial relief work was begun early in July to relieve the situation. Add to this already existing poverty and depression the cessation of trade and all industries during the busiest and most lucrative season of the year, and it will be dimly understood in what terrible suffering are the people of the city. Practically, all the small traders and shopkeepers, all the mechanic and artisan class, are in want of daily bread. Add to these a large class of highly respectable families whose living comes from their interest in the villages. They own fields and flocks, and in the fall go to their villages, gather in their winter wheat, butter, meat and other supplies, and bring them home as their winter support. By the sale of a part of this they are provided with ready money, and the remainder supplies their tables. Now ninety-nine per cent. of these families lost every ounce of their winter provision in the general sacking of the villages. Hence, they also are applicants for aid to a large extent.

About the middle of November a campaign of systematic destruction was set on foot. Among the villages lying between Van and the Persian frontier fifty were pillaged in the space of two weeks and their inhabitants driven out helpless and naked. Already the famous Kurdish Pashas, Hussein and Emin, had devastated thirty-eight or forty villages on the north side of the lake, and a thousand of their inhabitants came to Van and its near villages for help. So a vast army of wretched men, women and children, bore down on the city, filling every inch of available space. A more helpless, hopeless, wretched set of people surely never were gotten together. Just at the beginning of winter, robbed of all their winter provision, stripped of all their property even to the clothing on their backs, driven out from their homes, many of their men killed or severely wounded, wanderers on the face of the earth, with not a crust to eat, not a rag to put on, and neither house, bed nor fuel wherewith to withstand the cruel cold. And for what? Who can answer these innocent victims of a political situation of which they are as innocent as the cattle in their stables?

In addition to this the large region of Khizan (mostly in Bitlis Vilayet), comprising some thirty-



SURGICAL CASES, AT HOSPITAL DOOR.  
(Dr. Grace Kimball is seen at extreme left of group.)

five villages, has been reduced to a still more deplorable condition. It is practically under the sway of a Kurdish chief of great influence and "holiness." This man and his retainers have converted the entire population of the district to Islam. Some two hundred refugees have found their way here, and are entirely helpless wards of whomsoever is able to take care of them.

The regions of Kavash and Moks are in great distress, though the heavy snows prevent even appeals for help. From Shadagn a delegation has come in, reporting some five hundred families as on the verge of starvation, while, in a word, all the villages in the province—some five hundred and fifty—have suffered each in its own degree from total annihilation to the milder forms of robbery, and all look to Van as the only source of help and hope. Hence, it will be seen that in the relief work we have a double problem to deal with—to relieve the peculiarly distressing and helpless condition of the city proper, and to bear the burden which the already impoverished city people cannot bear, of this immense influx of village refugees. The added task of helping the villagers in their villages must wait until safety is secured, both for those carrying help and those receiving it. Any assistance given to these poor starving wretches now would only invite further depredations by the Kurds.

The Industrial Bureau has proved itself a double blessing to the community by furnishing honest labor to hundreds of families—a happy exchange for either free bread or starvation—and at the same time it has provided us with a rich supply of the very kinds of materials needed to clothe the hordes of village refugees. As the generosity of the people of England and America permitted us, we gradually increased the number of workers from four hundred and seventy-six, reported in October, to over one thousand at the present time. Of these seventy per cent. are women occupied in spinning cotton and wool; twenty per cent. are weavers—men and women—of cotton and woolen materials, and the remaining ten per cent. are employed as overseers, sizers, carders, spindle-fillers, knitters and sewers of clothing and bedding, while some twenty men are employed as doorkeepers, examiners and clerks. With the exception of three men, who act as accountants and head clerks, every person in the employ of the Industrial Bureau is thereby relieved of actual hunger and suffering. These three men are well-known and respected merchants, who, in the total cessation of business, have been able to take up the work. A salary of \$7 a month ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  Turkish pounds) is given, not in compensation of service, but as a retainer on the part of the management—they being to serve their own people in this capacity. The daily pay-roll averaged over two hundred last week, while one hundred and forty-six employed as carders, sizers, spindle-fillers, doorkeepers, etc., were paid their weekly wages last Saturday, as against twenty-seven shown in the October report.

As the cold weather has come on, we have been obliged in many cases to supplement the scant wages by gifts of money to buy fuel, or of clothing and bedding. A little goes a great way here, and eighty cents (a Turkish Hegidia, or about four shillings), will buy fuel for a family for two or three months. In some cases we have doubled the rate of wages to enable the family to live as by their own labor, and in some other cases we have helped them by giving an allowance of bread in addition to their wages. Thus, taking every case on its own merits, we endeavor to insure the bare necessities of life to each of our workers. The danger of imposition necessitates keeping a corps of workers busy examining into cases, since we believe no one's story until our own agents have verified it. No one can tell what a boon this work is to these poor people, and they do not fail to give frequent and enthusiastic acknowledgment of it.

The new department of sewing has been a great addition to our means of helpfulness, as it gives support to some sixty families, who could not live by any of the other kinds of work offered. This branch takes in the poor but respectable class who in consequence of the misfortunes spoken of above have been reduced from comfort to lack for daily bread. In addition to this, we keep a certain number of men and women busy making mattresses and coverlets for free distribution. Thus, in the complete cessation of the regular industrial life of the city, our work stands out as a beacon of hope and light to the poor wretches who would otherwise die of slow starvation. And the advantage of this form of help over gratuitous charity will be evident to everybody.

The cost of the Industrial Bureau at its present running capacity is some twenty-five Turkish pounds (\$110) a day, including the cost of the raw material used. Hence, we are giving work to one thousand persons who support about five thousand souls at an expense to us of two and one-fifth cents per capita; while the product of their labor (already paid for in the 25 pounds daily expenditure) furnishes us with abundant supplies of clothing for distribution. We frequently supply from one hundred to one hundred and fifty families with clothing in a single day, and if we were to push our division of average cost still further it would bring us to small fractions.

November was a month long to be remembered by the Christians of this vicinity for the unprecedented devastations of the Kurds. The villagers were taken in regular order, and dealt with according to the unbridled cruelty and cupidity of their Moslem neighbors. As I have said, immense numbers of these homeless wretches crowded into the city to be housed, fed and clothed. The local Armenian authorities looked to us as the only source of material aid, while they formed committees of examination and co-operation; all applications for aid came to them in the first instance, and examined by them and sent to us with specifications as to the aid desired and as to the urgency of the case. Just at the time



THESE SCENES SHOW ARMENIAN VILLAGE REFUGEES, WHO ARE SUPPORTED BY THE WORK THEY OBTAIN (CARDING AND SPINNING WOOL) FROM DR. GRACE KIMBALL'S INDUSTRIAL BUREAU.



that this crowd of villagers bore down upon us came, most opportunely, a cablegram from the New York *Christian Herald*, bringing us the news that ten thousand dollars was forthcoming from the fund in process of being raised by that philanthropic journal. It was with joy like that of a drowning man at the approach of his rescuers that we and our Armenian fellow-workers received this news. Within forty-eight hours we had a bakery in operation, and the stress of the situation was relieved. After a fortnight the capacity of this first bakery was exceeded, and we opened a second. This, too, had to be supplemented by help from a third oven to the extent of eighteen hundred pounds a day. So that at the present time we are running two bakeries—"Christian Herald Bakeries" we call them—and hiring the extra amount needed from another oven. Three thousand seven hundred and fifty pounds of bread is given to about five hundred families or some twenty-five hundred persons daily—most of them village refugees obliged to spend the winter here. Hundreds of refugees have been supplied with bread for a longer or shorter time while waiting to return to their villages. Wherever their wheat has not been entirely stolen—in some cases it was not, thanks to a custom the people have of burying it in pits—we strongly urged them to take all risks and return to their villages, though in some cases there is great danger in so doing. Many now in the city and receiving help will little by little be returned to their homes in this way. There is a great economic danger involved in their staying and getting weaned from their ruder and less secure village life, thus deserting their lands and becoming a permanent burden on the city population. The daily cost of the bakeries is 15 pounds, or \$66. The problem of housing these refugees has been entirely assumed by the Armenian Committee, and they have also attempted to supply them with beds and shoes. These latter burdens have now exceeded their financial ability, and we have begun to supplement their efforts. The winter's severe cold is upon us. Most of these villagers have little or no fuel, and the quarters allotted to them are cold, damp rooms—if rooms they could be called—the floor, the earth itself, with no mats or carpets to keep them warm. This exposure is bound to bring about a large per cent. of mortality unless relieved. Hence, we are giving special attention to bed manufacture, in the hope of speedily relieving the most needy cases.

The clothing department, inaugurated in earnest late in November, has been an untold blessing to the people. In the beginning we simply distributed the goods produced by the looms of our Industrial Bureau by the piece. But two days' experience showed that this was a mistake, as the goods being salable put a premium upon imposition and brought crowds of frauds down upon us. So we immediately called a half dozen tailors and set them to cutting out gar-

ments and took on from thirty to forty women applicants for work to whom are given out the garments to be sewed. In three days' time our new sewing department, spoken of above, was in full operation, and was giving us a supply of from two hundred to two hundred and fifty sewed garments daily. This department, up to January 1, distributed three thousand and thirty-one pieces of cotton and woolen cloth; three thousand two hundred and forty-nine sewed garments; one thousand two hundred and eighty-seven pairs of socks and fifty-five carpets and coverlets.

The most urgent need of the present moment which we have not as yet undertaken to meet is that of a hospital. Negotiations are already on foot, and we hope that in a few days we may see this need met in a simple way. There is greater danger of widespread epidemic breaking out as the result of so much exposure, insufficient food and unsanitary housing, and we are alive to the duty of using every means of preventing trouble.

We have to acknowledge with gratitude the receipt in total of \$12,136.61. Of this sum, \$5,763.80 was received from England, through the Woman's Armenian Relief Committee; \$136.40 from the American School, Smyrna; \$500 as the advance guard of the *Christian Herald* Fund; \$2,815.16 from the sale of goods manufactured to the Sassoun Commission, and the remainder from various sources, public and private, in America. To *The Outlook* is due thanks for a considerable sum in this balance, but, owing to the censorship of the mails, I have not been apprised of the exact amount.

The expenditures reported to October 15 amounted to \$3,066.98. From October 15 to January 1, \$3,252.61 has been expended for raw material; \$2,758.80 for wages; \$3,064.07 for the bakeries and supplies of wheat; \$104.72 free aid (fuel, etc.); \$87.20 administration, rent, fuel, postage and telegraphic expenses, etc.; \$668.80 notes payable; leaving a debit of \$866.57, January 1. As against this indebtedness we have the assurance of \$10,000 from the *Christian Herald* Fund and other promises of help.

In closing I cannot sufficiently express my admiration and gratitude to the various agencies and individuals in England and America through whose untiring efforts all this relief work is being done. I should fail in my duty, as well as deprive myself of a pleasure, were I to omit to render heartiest thanks to the Woman's Armenian Relief Committee of England and to the New York *Christian Herald* of America for their distinguished services.

But generous as have been the sums received in the past, we must still beg for renewed efforts and larger gifts to avert famine and death through the remaining months of winter, and with the opening of spring to supply the villagers with the seed and implements necessary to enable them to take up their self-supporting life again.

GRACE W. KIMBALL.

## ENGLISH RESPONSE TO THE APPEAL FOR INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION.

**M**OST gratifying has been the response to the appeal which was made last month by the representatives of the friends of peace in Britain and the United States, in the expression of public opinion in favor of Anglo-American arbitration. The movement was entered upon with spirit in both countries. Committees were formed in Chicago, New York, Philadelphia, Boston, and other cities for the purpose of arranging a national conference to be held at Washington in order to promote a permanent system of arbitration between the two countries.

The British movement was taken up very widely, and in response to the first appeal the memorial has been signed by over a hundred members of Parliament, more than one hundred mayors, as well as the heads of all the religious denominations and the leading clergy. References were made to the subject in many churches, and the congregations at church meetings passed resolutions adopting the memorial. Large public meetings have not been generally held either in the United States or Great Britain; but on Washington's birthday, at Philadelphia, a demonstration was held in favor of arbitration, to which President Cleveland, three of his cabinet officers, Major-General Miles, of the United States Army, and several other leading men, sent letters expressive of their sympathy. To this conference the following cablegram was dispatched by the Anglo-American Arbitration Committee of the National Social Union in time to be read at the meeting which was held in Independence Hall, and which was extremely enthusiastic:

*To Chairman, Arbitration Demonstration, Philadelphia.*

Hearty greetings to American kinsmen celebrating Washington's birthday. We join in doing honor to your national hero by advocating fraternal union through Permanent Arbitration Court for peaceful and honorable adjustment of all differences in English-speaking family. The BISHOP OF DURHAM, president of the Society for International Concord.

Rt. Hon. Lord PLAYFAIR.

FREDERICK W. FARRAR, D.D., Dean of Canterbury.

Sir JOHN LUBBOCK, president of the Chamber of Commerce.

Lady HENRY SOMERSET, president of the World's Women's Temperance Union.

Mrs. HENRY FAWCETT.

Rev. HUGH PRICE HUGHES, president of the Free Church Congress.

Rev. Dr. CLIFFORD, chairman London Nonconformist Council.

Rev. Dr. PARKER, City Temple.

W. R. CREMER.

Rt. Hon. LEONARD COURTNEY, M.P.

Sir J. W. PEASE, Bart., M.P., president of the Peace Society.

W. T. STEAD, Hon. Sec. N.A.C.

On the other side of the Atlantic, an Anglo-American demonstration was held in London on March 3. The meeting was presided over by that veteran in the cause of all political, social, and international reform, Sir James Stansfeld, K.C.B., and he was supported by as representative and influential a platform as has ever supported the chair in the Queen's Hall, the newest, largest, and best of all public meeting places in London. The hall was decorated with British and American flags, and the girls' choir, which sung the collection of English and American airs before the meeting began, wore alternate sashes of the Stars and Stripes and the Union Jack. But more remarkable, because unique and unprecedented, were the letters to Mr. Stead, as organizer of the meeting, from representatives of every department of British life, whether in politics, literature, science, art, the drama, philanthropy or religion. We print Lord Rosebery's letter with the rest in order to make the collection complete, although it arrived too late to be read at the meeting. It will be admitted that on no previous occasion has any international question elicited so comprehensive and unanimous an expression of opinion as has found expression in these letters which were read at the beginning of the proceedings at the Queen's Hall, which were as follows:

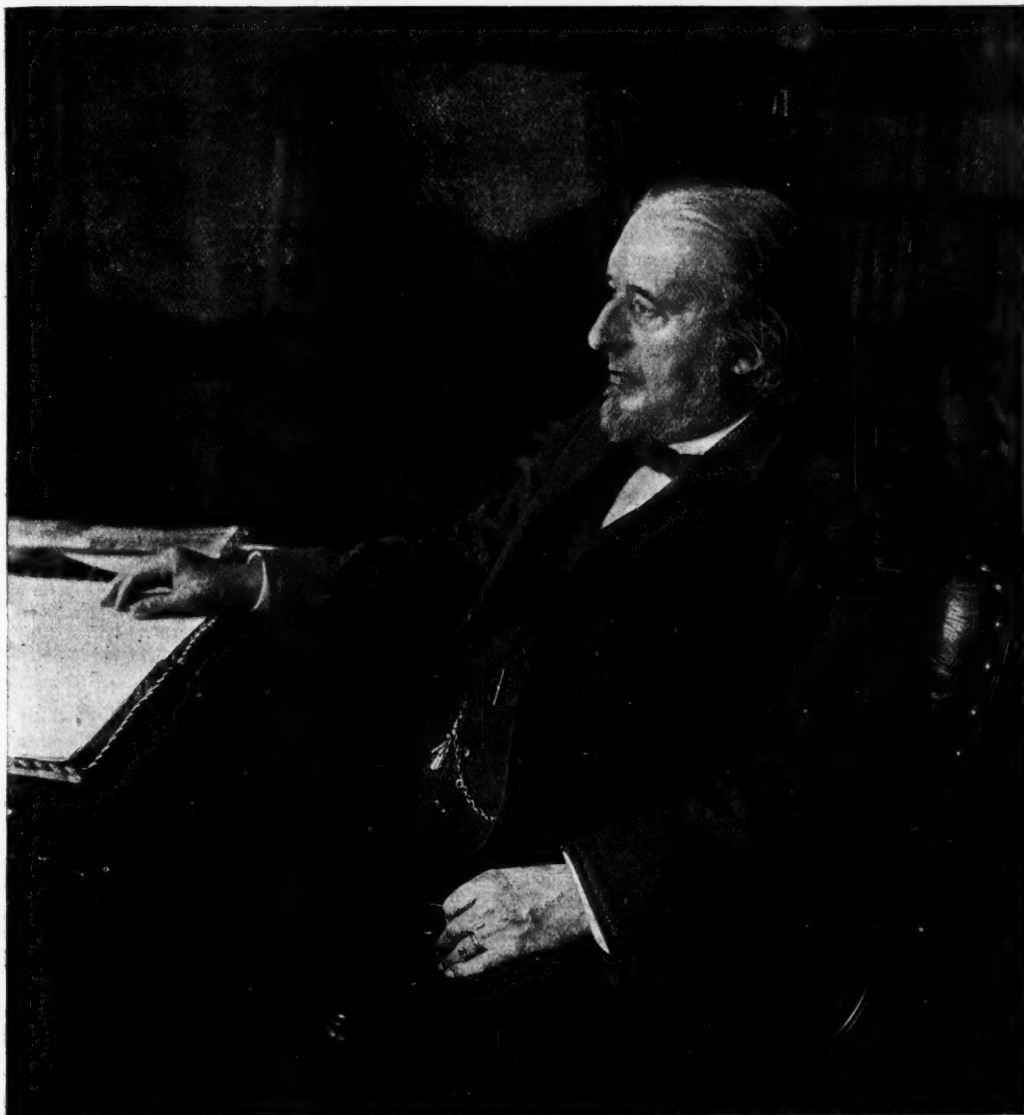
**The Right Hon. The Earl of Rosebery, K.G.:**

I heartily hope that, as a result of the recent friction between Great Britain and the United States, it may be found practicable to devise some court, or rather machinery for arbitration, to which the differences between ourselves and our kinsmen of the United States may be referred. I think, if I may say so, that the machinery should be permanent, but not the court. And, of course, there are subjects which it may not be possible to refer. But that need not affect the broad principle, that we should have at any rate a buffer of arbitration ready to deaden the conflict of difference on most questions. The experiment may of course fail, but that is no reason why it should not be tried.

**Viscount Peel:**

I only received last evening the intimation that it was your wish that I should preside at a meeting on March 3 in favor of Anglo-American arbitration.

An engagement on that day prevents my acceptance, and the date is so near that my object in writing now is mainly to excuse myself from any neglect that might be inferred from my silence.



THE RIGHT HON. JAMES STANSFELD, M.P., G.C.B.,  
Chairman of the Anglo-American Demonstration, Queen's Hall, London.

You have no doubt secured a chairman, and as to the object of the meeting, it is one which must appeal, and appeal successfully, to the best feelings of the English-speaking race on either side of the Atlantic.

**The Right Hon. A. J. Balfour, M.P.:**

I shall not be able to attend the meeting which it is proposed to hold on March 3, in favor of international arbitration. But my sympathy with its objects has been

more than once expressed in public, and does not, I hope, need to be emphasized again.

There are no doubt questions which a nation could not permit to be finally settled by any tribunal. But this is an argument not against arbitration, but against the rash and unconsidered use of it.

I notice with pleasure the growth among English-speaking peoples of the feeling in favor of this mode of dealing with international difficulties, and I wish your meeting all success.

**Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone :**

I am glad that the discussion on arbitration is to be separated from the Venezuelan question, on which I do not feel myself to be in final and full possession of the facts.

I am not fond of declarations in the abstract from men who are or have been responsible in public affairs, and I should wish my views of arbitration in lieu of war to be gathered from the part I took in the matter of the *Alabama*.

I will only add the conviction and sentiment on the subject grow in strength from year to year in proportion to the growth of the monstrous, and, I will add, barbarous militarism, in regard to which I consider that England has to bear no small share of responsibility.

**Admiral Vesey Hamilton :**

The country owes you a deep debt of gratitude for "The Truth About the Navy" in the *Pall Mall* when you were editor, which first aroused the country from that apathy so well described by Lord Palmerston : "I am well aware that it is almost as difficult to persuade the people to provide themselves with the means of defense, as it would be for them to defend themselves without those means, and although our internal condition may still be the envy of surrounding nations, yet we have neither—

Hearts resolved nor hands prepared  
The blessings we enjoy to guard."

The seed you sowed has borne good fruit, and but for having an efficient navy, we, and perhaps all Europe, might now be at war ; but the fact of having a navy fit for any work, and ready to go anywhere, has materially aided our diplomacy. But if you can succeed in your present endeavor to have all disputes between ourselves, and our kindred over the sea referred to arbitration you will do a far better work, and you have my sincerest wishes for the success of your committee and yourself.

**The Right Hon. James Bryce, M.P. :**

To my great regret I am prevented by a previous engagement from attending the meeting this evening. I need not tell you how heartily I sympathize with its object. Britain and America are little likely to be embroiled over any matter of material interest alone, so incalculable are the evils which a war must bring upon both. The danger rather springs from pride and passion driving the nations into a position from which each may think that it cannot with honor recede ; and the value of a permanent tribunal of arbitration lies in the fact that by providing a means of settlement, competent to adjust each and every dispute, it may be trusted to keep passion from rising and to appease the sentiment of honor which cannot suffer by following the method of solution agreed to before the dispute arose and obeying the decision it had bound itself by anticipation to respect. Even if a question were occasionally to arise which seemed to fall outside the limits fixed by a general arbitration treaty, the habit of relying on arbitration which the existence of such a treaty would create, and the existence of an impartial body able to work for conciliation, would immensely diminish the risks of a breach. As there could be no heavier blow dealt at civilization than a conflict between the two kindred peoples who have done most to civilize the world, so no example of the substitution of arbitration for war would be so effective as that at which those peoples might set by estab-

lishing a court standing always ready to deal with differences before they had ripened into quarrels.

**Right Hon. H. H. Asquith, M.P. :**

I am very sorry that other engagements make it impossible for me to be at the meeting on March 3. I am altogether in sympathy with its purpose. The recognition by the two great English-speaking peoples of the principle of arbitration as the only natural and rational method of adjusting their controversies, and the setting up of machinery for that object, which should possess the two cardinal qualities of authority and flexibility, would mark the greatest advance that the world has yet seen in the direction of permanent peace and international good will.

**Mr. H. Labouchere, M.P. :**

Judging by recent events, and by the mode in which they have been discussed, it would seem that there is a pugnacious spirit abroad, and that many among us would have us fight for our own views, whenever any foreign country is not prepared to accept them, in all matters which concern us and the foreign country. I have always held that no one can be an impartial judge in his own case. Therefore, I have always held that arbitration is the only fitting solution of international disputes by which the possibility of wars, with all their attendant evils, can be avoided. All our efforts, therefore, should tend to the recognition of the principle of arbitration, and all who urge upon our government invariably to recognize, and to act on, this principle, are engaged in the highest duty of citizenship.

**Mr. Leonard H. Courtney, M.P. :**

I am very much relieved to hear Sir James Stansfeld takes the chair at your meeting. I hope you will have a most useful gathering, but I can contribute nothing but my sympathy toward its success.

**Sir G. Osborn Morgan, M.P. :**

I have much pleasure in forwarding to you the enclosed memorial signed by me. I am sorry I cannot attend the demonstration to which you invite me on the 3d proximo, as I have another engagement for that day, but I am with you heart and soul.

**Mr. Herbert Spencer :**

Were it not that ill-health obliges me to shun all excitements, I should gladly attend the meeting to be held this evening at Queen's Hall in support of Anglo-American Arbitration. As it is, I can do no more than emphatically express approval of its aims.

Savage as have been the passions commonly causing war, and great as have been its horrors, it has, throughout the past, achieved certain immense benefits. From it has resulted the predominance and spread of the most powerful races. Beginning with primitive tribes it has welded together small groups into larger groups, and again at later stages has welded these larger groups into still larger, until nations have been formed. At the same time military discipline has habituated wild men to the bearing of restraints, and has initiated that system of graduated subordination under which all social life is carried on. But though, along with detestation of the cruelties and bloodshed and brutalization accompanying war, we must recognize these great incidental benefits bequeathed by it heretofore, we are shown that



henceforth there can arise no such ultimate good to be set against its enormous evils. Powerful types of men now possess the world; great aggregates of them have been consolidated; societies have been organized; and throughout the future the conflicts of nations, entailing on larger scales than ever before death, devastation, and misery, can yield to posterity no compensating advantages. Henceforth, social progress is to be achieved not by systems of education, not by the preaching of this or that religion, not by insistence on a humane creed daily repeated and daily disregarded, but only by cessation from these antagonisms which keep alive the brutal elements of human nature, and by persistence in a peaceful life which gives unchecked play to the sympathies. In sundry places, and in various ways, I have sought to show that advance to higher forms of man and society essentially depends on the decline of militancy and the growth of industrialism. This I hold to be a political truth in comparison with which all other political truths are insignificant.

I need scarcely add that such being my belief I rejoice over the taking of any step which directly diminishes the probability of war, and indirectly opens the way to further such steps.

#### Mr. William Watson:

I have great pleasure in signing the Anglo-American arbitration memorial, and should like to be present at the demonstration, but am prevented by a prior engagement.

I do not feel entitled to an opinion as to how far any permanent machinery of arbitration would be workable, but with the idea embodied in the proposal for such an arrangement I have nothing but sympathy.

War itself is seldom, I fancy, an unmixed evil, and at the present moment a just and holy war, such as a war undertaken for the rescue of a horribly oppressed people from the grip of a bloody tyranny, would perhaps raise for a generation the whole moral level of the nation undertaking it. Even a war for purposes of mere self-preservation, waged by England against some possible European coalition, would have the effect of making the nation rise to her full height, throwing off in a moment her trivial pre-occupations, her frivolous pleasure, decadent arts, and the like. So I am far from thinking war in all circumstances an unmitigated curse.

But just as a man may legitimately do everything in his power to stave off a private personal calamity which yet might be of the deepest spiritual benefit to him, so we are right in doing all we can to avert such national and public calamities as might nevertheless develop the latent nobility and heroism of a people. It is in the spirit of such endeavors that I record my vote in favor of the general principle of never attempting to achieve by war any object which there is reason to think might be attained in peace.

#### Mr. George Meredith:

Since the benignant conclusion of the greatest of civil wars I have looked on the American people as leaders of our civilization; and whatever may be said among them, I am not alarmed by a thought of their wantonly or willingly or consenting taking the step to shatter it. Their President has done us the service to shake us into the expression of active good sense when we propose arbitration. But it should be remembered that such a proposal is honorable only in a country relying on its ready strength.

#### Prof. Norman Lockyer:

I can have no hesitation in doing what you ask. I can only regret that your committee is not more widely based. All Englishmen of science, especially of astronomical science, are united by the closest ties of sympathy with their more than cousins across the Atlantic. We have the same aims, and we work together. I have the honor of including among my friends on the other side such earnest workers as Langley, Holden, Young and many others I might name, and I am certain they feel as I do, that war is unthinkable as between two members of the same family.

#### The Archbishop of Canterbury:

The chaplain of the Archbishop writes: "His Grace has (as you state in the special appeal to ministers of religion) expressed his sympathy with the general principle of arbitration, and is unable at present to say more than this."

#### The Bishop of Durham:

I very much regret that my engagements will not allow me to be present at the meeting to-morrow. I heartily trust that the principle of the establishment of a permanent arbitral tribunal to settle the international differences of England and the United States will be enthusiastically affirmed. If this is done, then our great sorrow that "war" should ever have been named among us will form, as I believe, the occasion of an age-long blessing. It is surely the natural privilege of the English-speaking race to lay the foundation of a policy of peace. When the principle has been accepted by the peoples, we can confidently leave the details to experts.

#### The Bishop of Lichfield:

Although I do not think it expedient for me to sign the memorial which you are good enough to send me, I can assure you that I am fully in sympathy with you in the conviction that any appeal to the sword in a dispute between the citizens of the United States and ourselves would be beyond measure disastrous—a disgrace both to our boasted civilization and to our professed Christianity. It ought to be impossible for any difference to arise between us which could not be settled by arbitration.

#### The Bishop of Wakefield:

I do not know how any one could withhold his sympathy from the general spirit and tenor of the memorial in favor of international arbitration which you have been good enough to send me. You may rely upon my always supporting in the House of Lords any practicable proposal for an end so to be desired.

#### The Bishop of Dover:

In reply to your circular on the subject of a permanent arbitration court between Great Britain and the United States, I am in full general sympathy with the object aimed at, but cannot quite see my way to recommend the specific solution of the question there proposed.

#### Cardinal Vaughan:

I much regret that another engagement will prevent my attending the meeting to be held in the Queen's Hall on behalf of the establishment of an international tribunal of arbitration. Such a tribunal, if formed, would become a second line of defense to be fallen back upon when diplomacy had exhausted its own resources.

#### Dr. Parker:

The treatment of the Venezuelan difficulty by the Christian pulpit of America and England gave me the

deepest satisfaction. It was definite and gracious, and patriotic. If I could attend your meeting I should try to say this very distinctly and gratefully.

#### The President of the Royal Academy:

At our last Royal Academy election of associates we elected a second American subject into our body, Mr. Abbey. Mr. Sargent is the other member.

It is possible for one of these gentlemen to be some day our president. This is practical proof of the *Art* brotherhood we feel toward the United States.

JOHN E. MILLAIS.

#### Mr. G. F. Watts, R.A.:

My presence I cannot give, nor do I think that either that or my voice can be of any value. I know nothing about the merits of the dispute, but I believe that we are (or have been) too great a nation to lose dignity by yielding gracefully even to claims that in the judgment of the material-minded may seem to be pushed too far.

Serious quarrel with America, without any consideration excepting on the moral grounds, should not, I think, be regarded as possible. I cannot but feel that the utmost should be done to repair the disastrous errors of former times.

If we should seem to lose honor by sacrificing something of our own views on the matter in question, the future, I believe, will do us justice and perceive disinterestedness rather than weakness in the fact. It is too much to be feared that our present will meet with very little approval from the future historian, given up as we are to the worship of Mammon, the most ignoble of all deities.

#### Mr. Holman Hunt:

Thanks for your note. I have an immeasurable desire to see the cause of fraternity between England and the United States advance, and I will make a point of attending the meeting. On such a theme one feels every one should be able to speak, but I always mistrust myself, and would not stand in the way of more accomplished and confident speakers, but should there be any paucity of orators—which would be very unlikely—I will try and do my best for good will and peace.

#### Mr. L. Alma Tadema, R.A.:

The object of your meeting to-morrow night for the furtherance of the good friendship between the United States and the British Empire has of course all my sympathy. I am only sorry that I am unable to attend.

#### Mr. Walter Crane:

In reply to your kind letter I regret that as I shall not be in London on Tuesday night I shall be unable to attend your important meeting in favor of international arbitration, which in principle I entirely and earnestly desire to support, and I have signed and return the Anglo-American arbitration memorial.

It seems to me that in these days we are constantly exposed to risk of war on all sides by the sinister action of certain interested persons and classes in every nation, whom the event of war, or even the threat of it, would directly or indirectly benefit. Our worst enemies are perhaps within our own border and belong to our own race; such as do not scruple for the sake of profitable speculation, or the desire to monopolize the wealth and treasure of the earth, to provoke collisions between friendly peoples, as they have not scrupled to crush our

native races defending their soil from invasion. We have suffered as a nation from such action in South Africa; and does any one suppose there would be a Venezuelan question if it had not been for certain mines in the disputed territory?

It is private as well as collective greed that must be checked, and the voice of the real conscience of the people heard and made effective. If once we part with our birthright—our honor as a nation, our love and desire for justice—for mere material advantage, or allow our desire to be controlled by the self-interest of classes and the manœuvring of financiers and speculators, we shall certainly be on the down grade.

The best strength and courage of our race are surely needed for that real warfare which is involved in endeavoring to advance the truest interests of humanity, in raising the standard of life, in placing our social system upon a juster basis, in substituting fraternal co-operation and emulation for competition.

War indefinitely postpones and interrupts the higher social movement. Let, then, the race which prides itself upon its love of justice and social order unite to make it impossible for evermore.

#### Mr. Wilson Barrett:

Most cheerfully I append my signature to your memorial. A permanent Anglo-American board of arbitration would not only insure amicable relations between America and England, but it would prove a mighty factor in the sacred cause of peace throughout the entire world.

Common sense, commerce, the ties of blood, kindred, religion, and humanity, call aloud for such a tribunal. That the cry may be heard and the appeal granted, must be the earnest wish of every Englishman who loves his country, and of every man who knows aught of the hospitable, generous, and high-spirited people of the United States.

#### Mr. H. M. Stanley:

I regret to have to admit that as yet I cannot conceive the possibility of a permanent system of arbitration between England and America or between England and any growing rival.

Nations do not always speak the same language of moderation that would make such a system possible. America in 1906 will not speak as she does in 1896, or as she did in 1876.

Ten years hence she will not say, "I beg you will oblige me," but, "I demand you will yield immediately." Twenty years hence she will be still more peremptory; and when a nation adopts language of that kind to another nation, it is absurd to talk of referring the matter to arbitration.

The Venezuelans' case is a different thing altogether. America has been most sweetly reasonable since Secretary Seward assumed that the present boundary dispute demanded her intervention. Frelinghuysen, Blaine, Bayard, have all been equally forbearing and patient. Mr. Olney's lapses were due solely to patience exhausted, and they are pardonable when you come to consider what preceded his dispatch.

A boundary dispute is a subject for arbitration. A knowledge of history and local geography, with a sense of justice, can easily settle it, and it is a great pity that our government should have deferred the settlement of the Venezuelan question until it was almost violently taken from their hands to be settled otherwise.

The future, however, and that no distant one, will

bring other matters for judgment; and we should be wise to let these be settled according to their nature.

Englishmen will always wish to avoid a quarrel with the United States, but whether every quarrel can be settled peacefully is another question, which can only be determined when we are thoroughly instructed upon it.

**Mr. Henry Norman:**

My recent experiences in the United States convinced me that the American people are practically unanimous in their desire for arbitration upon all subjects with this country. In fact, I believe they would fight for it, and nobody can show greater devotion to arbitration than to be willing to go to war to secure it. On our own side we know that an overwhelming majority of the British people are in favor of arbitration upon all subjects with the United States. What, then, blocks the way? Only official conservatism—the love of the wheel for the rut. What can pull it out? Only public opinion. There is at this moment in one of the pigeon-holes of the foreign office a draft treaty of arbitration with the United States. Let the British public begin by demanding to know why two years' dust has been allowed to gather upon this.

After the reading of the letters, the chairman, Sir James Stansfeld, opened the proceedings in a brief but earnest address which was characterized by the deep convictions and lofty sentiments which distinguish all his utterances. He said that they believed the great mass of the English-speaking races on both sides of the Atlantic, despite rivalries, suspicions, misunderstandings, and even memories, had two great objects in their minds and hearts, and they had met that night in support of those objects. The first was to obtain a treaty of arbitration between the British Empire and the United States. The time was ripe; the idea of arbitration had penetrated to the minds of all intelligent and thinking men. The hour and the moment had come through the Venezuelan crisis, which had been a blessing in disguise. For they were convinced that the result of that crisis would not be war, or even disagreement, but the accomplishment of their great object, confirming the friendship, alliance and everlasting peace of the two great nations. The treaty would be the first step toward general arbitration between great powers, and to that great end—a real law of nations, backed by the collective force of the nations which should control the action of individual nations, and prevent war. Their other object was the practical alliance of all the English-speaking peoples in the interests of peace, liberty, self-government, and order. As the treaty would be the first great step to universal arbitration, so that world-wide alliance might become a most powerful factor toward freedom from war, the reduction of overgrown armaments, and the incalculable blessing for the civilized world of assured and permanent peace.

Mr. W. R. Cremer then made a brief statement of the history of the movement from the motion by Cobden, in 1849, in favor of common disarmament, and the successful motion of Mr. Richard, in 1873. But no further progress was made until the memorial presented to the President and Congress of the

United States, which had been signed by three hundred and fifty-four members of the House of Commons, and was received with marks of special distinction by Congress. Since then advance had been made both at home and in France and they meant to continue their peaceful warfare to a successful issue.

The Right Hon. G. Shaw Lefevre, who was warmly received, then moved:

That this meeting, believing that the present occasion offers an excellent opportunity for taking definite steps to draw closer the relations between Great Britain and the United States, instructs the chairman to sign on its behalf the memorial in favor of Anglo-American arbitration, which runs as follows:

"We, the undersigned, desire to express our deep conviction that, whatever may be the differences between the governments in the present or the future, all English-speaking peoples, united by race, language and religion, should regard war as the one absolutely intolerable mode of settling the domestic differences of the Anglo-American family.

"As any appeal to the arbitrament of the sword in disputes between the English-speaking nations is abhorrent to the conscience of the race, we would respectfully suggest to our government that the present is a 'fit occasion' for giving effect to the resolutions in favor of arbitration passed by both houses of Congress in 1892, by the House of Commons in 1893, and expressing the earnest desire of the nations 'that any differences or disputes arising between the two governments, which cannot be adjusted by diplomatic agencies, may be referred to arbitration and peaceably adjusted by such means.'

"Without expressing any opinion upon pending controversies, we would earnestly press the advisability of promptly concluding some treaty arrangement by which all disputes between Great Britain and the United States could be referred for adjudication to some permanent tribunal representing both nations, and uniting them in the common interest of justice and peace."

That the chairman be instructed to forward the memorial, when signed, to the President of the United States, to the Prime Minister, and to the leader of the House of Commons, with an expression of the earnest desire of this meeting that no time may be lost in taking action thereupon.

Mr. Shaw Lefevre, in moving the resolution, recalled the fact that twenty-eight years before, almost to the very day, he had moved a resolution in favor of arbitrating the *Alabama* dispute in the House of Commons. The Atlantic cable had just been laid, and Mr. Cyrus Field arranged to cable the report of the debate to the United States. The cable carried his speech, and then broke down. Since then there had been a good deal of discussion, and one other arbitration between the United States and Britain; and the time had now come for taking definite action toward a permanent system of arbitration. Since the day on which he had moved to arbitrate the *Alabama* dispute more than fifty arbitrations had taken place, with the happiest results for the peace of nations; more arbitration, in fact, in the last twenty years than in the previous five hundred years. Britain and the United States were both committed to this principle, but the United States had been more energetic in applying it than Great



Britain. They had concluded treaties with many South American states containing an arbitration clause. In 1884 England had prepared a treaty with Venezuela, which contained a clause referring to arbitration not only questions that might hereafter arise, but all existing disputes. This treaty was not ratified by Lord Salisbury, he believed, in deference to the opinion of the foreign office officials, who were not advocates of progress in this matter. Speaking for his own part, he must say that no disputes seemed more fitting subjects for arbitration than boundary disputes, and for himself he would not have the slightest objection to refer the whole of the Venezuelan question to arbitration, without any limit whatever as to the area to be arbitrated upon. In conclusion he paid a high tribute of praise to Mr. Smalley and Mr. Norman, two newspaper correspondents, who had rendered yeoman services to the cause of peace, a tribute which was loudly cheered.

The motion was seconded by the Bishop of Rochester, who, in an eloquent and fervent speech, declared that he stood there as a representative of the Church of England, whose sympathies were entirely with the movement, identified as it was with the principle of peace, unity, and concord, of which the Church was a living witness. At that meeting he took the place of Bishop Westcott, whose absence they all regretted. It was not for them to dictate as to details, but what they all desired was the existence of some permanent machinery charged with the maintenance of peace. That there was urgent need for improving the peace keeping apparatus of the world no one could doubt that day, confronted as they were with a demand for \$100,000,000 for the navy in order to express the self-reliance of England. He did not complain of the proud swelling of the patriotic spirit which they had witnessed. Any thing that aroused men to a sense of a high ideal or nerved them to sacrifice could not be regarded without sympathy. But there was great fear lest those sentiments might lack guidance, and, left without leading, might precipitate collisions which otherwise might easily have been averted. By interposing some arrangement by which the conscience and the sane sense of the community could be rendered available for the stay of passion, the settlement of international disputes in a more humane and intelligent way than by the old method of appealing to force would be assured.

Lady Henry Somerset, who was enthusiastically cheered, supported the resolution in a speech of finished oratory. She referred with great feeling to the affectionate sentiments which, on her five visits to America, she had always found expressed by the Americans. As the Romans refused to make a law against parricide, she refused to recognize the possibility of a war between the two English speaking nations. America and war she would not mention in the same breath. She quoted with splendid effect Miss Willard's lines on the Union Jack, and when she closed, she took her departure amid cheering which continued until she left the hall.

Mr. Hall Caine, who spoke not simply as one of the most successful of our modern men of letters, but as an Englishman, had just returned from a visit to America, where he had been on a quasi-diplomatic literary mission. Mr. Caine had traveled up from the Isle of Man in order to be present on the occasion, and his speech was one of the happiest and most successful utterances of the evening. He is a capital platform speaker, full of humor and address. He opened his speech—which was charged with earnestness, and at the same time bright with humorous stories and illustrations—by saying that it was not often a man of letters intruded on a political platform, but he had just returned from the United States. America did not want war with England or any other country. By bitter experience the Americans knew what war was. Nothing impressed a traveler more than the sense that the Civil War had left indelible marks on the American character. Some of the bitterness had gone, but the scars remained. Four years of war and a million of dead—all their own—had brought the meaning of war much nearer to the Americans than it was to the English. No appeal for peace would fail of response there. They had no want of pluck. They were not so taken up with getting and spending as to fail of their duty to their country; but nowhere was there a greater horror of war. Napoleon called war an organized barbarism. The worst things said of war had been said by soldiers. The pretty things were said by poets, who did not take part in it. It was said that the best way to preserve peace was to prepare for war. There was a paradoxical truth in that remark, as in the exercise of the boy who said that pins had saved the lives of thousands of people by not swallowing them. They were to have recourse to the general sense of the democracy to avoid war, and, no doubt, universal arbitration—if it ever came, and might it come soon!—must come by the voice of the people. But the democracy was fully liable to some of the errors of autocratic governments. There was a deep call in a man's heart to the soil that gave him birth; but there was a deeper call—the call of blood; every Englishman heard it from America, and every American from England. War between England and America was not patriotism, but murder.

The Rev. Hugh Price Hughes said he supported the resolution as president of the Free Church Congress. All that was best on both sides of the Atlantic desired permanent peace. They had reached that point in the movement when the next obvious step was some permanent arrangement between England and America. If ambassadors failed they should not call in a general, but a sensible person—or two or three sensible persons. This century was hastening to a close. It had been marked by two great achievements—the establishment of constitutional government throughout the civilized world, and the abolition of slavery. If they could add the immense moral reform advocated here, and supported, as the letters read had proved, by a marvelous consensus



of intelligent and influential opinion, then they might assert that since the morning when the angels sang of "Peace and good will" the world had never seen anything so full of promise and of future progress and happiness.

The resolution was carried unanimously amid cheers.

The Right Hon. A. J. Mundella, M.P., moved:

That this meeting hails with satisfaction the prospect of the establishment of an Anglo-American organization for the promotion of all that makes for the friendly union of the two nations in the common cause of civilization, peace and progress, and requests the committee which has summoned this meeting to reconstitute itself on a broad national basis, with a view to future co-operation with any similar body which may emanate from the forthcoming national conference at Washington.

He said it was a matter of great rejoicing that since President Cleveland's message, the common-sense and Christianity of the people had taken the question out of the hands of statesmen and diplomats. Nothing was more cheering in the latter end of the century than the fact of the moderation, high moral standard, and Christian feeling of the two peoples, which had put aside all question of war and directed attention to some better method. The chairman had just received a cable from America, which ran thus:

The American committee in Chicago, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and other cities to promote arbitration send greetings and sympathy to the Queen's Hall meeting.

As to the Monroe doctrine, the English had taught

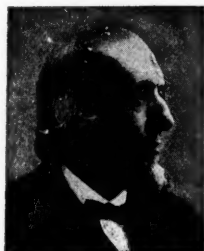
it to the Americans, and were interested in upholding it, considering their large possessions on the continent.

Dr. Clifford said it was a great honor to second the resolution, and a great duty to let the meeting go home.

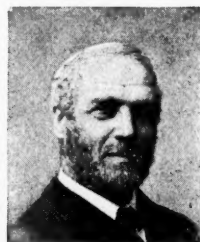
The Rev. Brooke Herford trusted that the dispute had not got back into the hands of the diplomats.

The resolution was also carried unanimously, and the proceedings concluded with the hearty singing of "God Save the People."

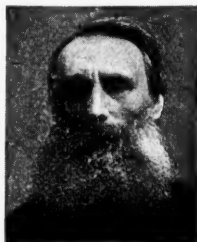
It will be seen from the last resolution passed at the Queen's Hall demonstration that the English committee is to be reconstituted on a wider basis. It has hitherto been confined to the representatives of the religious and peace associations. It will in future be enlarged so as to include representatives of both political parties, of business, literary, scientific, and other interests. Of the details, we hope to give more particulars in our next number. The date of the national conference at Washington is not yet fixed, but it will be proposed to appoint a permanent committee to co-operate with the enlarged committee on the other side. With a view to assisting in the removal of causes of difference and the promotion of co-operation along the lines common to both nations, Dr. Lunn has summoned an Anglo-American conference at Grindelwald in July. Dr. Lyman Abbott and Dr. Josiah Strong, of the American Evangelical Alliance, both of whom have taken a leading part in the present movement, have accepted invitations to be present.



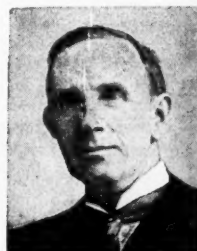
MR. STANSFELD.



MR. SHAW-LEFEVRE.



MR. A. J. MUNDELLA.

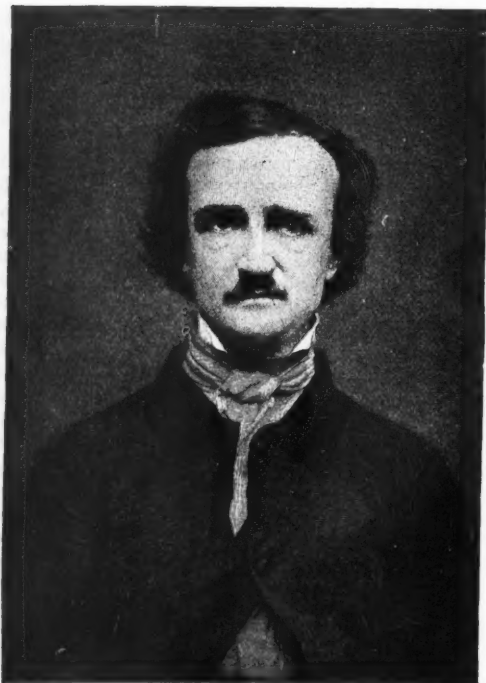


MR. JOHN MORLEY.

FOUR VETERAN LIBERALS WHO FAVOR ARBITRATION.

# SHALL WE PRESERVE THE POE COTTAGE AT FORDHAM?

BY FRED. M. HOPKINS.



EDGAR ALLAN POE.

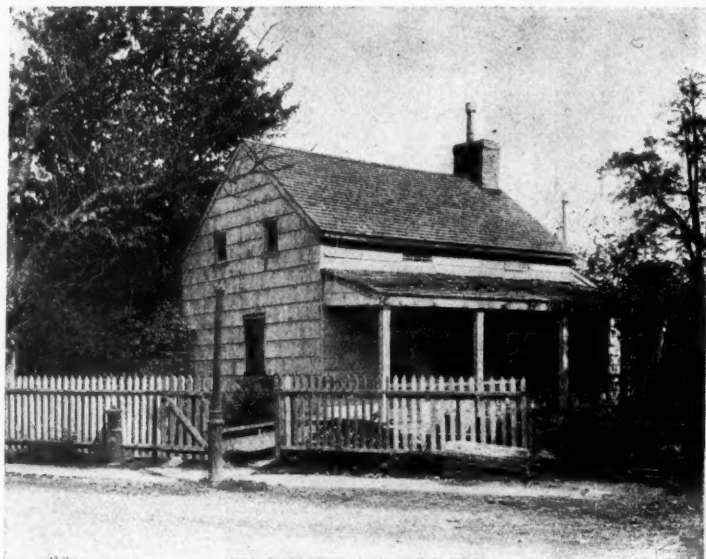
(Reduced from the *Century Company's* well-known engraving by Timothy Cole.)

AT the top of Fordham Hill, on the Kingsbridge Road, in the recently annexed or northern district of New York City, is a little old Dutch cottage known to fame as the home of Edgar Allan Poe during the last four years of his life. The building is a small one containing only three rooms, a porch extending along its entire front; and standing with its gable end to the street. Instead of being clap-boarded, it was shingled, as was customary in the early days in which it was built, making a good specimen of the dignified little homes that dotted northern New York, but which have almost wholly disappeared before the march of modern improvements.

In Poe's time the cottage was pleasantly situated on a little elevation in a large open space, with cherry trees about it. Many literary workers of his day visited him here, and mention was quite frequently made of the cosy home which Virginia Poe made, notwithstanding her limited means and contracted quarters. The surroundings have somewhat changed with passing years. The cherry trees are gone, and neighboring houses elbow the cottage quite closely, but the poet's old home remains the same as a half century ago, aside from the neglect of recent years.

The hallway entrance leads directly to the main room of the house—a good-sized, cheerful apartment with four windows, two opening on the porch. Between these stood the poet's table, at which much of his reading and editorial work was done. In the little sleeping room facing toward the street, Virginia Poe died. At the left of the little hallway is an old-fashioned winding staircase to the attic above. In this low-roofed room Poe had a writing table and his meagre library. Here in seclusion his more ambitious work was done. The musical "Bells," the pathetic "Annabel Lee," the weird "Ullalume," and the enigmatic "Eureka," as well as some of his best fiction, were written here.

For nearly a score of years the question of preserving this literary landmark has been periodically raised, and public interest has time and again been



THE POE COTTAGE AT FORDHAM, N. Y.

aroused, but until within a few months no organized, well-sustained effort has been made in this direction.

In June of last year the Shakespeare Society of New York decided to make an appeal to its members and the public for sufficient funds to purchase the cottage, properly restore it, and preserve it as a memorial always open to the public. On September 22, 1895, a meeting of the society was held in the cottage, and an organization effected. Appleton Morgan, the president of the society, and Albert R. Frey, its corresponding secretary, were appointed trustees for a Poe cottage fund. Harrison Grey Fiske, of the Lotos Club; Nelson Wheatcroft, of the Lambs' Club; J. Henry McGonigle, of the Players' Club, and J. Clarence Davies, of the Reform Club, were chosen to constitute a purchasing committee.

An appeal for pledges met a prompt and encouraging response. Between \$7,000 and \$8,000 were easily raised, and no doubt sufficient funds would have been in hand by this time had not complications arisen. Plans for improvements in the annexed district provide for the widening of the Kingsbridge Road, which, if carried out, will make it necessary to use about two-thirds of the present site of the cottage. This made it seem necessary to remove the cottage to a new site. It was soon learned, however, that this was impracticable, as the title deed provided that the cottage could be sold only on condition that it should not be moved. The society found itself in this awkward position: The land and cottage could not be bought together, inasmuch as the city plans provided for condemning the land for public use. If the cottage were bought independently of the land, it could not legally be moved. It seemed a curious state of affairs that the building could not be placed a few feet from its present location, and yet may be destroyed altogether. But the fact remains, nevertheless, that the purchasing committee could not get a clear title-deed to the property; and without this the society was not warranted in asking for and receiving funds.

A committee will soon have been sent to Albany to urge legislation that will overcome these legal technicalities. What is now necessary is such general co-operation as will result in the adoption and success of the best plans. New York ought to be deeply interested in the preservation of this literary landmark, for the city is not rich in treasures of this character. But the interest will be more than city-wide or nation-wide. Poe has many admirers across the Atlantic who would gladly contribute; and it is due to the memory of the poet that they should be given the privilege.

The writer has been confident that the success of this project would be assured if all the facts in the case were given wide publicity and the actual interest in it made apparent. The following letters have been procured with the purpose of showing how great a loss the destruction of the home of Poe would be regarded by those entitled to speak for our cultured public:

**Edward E. Hale:**

I would certainly be a misfortune should this curious monument of Edgar Poe be destroyed. I hope the efforts of his friends to preserve it may be successful.

**John Sherman:**

I heartily sympathize with the movement to preserve the old home of Edgar Allan Poe. He was a brilliant genius in his day and this mark of respect to his memory is highly appropriate.

**Louise Chandler Moulton:**

I am much interested in your attempt to preserve from destruction the Poe cottage—and I earnestly hope for its success. Edgar Allan Poe has an enduring reputation in both France and England; and surely he should not be without honor in his own country.

**Mrs. Burton Harrison:**

As a good Virginian, and a great enthusiast in the melody of Poe's verse, as well as a member of the literary fraternity of New York, I cordially endorse the preservation of the little house at Fordham.

**Walter Damrosch:**

It seems to me that all efforts exerted toward preserving old landmarks and relics of the homes of our celebrated men should be encouraged in every way possible, and I sincerely hope that the effort to preserve the old home of Edgar Allan Poe may be successful.

**Rudyard Kipling:**

I am of course in most entire sympathy with you as regards the preservation of Poe's cottage. As a rule I do not approve of buying dead men's camps, but my own personal debt to Poe is a heavy one and I would cheerfully send in \$50 to have the place where his wife died and where he wrote "Ullalume."

**R. H. Stoddard:**

I am in favor of the preservation of Poe's cottage as an expression of a sentiment which is common among men, and with which all men of letters sympathize, particularly when it is exercised in directions that are intended to, and that promise to, perpetuate the memory of members of their own class.

**John B. Tabb:**

Now that the Allan house in Richmond is gone, there remains no such interesting monument of Poe as the Fordham cottage. Surely "the prophet is not without honor save in his own country," if Americans who go abroad to raise their memorials forget the man whom foreigners most worship in our midst.

**Theodore Roosevelt:**

I earnestly hope, as every one must who is interested in American literature, that you will be successful in preserving the Poe cottage. Poe was perhaps the most brilliant genius America has ever developed, in spite of his manifold shortcomings both in character and in work, and we have too few historic sites to preserve to afford to waste this one.

**W. S. Rainsford:**

Genius is rarest of all the gifts of the gods. It is the holy fire before which mankind has ever knelt with bared head and removed shoe. The neglect, the forgetting of genius is the most tragic of all tragedies. Poor Poe's story sadly illustrates this. In keeping his memory we both pay our tribute to genius in the past, and do at least some-

thing to educate the future to a higher appreciation of its value.

**Hamlin Garland:**

The effort to preserve the Poe cottage has my entire sympathy. We have all too few such places of genuine literary association. The Poe cottage, as well as the Lowell and Longfellow houses, should be preserved. Such places add to the sum of human grace—of that there can be no doubt. Anything which will add to art and literature and tend to subordinate war, politics, and greed has my hearty support.

**W. D. Howells:**

By all means let us save the cottage if we can; not for his sake, but for our own, to show that we know how to honor a great man of letters when we have lost him. I think Poe was, in his way, a very great man of letters, but he was not a man whom it would have been easy to honor in his lifetime. Now there is no difficulty except such as the law interposes, and I heartily join in hoping that this may be overcome, and that the cottage at Fordham may be preserved.

**George F. Hoar:**

There could be no better way to have a permanent monument in honor of Edgar Allan Poe than to preserve the cottage he occupied. He was a man of rare genius which, if he had lived to maturity, would have given him a very high place among the poets who use the English language to convey thought, and indeed the little he left will, I think, never perish so long as the English tongue shall endure. I say if he had lived to maturity, for although he was forty years old, or thereabouts, when he died, his work, like that of Keats, is still immature.

**Thomas Dunn English:**

I heartily approve of the effort to preserve the Poe cottage. The work of Poe as a literary man contains so much that is truly grand, in the rather narrow line he chose, and his "Raven" and "Bells" are such masterpieces of versification, that they and his name will exist so long as our literature is preserved. The house in which he lived for a time, and in which his wife died, should be kept intact, for its destruction would be a reproach to the taste and good feeling of our people.

**William L. Wilson:**

I hope the effort to preserve from destruction the cottage of Edgar Allan Poe, at Fordham Hill, and to preserve it, as far as possible, in the condition in which it was during his lifetime, will be successful. We have been too careless in the preservation of such memorials, and as the wonderful genius of Poe has given him a prominent and unique place in American literature, this house in which he lived and prepared some of his most familiar and noted poems should, if possible, be preserved.

**George W. Cable:**

I scarce know how to express in words that can have any value to convince a spirit that needs convincing, that the home of Edgar Allan Poe should be saved as a monument if it can possibly be saved. We cannot easily overvalue the service of the men who have helped keep our race the power and brilliancy of its imaginative faculties. Next to the affections—and scarcely separable from them—the most priceless thing on earth is the imagination. The men whose works foster it serve every interest of mankind.

**Frederick Saunders:**

Having often personally met the author of "The Raven," and having been charmed with the productions

of his genius, I feel interested in the good purpose of seeking to rescue his cottage-home from destruction. To its authors, the nations of the old world, owe much of their glory and renown, and pilgrim-feet delight to visit their shrines,—it seems eminently fitting, therefore, that we thus honor our own writers, by perpetuating the memorials of their genius, in grateful recognition of the lustre they impart to our annals.

**J. Cardinal Gibbons:**

I beg to say that I am heartily in favor of preserving the home of Edgar Allan Poe. I think it is a great cause of regret that the spirit of vandalism is so prevalent among our American people. We have very few monuments of the past and we should therefore prize them the more. Future generations of our countrymen will have just reason to reproach us for a want of appreciation of places and relics which are associated with deeds and men of which we have good reason to be proud. I hope the efforts to keep intact the house of one of America's greatest poets will prove successful.

**H. C. Lodge:**

I sincerely hope that the plan to preserve the cottage at Fordham as a memorial of Poe will be successful. He was one of the most remarkable poets of the century and his genius has been recognized more and more with each succeeding year. His memory certainly ought to have this tribute of the preservation of the cottage where he passed the last four years of his unhappy life, which gave so much misery to him and to the world some verses so strange and beautiful that they have taken high and permanent place in the poetry of the English speaking people.

**Laurence Hutton:**

I am in entire sympathy with the movement to save the Poe cottage at Fordham. We have, in this country, more's the pity, too little reverence for our literary landmarks. What was done in London lately, and largely by the aid of Americans, for the home of Carlyle, should certainly be done for the home of Poe in New York. If Poe had belonged to Italy, to France, to Germany, or to Britain, a tablet noting the fact of his occupancy would be placed on the front of every building in which he had ever lodged. We do not even caricature him in bronze, in our public places, or stuff a raven to stand above his chamber door.

**James B. Angell:**

I am much interested in the laudable effort to preserve the little old Dutch cottage which was the home of Edgar Allan Poe during the last four years of his life. All persons who have a patriotic pride in our American literature—and who has not?—must have a deep interest in that unique genius, Edgar Allan Poe. It would be a great gratification to them all to have this house preserved and made into a Poe Museum, like the Goethe house in Frankfurt and the Carlyle house in Chelsea. I sincerely trust that the efforts to preserve the cottage for this purpose may be crowned with success.

**John Townsend Trowbridge:**

With all his limitations, Poe was unquestionably a man of genius; and that his fame is not ephemeral becomes, I think, more and more apparent as time softens the shadows that obscured it during his life, and long after that life's unhappy close. It is also a significant fact, that among poets in foreign lands few names in our literature excite so vivid an interest as that which attaches to the name of Poe. America has too few literary shrines,



and it seems to me extremely desirable that the Fordham cottage, so intimately associated with that picturesque and pathetic personality, should be preserved and dedicated to his memory.

**Chauncey M. Depew:**

I am heartily in accord with the effort to preserve the Poe cottage. Few men of genius appear in any country in a century. Edgar Allan Poe is one of those who holds that position in the first hundred years of American literature. His works are already classic and will be appreciated more and more as the years roll by. In time everything relating to him and associated with his work will be of infinite interest and priceless value. That this little cottage here in commercial and materialistic New York in which he wrote "The Bells" and "Annabel Lee" and those brilliant stories should still exist as it was when peopled by the creations of his brain, is too good an opportunity to preserve a really valuable relic for New York to neglect it.

**Ripley Hitchcock:**

I am a believer in memorials, judiciously selected, on account of the spirit which the act implies, and its reaction upon others, in addition to the worth of memorials as personal tributes. I should like to see a tablet marking the birthplace of Washington Irving, on William street, if I remember rightly, and it is certain that much more can be done to honor the memories of the group of Massachusetts writers who come first to mind in connection with this subject. The preservation of the Fordham cottage is to be advocated because it would imply an emphatic recognition of letters in a metropolis primarily commercial, and yet were it not for this broader aspect I think that I should be content to pay my tribute only to the Poe of literature.

**Thomas Nelson Page:**

I thought the cottage where Poe lived and almost starved had been saved and am much disturbed to learn of the danger it is now in. I trust that the movement which has been inaugurated to secure from the Legislature of New York an act that will save this precious relic may prove successful. Poe is one of those rare ones whose genius oversweeping the bounds of section and of nation has made him the possession of every people, and whatever appertains to him will grow more and more interesting. The house in Richmond in which he lived has been swept away and the cottage on Fordham Hill is the only dwelling left associated with his life. I believe that on the mere sordid ground of pecuniary interest it would be an irreparable mistake to destroy this relic.

**John Vance Cheney:**

It pleases me to learn of the effort to preserve the Poe cottage. We are altogether too careless of our few literary landmarks. By all means we should keep intact the home of him that wrote "The Haunted Palace," "To One in Paradise," "The City in the Sea," "The Sleeper," and "Israfel." Admitting Poe's failures of every sort, his proneness to inhabit the land of shadows and things insubstantial; granting that his composition was, as Lowell figured it, three-fifths fudge, such work as the foregoing poems are possible only to true genius, they are flowers of the unfading summer of song. These little songs are enough in themselves to protect from the hand of the spoiler the hearthside of him that sang them.

**Harriet Prescott Spofford:**

I should think all the American people would be interested in preserving every memento of the poet whose

originality, and uniqueness, and wonderful sweep of music remains still fresh and individual and remote from imitation. The most that can be done now is but tardy justice after years of misunderstanding and outrage. To women there is some especial interest in the cottage at Fordham where he wrote the sonnet that immortalizes his mother-in-law:

My mother, my own mother, who died early,  
Was but the mother of myself; but you  
Are mother of the one I love so dearly,  
And thus are dearer than the mother I knew  
By that infinity with which my wife  
Is dearer to my soul than that soul-life.

I hope the endeavor to save the cottage will be successful.

**Thomas Wentworth Higginson:**

Certainly it is greatly to be desired that Poe's cottage should be preserved and cared for. With all his grievous errors, he occupies a place unique, not merely in American literature, but in that of the English-speaking race. No contemporary writer of that race has so impressed himself on the other literatures of the world. On the continent of Europe his name is known to thousands for whom the name of Hawthorne or of Emerson, of Tennyson or of Browning means absolutely nothing. For the dignity of human genius we cannot ignore a fact so extraordinary. Whether it means a permanence of fame, we cannot yet tell; but we must recognize the fact as it stands; and we should preserve the cottage where Poe dwelt. No monument, no statue, is so fitting a memorial of a poet as the house where he actually lived and where the creations of his mind took form.

**H. E. Scudder:**

I am very glad to learn of the effort to preserve the Fordham cottage in which he lived. Without knowing anything of the preservability of the house further than what you write me, I am strongly of the opinion that every such memorial should be regarded as a distinct witness to the higher interests of our American life. There is no manner of doubt that the mind longs to connect an affection or regard for an author with some tangible sign of his actual living, and a house, above all things, is the centre about which our interest gathers. Each new generation has an access of interest, and Poe is so distinct a personality that his house ought to be under some guardianship which shall make it possible for our descendants, who will care more for him than we do, to take the genuine pleasure they will feel in getting as near to him as his house will bring them.

**Julian Hawthorne:**

I am more than willing to say an appreciative word of Poe, and to place it at your disposal. He was one of the few great figures in our little literature, and the good things he did will last, because he had genius, and was unique and not the imitators of others, and no one else will ever again do so well the kind of thing he did. His best work would not fill much space; both in prose and in poetry the physical dimensions of his achievement were small, even in proportion to the moderate amount of his total production; but those few stories and poems on which his reputation rests are invaluable; they could by no means be spared either by his countrymen or by the world. Personally, his figure is touching, pathetic and lovable; no man who knows men can condemn him. He seems to have put into his work what was highest in him; what was not high he tried to conceal; and it is no one's business to disturb that unhappy privacy.

**R. H. Savage:**

The house where the great Poe struggled, and where beautiful Virginia Clemm died, is the shrine of the greatest American creative genius. Poe is known and revered in France, England, Italy, Russia, Austria, and wherever man reads. France rejects us and our literary doings. But the delicate purity of Poe's style, his feminine mutability, his sustained power and his unfathomed intellect wring an unwilling admiration from even the *raffiné* French reader. The French, variable in personal matters of pleasure or transient feeling, are reverent and true to all forms of artistic genius. Were we New Yorkers Parisians, then there would be a giant demonstration in which writers, thinkers, officials, education toilers, journalists, and golden-hearted men who have amassed wealth, would gladly join to ask that the humble paths where Poe and Virginia Clemm walked side by side should be dedicated to his greatness, which we all share.

**Henry Van Dyke:**

Every one who is interested in the history of American literature, and especially every one who cares for the few relics that are left of the picturesque and poetic side of life in and around New York, must be glad that an effort is being made to save the Poe cottage at Fordham, and must sincerely desire its success. On my long horseback rides in quest of new strength for the body and new ideas for the mind I used frequently to pass by this little house, which was once the dwelling of genius and sorrow. It almost always gave me a fresh thought of the mystery of life, and never failed to quicken in my heart the sensation of the reality of living. The cottage is connected with the name of one who, in spite of all his faults, did some work which the world will not willingly let die, and it would be a thousand pities if through indifference or neglect we should suffer this shrine of poetic memory, though an humble one, to be knocked to pieces for kindling wood.

**William Winter:**

I deeply sympathize with the wish and plan to save the cottage of Edgar Allan Poe from destruction. Our country is not rich in those relics of genius and renown which do so much to hallow other lands. We cannot afford to lose even one. Poe's memory has been dreadfully abused, but I suppose that no person acquainted with his writings can doubt that he was a man of extraordinary genius and that he made a permanent and precious addition to the literature of this republic. The Fordham cottage in which he lived and wrote, if properly preserved, would be a place of the greatest interest to thousands of people, for many a year, in the long future. The house that was once the dwelling of the author of "The Haunted Palace" and "The Raven" and "The Fall of the House of Usher" would become a shrine for the literary pilgrim from all lands. We have but little now that we can show to any visitor, and the little that we have our people seem not solicitous to preserve. I earnestly hope that the work of artistic devotion that has been undertaken will succeed.

**Frances E. Willard:**

Our country has everything but memories. These cannot be "bought at the store," they come alone from the

reaction of man on his environment, and though we have reacted in liveliest fashion for a couple of hundred years, that is but a hand's breadth compared with the wide scroll of history in the old world. Every visible and tangible reminder of genius and achievement ought to be more endeared to us than a new gold mine. These shrines are few in our new land. The room in which Poe wrote the chiming "Bells" and the pitiful "Annabel Lee" ought to be sacredly guarded as an altar-fire of genius. If the cottage that contains this room were on the continent of Europe it would be set apart, with a custodian to guard it from harm, and show it to ten thousand visitors. If all the hearts that have been touched by these poems and by that masterpiece, Poe's "Raven," could be formed into a jury, its verdict against the vandalism of destroying the cottage on the Kingsbridge Road at the top of Fordham Hill would be unanimous.

**Robert Underwood Johnson:**

In an age of the vulgar adoration of wealth like the present, when appeals to the imagination of the young are continually being made by the exploitation of material things, and when luxury is perpetually in evidence, it is a patriotic service to set apart the landmarks of intellectual and artistic progress. When done in a sincere and reverent spirit it becomes a sacred public service akin to that of "Old Mortality." It is one of the distinguishing marks of the craft that pursues the art preservative of arts that it responds loyally to every effort to give proper honor to its fellow members. Poe was one of those unfortunates whose natures, contending ever with themselves, rise to their best in art. Instead of the world saying of such men "See to what depths these poets descend," it should say "See to what heights art is capable of lifting." Poe's claim to recognition as a poet is enhanced by the unique fact that he is without a trace of the local or sectional stamp. His country was the land of the imagination, and although he never rises into moral beauty such as we see in Shelley and Byron he is no doubt a powerful stimulant to those who do. I heartily favor the project.

No person who has written about Poe holds a warmer place in the affections of the friends and admirers of the poet than Mr. Edmund Clarence Stedman. In a brilliant monograph, first published in the *Century* and later in book form; in the "American Poets" that followed; and in the introductions to the new definitive edition of Poe's works (Stone & Kimball), which he has assisted in editing, Mr. Stedman has written with the utmost frankness, but in such a spirit of true appreciation and tender sympathy for frail human nature that he has commanded universal admiration. Mr. Stedman's editorial labors during the past two years have been extremely exhausting, and he is now suffering from overwork. It is, therefore, necessary for him to curtail his correspondence as much as possible. He has, however, been earnestly in favor of saving the Poe cottage from the beginning, and the following terse note is emphatic from its brevity: "Please name and count me as thoroughly in support of any practical plan to preserve the Poe cottage."

## LEADING ARTICLES OF THE MONTH.

### EX-PRESIDENT HARRISON ON THE CIVIL SERVICE.

THE views of an ex-President on the condition of the public service are not always easily obtainable, and this fact, coupled with the recent announcement of his determination not to accept a renomination, adds to the importance of Mr. Harrison's discussion of the subject in the pages of the *Ladies' Home Journal*.

"There is no duty devolved upon the President," says Mr. Harrison, "that takes so much of his time or is accompanied with so much annoyance and even distress of mind as this matter of making appointments." Very few government salaries permit the saving of any money, and even in the improved civil service at Washington there is a sense of insecurity among the department clerks.

#### THE CONSULAR SERVICE.

Mr. Harrison heartily commends the efforts of President Cleveland and of Congress to obtain a better qualified and permanent consular service.

"It is remarked that changes in the home administration in other countries, such as England and France, do not involve changes in the ministers or ambassadors or consuls, as they do with us. The English ambassador at Washington holds right on whether the Liberals or the Tories are in power. He represents his country, not a party, and carries out the instructions from the home government loyally. He is never heard to make speeches attacking the policy of the opposing party—or criticising his own people. Perhaps one of the chief difficulties in our getting a permanent diplomatic and consular service grows out of the fact that the tariff question is one that is always acute in our politics, and the reports of our consuls naturally take on the views held by them upon this question. We cannot have a permanent diplomatic and consular service until we can find diplomats and consuls who will leave their party politics at home. If they are to be aired or exercised abroad then it follows that they must be in harmony with the party in power at home.

#### PROGRESS IN THE FACE OF OBSTACLES.

"There is no other way as to officers whose work and expressions affect public or political policies, however much we may wish there were. But spite of all the difficulties that beset the question of removals and appointments, it must be conceded that much progress in the direction of a betterment of the service has been made. The civil service rules have removed a large number of minor offices in the departments at Washington, and in the postal and other services, from the scramble of politics, and have given the President, the Cabinet officers and the members of Congress great relief; but it still remains true that in the power of appointment to office the President finds the most exacting, unre-

lenting and distracting of his duties. In the nature of things he begins to make enemies from the start, and has no way of escape—it is fate; and to a sensitive man involves much distress of mind. His only support is in the good opinion of those who chiefly care that the public business shall be well done, and are not disturbed by the consideration whether this man or that man is doing it; but he hears very little directly from this class. No President can conduct a successful administration without the support of Congress, and this matter of appointments, do what he will, often weakens that support. It is for him always a sort of compromise between his ideal and the best attainable thing."

### THE PROGRESS OF CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

IN view of the proposed important extension of the national civil service rules by President Cleveland, it is interesting to note the progress of the reform in the different states as recorded from month to month by *Good Government*. The current number of that periodical summarizes the situation in New York State as follows:

"The State Civil Service act introduced by Assemblyman Sanger, designed to give full effect to the civil service section of the Constitution, and to eradicate the defects in the existing system, is in the hands of the Judiciary Committee in each house of the Legislature."

"At the request of Governor Morton the State Commission has classified the subordinate employees in the Executive Department. These have heretofore been exempt. All are made competitive excepting the private secretary, the military secretary, the private stenographer, and the pardon clerk."

#### AN ARMY OF CIVIL SERVANTS.

"The civil list for the city of New York published January 31, of this year, shows a total of 20,933 persons in the municipal civil service. These are divided among the various departments as follows:

Board of Education.....	5,418	Board of Electrical Control.....	13
Police Dept.....	3,946	Executive Dept.....	15
Street Cleaning Dept.....	2,520		
Dept. of Charities.....	1,888		14,509
Dept. of Public Works.....	1,206	Supreme Court.....	201
Fire Dept.....	1,164	District Civil Courts.....	89
Dept. of Parks.....	950	Court of General Sessions.....	55
Dept. Street Improvements, Annexed District.....	803	City Magistrates.....	43
Dept. of Docks.....	617	City Court.....	39
Dept. of Health.....	322	Court Special Sessions.....	19
Dept. of Correction.....	220	Board of Excise.....	53
Dept. of Finance.....	200		
Building Dept.....	165	Register's Office.....	529
Aqueduct Commission.....	109	Sheriff's Office.....	77
Law Dept.....	97	Surrogate's Office.....	76
Dept. Taxes and Assessments.....	78	District Attorney.....	68
Board of Aldermen.....	47	County Clerk's Office.....	62
Comm'rs of Accounts.....	35	Coroner's Office.....	21
Comm'r of Jurors.....	27		
Civil Service Boards.....	24	Total.....	417
Board of City Record.....	21		20,933

"The educational department is not at present



subject to the civil service rules. The employees of the various county offices have also been heretofore exempt. The employees of the courts and of the Board of Excise are subject to the state rules. Of the 14,569 offices remaining, all but 250 of the highest grade are subject to the municipal civil service rules, and filled either through competitive examination or the labor registration system."

#### THE NEW YORK COURT OF APPEALS DECISION.

The court of last resort has rendered a decision which gives to the civil service section of the New York constitution a sweeping effect, and in the opinion of *Good Government* "marks the most important advance made in the reform of the civil service in this State since the passage of the act of 1883." The decision is interpreted to mean "that in future no position in any branch or department of the civil service of the State or of any city or county may be filled without competitive examination when a competitive examination is practicable, and that the Courts, not the Legislature or any executive officer, are to decide finally in any disputed case in which exemption is proposed on the ground of impracticability."

#### TWO POSSIBLE PRESIDENTS.

IN February the *Atlantic Monthly* discussed the qualifications of Mr. Thomas B. Reed for the Presidency of the United States, in a paper which rang in a rather discouraging tone. In the March number there is a cognate contribution, entitled "The Presidency and Secretary Morton." The anonymous writer considers first the meaning of the presidential office and the abstract tests which ought to be applied to any candidate. He explains that the training for a competent President should be of a different and broader variety than that which makes a good mayor. "To put it broadly, a man with a first-class business training may make a most efficient mayor; he might make an incompetent governor." With the candidate for the presidency, it is a matter of interest as to what has been his political family and his political record. With this in view Mr. Morton's career is sketched in outline, with the result of the *Atlantic Monthly* critic's finding that "his entire course of public life, with a single exception, has been characterized by an uncommon independence of merely popular and superficial movements in their crude efforts after results at the expense of sound economic laws." Especially in the domain of finance has Mr. Morton shown himself sound throughout, save for the brief period when he gave his voice for the greenback cause.

In other questions, too, of public interest Mr. Morton has shown himself independent of the movements of the flock. "From the time of his speech at the agricultural fair he has been a consistent supporter of the policy of State development through the improvement of its natural resources. Upon his own farm he has made costly experiments

for the purpose of introducing improved breeds of horses, cattle and swine into the country. One of the sayings, quoted from him and current among the farmers, is: 'A well-bred sow is to the farmer an inconvertible bond, her porkers the annual coupons,' and by pen and voice he has untiringly aimed to promote the agricultural interests of his State." Mr. Morton's suggestion of Arbor Day in the schools, and the very important beginnings of forest planting and culture which were the direct result of his interest in those subjects, is another example of his sane and constructive mind, and it is this tendency to which Mr. Cleveland's selection of him for the Department of Agriculture is to be attributed.

#### MR. MORTON'S CAREER AT WASHINGTON.

This writer finds two notable features of Mr. Morton's work as Agricultural Secretary. The first is the notable economy which he practiced. Out of \$5,102,500 appropriated for his branch of the government since July 1, 1893, he had saved and turned back into the Treasury down to July 1, 1895, \$1,126,000, or over 20 per cent.; and this had been done while the department developed greatly, and the work of all its bureaus had been extended and improved. The sums saved are in every case due to more economical management of details, and not to any stoppage of effective promotive work.

The second characteristic work of the secretary's official life this writer finds in his attitude toward civil service reform. "He began with a disbelief in it. He has come to be one of its most sturdy supporters. During his administration of the Department of Agriculture only six out of the twenty four chiefs of bureaus and divisions have been changed by death, resignation or removal. Secretary Morton filled five of these places by promoting skilled and experienced men in this department. The only question with him has been: Where can the best qualified men be found? And other things being nearly equal he has given preference to the men already in the service."

#### A BETTER PRESIDENT THAN PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE.

The result of this hasty retrospect of Mr. Morton's career in Nebraska and in Washington convinces the *Atlantic Monthly* writer that he is a man, who, while using rather theoretical methods in working out the greater problems, will be undeterred by any possible consequences, when once possessed of a conviction, from delivering it with an uncompromising earnestness.

"With an active and alert mind, he has been open to new influences, and would not unlikely, if placed in a position of great responsibility, reason and act too quickly; but his frankness and open-mindedness would not make him an easy follower where principles which he had reached in his studies were assailable. No amount of pressure would move him. His strong, well-set physique impresses one who meets him with an agreeable sense of the man's vitality



and vigor. His hospitable nature is evident at once, and he makes friends quickly. Indeed, there is an outflow of sentiment and cordiality which may produce a little uneasiness in the mind of a cautious observer, and such a one would not be surprised to learn that this genial host could nurse with a vindictive energy a hatred which he had conceived of this or that man. The astute politician who wishes to shape Mr. Morton to his own ends will encounter a difficulty in the honesty and shrewdness of the man. Mr. Morton himself is not an astute politician, and he never will manage conventions or intrigue for power. He is not built on those lines, and he will not be wanted by the Democratic party. Nevertheless, he has in him the sort of stuff out of which better presidents than presidential candidates are made."

#### Senator Allison for President.

A writer in the April *Atlantic* selects this month Senator Allison's career to investigate. The discussion is especially opportune on account of Mr. Allison's recent election for the fifth time to the Senate, especially because, as this writer says, the United States Senate may be looked upon as the best training school in statesmanship we have had—not of course so conspicuously in the administrative function, but in the consideration of great national problems. Mr. Allison's career is briefly sketched from his birth in Ohio, in 1829, his boyhood life on the farm, and his college course at Western Reserve. Mr. Allison took his seat in the House in December, 1863, and remained there until 1871. Between 1871 and 1873 he studied the economic and monetary systems of Europe in the course of a foreign tour, and through his communication with the leading financiers of England, France and Germany laid a broad and deep foundation of financial knowledge. Of course, it is his career in the Senate which throws the most light on Mr. Allison's qualifications for the presidency, and it is this record which the *Atlantic Monthly* writer relies on in coming to his critical conclusions. Some fault is found with Mr. Allison for his willingness to treat and compromise with the silver forces, in 1878, on the occasion of the Bland bill effort, and in 1890 when he supported the Sherman act. But this criticism of his work is qualified in the next paragraph by a reminder that Mr. Allison's position in financial matters must be judged practically from the view of his relation to his own State, which was strangely affected from time to time by the various economic and financial heresies that have swept across that Western country. The very highest credit is given to him for the educating force of the speeches which he has every year delivered throughout his State. "For two months, in every campaign, state or national, he has preached from every platform in Iowa the same doctrines that he votes for in the Senate, and he has greatly influenced that State, by the force of his own conviction, and the strength

of his personal popularity, to keep in line, on national issues, with the best and most enlightened sentiment of the country."

#### SINGULARLY FREE FROM SCANDAL.

It is remarked that, for a man so fully in public view for more than thirty years, Mr. Allison has been curiously free from attack by the scandal-mongers. Though associated with Mr. Blaine in certain investments, those in which his name was connected were not included in any of the accusations, and his friends promptly cited dates and statistics to show the entire falsity of the statement that he procured votes in 1883 for lands and bonds to a railroad company in which he had a pecuniary interest.

#### A RÉSUMÉ.

The *Atlantic Monthly* critic concludes: "His conduct in debate, his work in committee, and his votes show him to be a man of judicial temper, of moderation, and of fullness of knowledge. As a law-maker he is industrious, painstaking, methodical; as a debater, he has command of large resources, all of the most practical sort. Our financial history since 1850 is as familiar to him as his seat in the Senate. He speaks upon it, giving dates and figures, in the lucid and easy manner of an expert statistician. Nor does his thought end with items and details; he grasps principles as well. It is doubtful if any man in public life is his equal in exact knowledge of the country's past business legislation. His temperament saves him from yielding to mere public clamor. He is not troubled with that form of timidity which so often attacks avowed candidates for promotion in politics, the fear of opening his mouth on any public topic."

#### A GREAT FOLLOWER RATHER THAN A GREAT LEADER.

"In all this account there is evidence of a sound-headed man, of integrity of character, of high principles, and possessed of a wide experience. Is it possible to go beyond this, and regard him as a great leader, a man capable of taking the initiative in public affairs? That he is diplomatic, a peace-maker, a skillful contriver of compromises, not as ends in themselves, but as means of getting out of difficulties, is clear enough; but it is not out of such stuff that great leaders are made. It may be said, without any sneer in the phrase, that he is a safe man, an eminently respectable statesman, whose election to the presidency would mean that the weight of his office would always be on the side of a clean, honest administration. He is a follower, not a leader. So was Lincoln up to a certain point. But again and again Lincoln passed that point. It is doubtful if Mr. Allison ever will pass the point where a danger signal is hoisted. Should emergencies arise, he will be found temporizing, adjusting, arranging; and in all but the greatest moments these shifts avail tolerably well when they proceed from a man who will not sacrifice principle."

## GENERAL BOOTH'S LATEST SCHEME.

GENERAL BOOTH'S latest scheme, and one which he considers to be the largest and most important he has ever evolved, is that for the establishment of peasant settlements in India. In formulating this scheme he has been assisted by Mr. Booth-Tucker, who in 1882 went to India as a pioneer of the Salvation Army in that great empire, and who, with his wife, have just been appointed commissioners of the army in this country, to succeed Mr. and Mrs. Ballington Booth.

## OUTLINE OF THE SCHEME.

We quote from the *Conqueror*, the monthly organ of the Salvationists in the United States, the following outline of the general's plans for India:

"1. There is enough surplus land to support the surplus population for many years to come.

"2. When that is exhausted there will be vast tracts of tropical Africa, Asia, and America which can be colonized from India.

"3. To meet the existing difficulty it is proposed by General Booth to organize at once an Indian Peasant Settlement Scheme.

"4. The operation of the scheme will be fourfold, embracing: (a) Peasant Settlements, (b) Land Agency, (c) Village Loan Agency, and (d) Agricultural Schools.

"(1.) It is proposed to ask the Indian Government and the native states at once for, say, 50,000 acres of land, in suitable blocks of from 500 to 5,000 or more acres, free of taxes, for five years. It is calculated that on the 50,000 acres there can be settled (at the rate of five acres per family) 10,000 families (say, 50,000 people, including children); but it is proposed to begin with only half that number, in order to allow for expansion. The capital expenditure required for commencing operations, breaking up land, sinking wells, building houses, buying cattle, and settling first colonists is calculated to be about \$250,000, at \$5 per acre, or \$50 per family. This sum it is proposed to raise: (a) in donations, (b) in loans from private sources, bearing interest at 5 per cent., and repayable within a given term of years; (c) in loans from government, under what is known as the 'Takkavi,' or Agricultural Loan Law.

"(2.) Connected with each colony will be an agency for acquiring waste land in or near the over-populated towns and villages. This land would be cultivated by the labor of

the adjoining villagers, thus saving all preliminary outlay for houses, wells, support of colonists, etc.

"(3.) To combat the usurious money-lender, an agency will be established in connection with the farm colonies for making loans on easy terms, acting as (a) the go-between for government in obtaining for the depressed classes loans under the Takkavi law; (b) as the agents for banks, firms, philanthropists, and others, who may be desirous of investing sums of money in this way at a fair rate of interest, and (c) on the co-operative village-loan system.

"(4.) Agricultural schools for thousands of children will in course of time be established, where, combined with a sufficient education, they will be taught the best forms of agriculture, and ultimately sent out to form settlements and colonies in distant countries and provinces. Meanwhile, they would be largely, if not entirely, self-supporting, growing their own food, building their own huts, and living at a minimum of expense."

## A SELF-SUPPORTING SCHEME.

General Booth estimates that, worked on purely native lines, if once the initial outlay is provided, the scheme will not only become self-supporting, but will supply considerable profit for extension, besides vastly increasing the government revenue by the occupation of land at present uncultivated, and the establishment of a happy and prosperous peasantry.

In carrying out his plans for peasant settlements in India he will have the support of the Madras Government.



GROUP OF INDIAN PEASANTS ON THE FARM COLONY, GUJERAT.

## UNITED STATES BOUNDARY CONTROVERSIES.

IN the *Bond Record*, Professor Albert Bushnell Hart tells us that the pending territorial controversy in Venezuela is far from the most important or most difficult foreign question in which the United States has been involved. We are reminded that of the five thousand miles of our land frontier there is not a foot which has not been the subject of dispute, of negotiations, of treaties, and of subsequent investigation by commissioners; that upon two thousand miles of our frontier there have been mutual threats of war, and that one thousand miles of the United States was gained by right of conquest. To sum up our national boundary history in a sentence, "it includes sixteen seriously contested areas, four military seizures, one war, five other serious crises in which war was threatened, twenty-five treaties, three arbitrations, a dozen commissions, besides uncounted dispatches and resolutions, and bills and acts of Congress."

Professor Hart brings forth these facts not to glorify the prowess of us Americans, but so as to point out how quietly and satisfactorily most of these boundary difficulties have been settled. We give as follows his suggestion as to the best manner in which to adjust the present boundary controversy, based upon results which he has gathered from our experience in the past:

"So far as our present boundaries are concerned, nearly every mile is now settled and staked; and it is well, for the nation will never again wait ninety, or fifty or five years for the settlement of a serious question. But since we are apparently to take some responsibility for other lands, it may be well to consider, in the light of our own history, how boundary controversies may best be adjusted.

## ORDER OF PROCEDURE.

"First should come a distinct statement of claims, made as early as possible, so that the rival's lines may not advance; such was our course in 1803. Next come negotiations and an attempt to gain a territorial advantage by offsetting against them something else. Thus, in 1842, Webster consented to an extradition clause in a boundary treaty. If the case be serious enough, there is ground for a formal remonstrance, like that of Jay in 1794. The good offices of friendly neighbors may be accepted, such as the United States has exercised in behalf of Venezuela. The dispute ought then to be terminated by a treaty, as was the Oregon question. Failing that, arbitration is the best step, and so the United States found it in the San Juan arbitration of 1872. Commissions commonly come in to carry out details of treaties or arbitrations after they are concluded, and they are subject to disarrangement by the failure of the commissioners to agree. In a few cases the United States has sent out commissions of inquiry before taking diplomatic action; such were the commissions of 1816, to South America, and of 1849, to Austria. The present Venezuelan commis-

sion is the first example of such a practice in boundary disputes.

"What shall we do when the other party will not listen to reason or justice, and insists upon a claim which we cannot accept for ourselves or our neighbors? The first requisite is patience. A great nation, whose importance and powers of defense can be questioned by nobody, can afford to let the Venezuelan dispute simmer six months or even a year. The use of carefully chosen diplomatic language is another soothing practice. Seward might have brought on war with France by a single dictatorial dispatch in 1865; but he could not have accomplished more than by his polite conviction that it was impossible that the French could desire to remain in Mexico. A power which is 'in the market' for more territory—as England has long been—has a hundred more opportunities to get into disputes than a power like the United States, without colonies. The simple historical fact is that the United States has never needed force to settle boundary disputes; for even West Florida, California and New Mexico would have eventually come peacefully into the Union. If the United States has so far honorably settled its difficult boundary questions without war or the pressure of probable war, is there need of a belligerent spirit when we become interested in the similar controversies of our neighbors?"

## AN ANGLO-AMERICAN ALLIANCE.

"AN Alliance with England the Basis of a Rational Foreign Policy," is the title of an article in the *Forum* by Prof. Sidney Sherwood, of the Johns Hopkins University, who considers the subject mainly from the economic point of view. He shows that the United States is no longer an isolated nation, industrially, that economic forces shape and change national policy, that the pressure of our commercial expansion is becoming irresistible, and that under modern conditions nations cannot be powerful without international trade. "If our old political ideas and the necessities of our economic growth come into conflict the former must yield."

Dr. Sherwood then proceeds to set forth the advantages of co-operation between the United States and England, the two peoples of the earth most advanced in industrial development. "England's financial system controls in the commercial operations of the world. English capital supports the industry of a very large proportion of the civilized countries. Her ships carry the world's goods. The United States have resources, only slightly touched as yet, for the production of raw material of countless manufactures. Our supplies of coal, oil and gas, our water power now available for electric power, the manufacturing skill of our people, and the unsurpassed ability of our organizers of enterprise promise us speedily the first place among the manufacturing nations. With this as a necessary con-



comitant goes a corresponding expansion of our commerce. The British Empire and the United States acting together would literally control the industries and the commerce of the world."

#### ECONOMIC ADVANTAGES.

"The promotion of the highest economic civilization yet attained would result from this policy. The English-speaking peoples have led all others in industrial development. The invention of better machines and processes, the most efficient organization of the forces of labor and capital, the maintenance of the order and security necessary to progressive industry, the principles of business honesty, the improved mechanism of finance, the individual liberty necessary to stimulate the highest productive enterprise—these are all evidences of the natural and historical supremacy of the English-speaking peoples. Industrial progress requires the friendly co-operation of England and the United States—a settled policy of friendship."

In Dr. Sherwood's opinion we have now reached a crisis in our commercial development as a nation. We now face the alternative of active friendship or of avowed hostility to England. Our resources are greater than England's, and in the long run we can defeat her, but is this our best policy?

"On the other hand, we have nothing to lose by an avowed and positive friendship with England. The more of her capital we have to develop our enterprises, the better off we are. The more we buy of her manufactures, the better market we have for our foods. What is needed is first of all an attempt at friendly co-operation. Let this once be established and it would be easy from time to time to negotiate treaties and to pass such laws that there might be a division of the field which would leave to each that in which each was the stronger. The free flow of capital from one country to the other would enable the people of each nation to share the advantages of both. A permanent court to settle disputes between the two peoples might easily be established as a new bond."

#### "HARD FACTS" ABOUT BRITISH GUIANA.

MR. FRANCIS COMYN, who has been in British Guiana, and is grieved at the "seas of drivel" which journalistic ignorance has poured round the Venezuelan question, proceeds in the *Nineteenth Century* to supply what he calls "something solid—hard facts."

"The first of these facts is that England has steadily refused to submit this boundary dispute to real arbitration. That which she would have agreed on amounted practically to official recognition of her right to all she wanted at the moment—a variable quantity—with as much, in addition, as an arbitration might award her.

"After that comes another and equally important fact, namely, that England, not Venezuela nor the United States, has created the present critical situa-

tion. This has been done by our sending to Venezuela an ultimatum claiming \$80,000 and an apology for the arrest in, and deportation from, the disputed territory of two British Guiana police officers, Messrs. Barnes and Cox."

Reviewing the boundary dispute, the writer recalls that in 1840 England sent the brothers Schomburgk to devise and mark as her boundaries what they thought right, without ever consulting Venezuela or Brazil; that in 1841 the Venezuelans protested against the Schomburgk line, which Lord Aberdeen then disclaimed, and that in 1842 the British Government removed the Schomburgk landmarks.

#### THE MOST PROBABLE BOUNDARY.

In 1850 a provisional boundary, now known as "the Aberdeen line," was settled by mutual concession, and a convention stipulated that neither power should encroach beyond it. "This Aberdeen line, starting from the sea near the left bank of the mouth of the Pomerun River, ran inland almost straight toward Acarabisi, short of which it struck the Schomburgk, which it thence followed. This line gave to Great Britain the watersheds of the Essequibo, Mazaruni, and Lower Cuyuni, with those of the Rupunini and Pomerun; to Venezuela, the watersheds of the Barima, Barama, Waini, and Amicura rivers, and that of the Upper Cuyuni, but not beyond what Schomburgk had laid down. Apparently it was a very fair compromise, and would most probably be adopted and decided on by any species of arbitration. . . . In 1865, fifteen years after the Aberdeen convention, we find the British Government declining to guarantee from Venezuelan territorial claims a supposed mine belonging to the British Guiana Gold Company, Limited, situated on the right bank of the Cuyuni River, about forty miles from Bartoke Grove, and consequently far within the Aberdeen line."

#### "A LAND OF DESOLATION!"

According to the official statistics of Mr. Rodway there is, apart from Indians and Bovlanders, no resident population in the debated territory. There is only one town, Morawhanna, a small strategic post, occupied mostly by officials. "The best, the only fairly desirable spot on this bone of contention is occupied by the colonial penal settlement." The land slopes down into marsh and sandbank. The rivers—margined with mud—and the shallow sea itself, "recall memories of the Thames before main drainage was thought of." The timber is inferior. The soil is thin, poor, hopeless for cultivation. "It is truly a land of desolation, wanting even in animal life."

All the gold got in British Guiana is produced "from placers, gold washing, by 'tom' or sluice." Mr. Comyn cites instances of gold companies that have ceased or failed. The latest British claim includes not only old Venezuelan towns, but the Caratal gold mines. To the writer "Guiana seems a



land of delusions, of absurd expectations, of misfortunes. Its woods, of greater specific gravity than water, cannot be rafted. . . . Tropical productions succeed far better elsewhere, and imported coolie labor (the negroes will not work) overstrains profit and the resources of the colony, which are fast failing." Were war to break out the colony could lend us no aid. The British whites would not fight. The negroes would fly before the Venezuelans trained in partisan warfare. "British soldiers would die like rotten sheep."

"Little aid could be given by our fleet, for no large vessels can pass into the black shallow water that extends for eight miles out from the shores of British Guiana.

"In short, the cause is bad, the 'bone of contention' worse, the climate worst of all."

### THE VENEZUELA CASE: FURTHER OPINIONS.

MR. HENRY NORMAN, whose journalistic visit to the United States in the heat of the late Venezuelan discussion was such a prominent feature of the international transaction, writes in the April *Scribner's* on "The Quarrel of the English Speaking Peoples." Mr. Norman regrets that the impression has grown on many of the most thoughtful people he knows in the Old Country that the United States is determined to pick a quarrel with Great Britain. He thinks that the danger of war, too, is very real, or at any rate when this article was written, which must have been two months ago, he felt that the immediate danger was great.

#### A REAL MENACE.

"The most influential man in the United States (after the President) said to me in Washington: 'You who know something of this country must know well that, so far from it being true that we are endeavoring to stir up a warlike spirit among our people, the fact is that unless everybody is very careful, we shall not be able to suppress the warlike spirit.' At the date of writing there seems a vague general belief that the international situation is much improved, but beyond the expression of a number of conciliatory sentiments by British statesmen, I cannot see much actual ground for the belief. If ever the two nations go to war it will be because they have drifted into it. It becomes, therefore, the plain duty of every man who desires to avoid this to watch narrowly the course of events, and above all things to refrain from crying 'Peace' where there is no peace. With regard to the Venezuelan boundary dispute what is the situation? The United States Government, having referred the matter to a commission, holds that for the time it has said its last word. On the other hand, the British Government, I know, holds the view that the next move must come from America—that 'the lead is in her hands.' This move, as I replied when the

above was authoritatively said to me, can only be the report of the Commission; and if that should be unfavorable to the British claim, an international situation of the gravest danger would be created. I hold it to be a matter of urgency, therefore, that some solution should be found before the Venezuelan Commission reports. I have not seen the British case for its claim—nobody has—but I am informed that it is an exceedingly strong one, and is regarded by experts as absolutely unanswerable. The risk, however, of relying upon this seems to me altogether too great to run."

#### IN BRITISH POLITICS LIES THE HOPE OF PEACE.

"In what direction, then, is a pacific solution to be found? I believe that it must come from England and from the Liberal party, in spite of the overwhelming majority against them in Parliament—a majority, let it be remembered by American readers, far greater in proportion than the majority of votes against them in the country. English Liberals to a man will be in favor of arbitration. Sir William Harcourt, a great constitutional and international lawyer, has made a profound study of the whole case, and long before these words are in print he will have argued in Parliament an irresistible plea for arbitration. Mr. John Morley has publicly stated that never 'since time began' was there a matter more fitted for settlement by arbitration. And there is even light from the Conservative side, for Mr. Chamberlain has declared that Great Britain accepts the Monroe Doctrine, without adding to his declaration the restrictive words 'as formulated by President Monroe,' the words by which Lord Salisbury defines his attitude. It is perfectly certain that in this matter Lord Salisbury does not represent the people of England."

#### From Theodore Roosevelt's Point of View.

In the *Bachelor of Arts* Mr. Theodore Roosevelt tells college men, what we are sure he would not hesitate to say to their professors of international law, that the Monroe Doctrine is not a question to be considered from a purely academic point of view. It is one of policy, he declares, and not of law at all; one about which lawyers, as lawyers, have nothing more to say than dentists, as dentists. "To argue that it cannot be recognized as a principle of international law is a mere waste of breath. Nobody cares whether it is or is not so recognized, any more than any one cares whether the Declaration of Independence and Washington's farewell address are so recognized."

The Monroe Doctrine is briefly defined by Mr. Roosevelt as forbidding European encroachment upon American soil, but he would not apply the principle so rigidly as to prevent our taking into account the varying degrees of national interest in varying cases. He says: "The United States has not the slightest wish to establish a universal protectorate over other American states, or to become

responsible for their misdeeds. If one of them becomes involved in an ordinary quarrel with a European power, such quarrel must be settled between them by any one of the usual methods; but no European state is to be allowed to aggrandize itself on American soil at the expense of an American state. Furthermore, no transfer of an American colony from one European state to another is to be permitted if, in the judgment of the United States, such transfer would be hostile to its own interests."

#### HOW THE MONROE DOCTRINE APPLIES.

After discussing the general principles, and the justification, historically and morally, of the Monroe Doctrine, Mr. Roosevelt takes up as follows the specific case at issue: "Great Britain has a boundary dispute with Venezuela. She claims as her own a territory which Venezuela asserts to be hers; a territory which in point of size very nearly equals the Kingdom of Italy. Our government, of course, cannot, if it wishes to remain true to the traditions of the Monroe Doctrine, submit to the acquisition by England of such an enormous tract of territory, and it must therefore find out whether the English claims are or are not well founded. It would, of course, be preposterous to lay down the rule that no European power should seize American territory which was not its own, and yet to permit the power itself to decide the question of the ownership of such territory. Great Britain refused to settle the question either by amicable agreement with Venezuela or by arbitration. All that remained for the United States was to do what it actually did—that is, to try to find out the facts for itself, by its own commission. If the facts show England to be in the right, well and good. If they show England to be in the wrong, we most certainly ought not to permit her to profit at Venezuela's expense, by her own wrongdoing.

#### "WOULD-BE BUCCANEERING."

"We are doing exactly what England would very properly do in a like case. Recently, when the German Emperor started to interfere in the Transvaal, England promptly declared her own 'Monroe Doctrine' for South Africa. We do not propose to see English filibusters try at the expense of Venezuela the same policy which recently came to such an ignominious end in the Transvaal, in a piece of weak, would-be buccaneering, which, it is perhaps not unfair to say, was fittingly commemorated in the verse of the new poet-laureate.

"It would be difficult to overestimate the good done in this country by the vigorous course already taken by the national executive and legislature in this matter. The lesson taught Lord Salisbury is one which will not soon be forgotten by English statesmen. His position is false, and is recognized as false by the best English statesmen and publicists. If he does not consent to arrange the matter with Venezuela, it will have to be arranged in some way

by arbitration. In either case, the United States gains its point. The only possible danger of war comes from the action of the selfish and timid men on this side of the water, who clamorously strive to misrepresent American, and to mislead English, public opinion. If they succeed in persuading Lord Salisbury that the American people will back down if he presses them, they will do the greatest damage possible to both countries, for they will render war, at some time in the future, almost inevitable."

#### Another View.

Interpreting the Monroe Doctrine as one having "a direct and primary reference to our rights and interests, and not to the rights and interests of others, unless they become mingled with our own," Mr. Theodore M. Etting, a prominent Philadelphia lawyer, who writes in the *Citizen*, is unable to see that the doctrine applies to the Venezuela case.

He reasons as follows: "As regards Venezuela, the English claim may be good or it may be bad; its value presumably turns upon the question of the validity of the grants to Spain or Holland. It would appear to be in no sense 'a fresh acquisition of territory,' and it is difficult to see, as a matter of fact, what interest the United States has in the controversy. That the interest would seem to be imaginary rather than real, appears from two circumstances. One is that the good offices of the United States as an arbitrator were volunteered by the President, and an arbitrator with an interest is an anomaly. The other circumstance to which I refer is the admission of the President that we are bound by the voluntary acts of the parties. Such an admission, if an interest exists, is difficult to understand.

#### FACTS BEFORE "DOCTRINE."

"If the United States has any interest at all it is apparently confined to preventing 'fresh acquisition of territory,' and such interest cannot be lessened by any arrangement which Venezuela may choose to make with Great Britain. To virtually confess this, as President Cleveland does in express words, is to concede that the United States has no interest excepting in so far as the contemplated acquisition may affect the destiny of Venezuela. If the claim of Great Britain is valid in law, the circumstance that it will affect Venezuela injuriously is of no moment, unless it be that we are an ally of Venezuela. The United States has not yet concluded that the claim is invalid; otherwise the appointment of the commission would be unnecessary. How can it be possible to invoke a principle before the facts are known? The possession under the title claimed by Great Britain has continued for two centuries. *Prima facie*, the question is one of disputed boundary, and as such it must be viewed until a contrary conclusion has been reached by the United States. The 'doctrine' cannot be invoked until the facts are known."

### "NAVY MANIA" IN ENGLAND.

THE necessity of paying heavy naval insurance for the maintenance not merely of imperial greatness, but of the very existence of England as a nation, was once hotly denied by men who spoke in the name of religion as well as by advocates of the old Liberal cry for retrenchment. It is interesting to watch the change in public sentiment. When the British naval expenditure is larger than it has ever been, and Mr. Chamberlain promises still further increase in the naval estimates, there is scarcely a whisper from the peace party, and the churches are almost jubilant. Take, for example, these sentences from the *Church Quarterly*, at the close of a long essay on Nelson and naval warfare: "It is not the least of Captain Mahan's merits that he has done much to bring home to all thinking men, and through them to the whole nation, the absolute necessity of keeping our navy strong. We may not be men of war, but we are men proud of our country. We believe that she has yet a great work to do in the world; and we cannot but recognize that in maintaining the decisive superiority of our navy lies not only the sole guarantee of our national existence, but also the hope of doing effectively in the councils of nations that work which we believe God has given us to do."

So speaks the Anglican organ. But the Nonconformist feeling is not a whit less decided, as witness the Wesleyan *London Quarterly*, which discusses the same book, and speaks of the British nation "being saved" "none too soon" from the "parsimony falsely called economy, by which more than one great nation has been ruined."

#### ENGLAND'S DEPENDENCE UPON SEA POWER.

"Every object that the English people, or that any section of them, can desire, depends upon our sea power. Our social progress, our international influence, our power 'to help the right and heal the wild world's wrong,' our mission as the leaders and the organizers of the backward and chaotic races that have come beneath our rule, and, what is dearest to the hearts of Christian Englishmen, the opportunity to give to all the world the Gospel that has made us free; all these, and every other good we can desire ourselves or wish to share with men, depend upon our maritime supremacy. By all means let the English people be refined and sympathetic and humanitarian, but let them not forget that their paramount political duty is, at any cost, to make and keep themselves invincible upon the sea."

The article concludes: "Into the question of alliances as an element in sea power we must not enter. The best ally is that Almighty arm that broke the Armada on our shores. And, after that, the British Navy, much enlarged and fully manned, and always ready, is our chief if not our only hope."

Let us be back'd with God, and with the seas,  
Which He hath given for fence impregnable,  
And with their helps only defend ourselves;  
In them, and in ourselves, our safety lies.

(3 Henry VI. A. 4, Sc. i.)

Cromwell's famous saying on the lips of modern churchmen seems to run, "Trust in God and keep your navy big!"

#### A Heavy Burden.

But there is one man in England to raise his voice against the growing burden of the British Empire, Mr. A. J. Wilson, editor of the *Investors' Review*.

He says: "An estimate has been put forth showing that we are going to spend forthwith upward of £9,500,000 on new vessels for the navy over and above the already enormous total of the nation's commitments in that direction. Whether we can afford the money or not, this outlay tends to cripple us, and to, in the long run, increase our unpreparedness for fighting. More ships mean more men to be kept by the nation in warlike array, larger stores of artillery and ammunition—a permanent mounting up, therefore, in the total of our warlike outgoings in time of peace, which has the effect of exhausting us before any fighting comes on. . . . Our machine is getting so huge that the strongest of politicians must dread to summon the nation to the effort and sacrifice necessary to set it in motion. We verily believe that this consideration has weakened the grasp of Lord Salisbury in handling the Armenian question."

#### WHAT IS REALLY GAINED?

This passion for outlay on fighting material and disinclination to fight is only "an outcrop of the corruption with which our permanent officialism is saturated from top to bottom." And what is really gained for the empire? Others will do as Great Britain does. "Every maritime nation, from new Japan to decrepit Spain, takes its cue from us, and strains itself to possess a strong and ever stronger navy, so that with all our outlay we shall stand at the end just where we did at the beginning. How can any reasonable being expect this kind of emulation to end in good to us or our rivals? The whole outbreak of navy mania is, from this point of view, a ridiculous waste."

Mr. Wilson's view of the recent outburst of imperial patriotism is, of course, characteristically dyspeptic. Canadian loyalty is set down to "visions of unlimited swag on fortification contracts" and the like. He doubts if an effective army of twenty thousand men could be got for foreign service from all our dependencies put together. If they shared in the cost of war, they would become insolvent, and cripple us more than by paying the whole bill ourselves. Mr. Wilson concludes: "For our own part, we believe the real increase of danger lies less, much less, in our grabbing and bullying policy toward the weak abroad, and in the language of our brainless jingoes at home, than in this warlike expenditure itself. It creates the evil it flourishes on, and in so doing is giving empire and commerce and all to the devil. If our colonies, in imitation of us, follow the same lines of insanity, and add to their other mistakes that of borrowing to become war-



like, then the devil will not have to wait long for his due."

### CANADIAN TARIFF REFORM.

THE probabilities of a change in the Canadian tariff are discussed in the *American Magazine of Civics* by Mr. J. W. Russell. The present protective tariff of 35 per cent. has been in force since 1879, and its results, in Mr. Russell's opinion, have been most disheartening. He asserts that the situation is similar to what might have been predicted in the United States if the northern tier of states had been cut off by a double row of tariff walls from the commercial life of the rest of the Union. "No native vigor or well-practiced economy could have won prosperity from such an isolation; and though distant markets of export would have been a limited compensation, they could not have atoned for the loss of costly production on too large a scale for domestic use, and the denial of cheap foreign goods which could not be profitably made at home. Such has been the case of the Dominion. Its home market is specially difficult of cultivation under a protective tariff. Variety of production, discouraging in any case where the line of population extends across the continent in a fringe practically in the same latitude, is further handicapped by great distances between the centres of industry."

#### A REVENUE TARIFF, BUT NOT FREE TRADE.

"Not abating its determination to gain larger markets and lighten taxation, the present policy of the Liberal party is a return to the revenue tariff under which trade and industry formerly prospered. This policy was adopted at a convention held in Ottawa in June, 1893. The most important statements in regard to the tariff are these:

"The customs tariff of the Dominion should be based, not as it is now, upon the protective principle, but upon the requirements of the public service.

"It should be so adjusted as to make free, or bear as lightly as possible upon, the necessities of life, and should be so arranged as to promote freer trade with the whole world, more particularly with Great Britain and the United States.

"Some eminent British statesmen have advised the Dominion to adopt free trade with the world, joined with direct taxation. Canadians will not hear of any scheme which involves the latter expedient for federal purposes. The only practical course is a revenue tariff which will afford, as it did in former times, a moderate encouragement to such industries as are fitted to become self-sustaining. If adopted, such a tariff would regulate the amount of taxation by the legitimate expenses of government. It would favor the arrangement of duties so as to fall most lightly on the necessities of life and the raw materials of manufacture. Its promoters intend a gradual reduction of duties where certain industries would be injuriously affected by a sudden change."

### THE BRITISH IN SIAM.

#### A Survey of the Anglo-French Agreement.

IN the *Fortnightly Review* for March, a writer, concealing his identity behind the initial "W.," publishes an interesting and apparently well-informed survey of the Siamese question, taking as his text the recently concluded Anglo-French agreement. He does not like it, but he recognizes that the very defeat which it brings may tend to peace.

France and England are now neighbors at many points of their colonial empires, and it is quite possible that this very fact, so far from accentuating their hereditary enmity, may prove the starting point of a new friendship. It is to be devoutly hoped so. Mutual responsibilities, common interests, and a more scrupulous regard for each other's feelings, seem destined to grow out of the new continuous frontiers. We have seen how the near approach of Russia to India has been accompanied by a subsidence of anti-Russian feeling in this country, and it may perhaps turn out that the new Anglo-French frontier on the Mekong will, after all, prove a bond of real and lasting union between the two countries.

He then reviews the agreement point by point. He says: "In many respects this agreement is distinctly unfavorable to us. Considering, however, the untoward circumstances under which it was negotiated, I am not inclined to take an entirely gloomy view of it."

#### ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES.

The chief advantage which England gained is the increased security which we have for the maintenance of the *status quo* in what is left of Siam:

"Henceforth the port of Bangkok, where more than eighty-seven per cent. of the shipping is British, will be as secure as any English port, and we need no longer fear a repetition of the blockade of 1893, which in the course of a few days involved English traders in a loss estimated at many thousands of pounds. And not only is Bangkok protected against the French, but under the second clause of the agreement care is taken to close the door against the aggression of other nations, some of which, notably Germany, have cast a longing eye at unprotected Siam. If this is the advantage, the disadvantages are not less obvious. The most serious blows to us under the agreement are political. Our surrender in regard to the buffer state is disastrous, for not only have we now a second Indian frontier to defend against a first-class military power, but our withdrawal from Keng Cheng must prove very detrimental to our prestige after the assurance given to the Shan chiefs last year by Sir Frederick Fryer that the state would remain an integral portion of the British Empire. The frontier danger is enhanced by the fact that we have helped France to build up a great Indo-Chinese empire, the military resources of which, under the conscription system, must be largely determined by its inhabited extent."



## A RUSSIAN SOLUTION OF THE UNEMPLOYED QUESTION.

IF Western civilization has much to teach Russia, it can at the same time with great advantage go to school of the Russian nation. To most of us Russia is an unexplored country possessing many of the terrors of the unknown. But the more we study the real Russia, and not merely judge the whole country by a superficial view of the surface, the more we will see that there are many things which we might well take to heart. An example of this is to be found in the January number of the *Sevyni Vyestnik*, in which Dr. A. Isayeff, one of the first political economists in Russia, draws a comparison between the present labor conditions in America and Western Europe and those now existing in Russia, much to the advantage of the latter.

### AN EFFECTIVE SAFEGUARD.

The professor sums up the deplorable tendencies of capitalism toward self-aggrandizement at the expense of labor, as seen in foreign countries, and concludes that the Russian labor system (*Artyel*) affords an effective safeguard against the development of similar conditions in Russia. By this system, the laborer is equally workman, master and shareholder. For instance, suppose the order to build a house is given. An *Artyel* is at once formed of bricklayers, painters, carpenters, etc.—as many as are required—each of whom deposits in a common fund a certain and equal sum of money which represents his share. This sum may vary from one shilling upward, according to the cost of material, size of house, etc. An honorary manager is then elected from among the workmen by vote, and this manager is invested with the power to carry out all sales, purchases, etc. Of these he has to render an account to the general body. When the work is completed and paid for, the profits are equally divided and the workmen separate to form new *Artyels*. The result of this system is that the Russian workman sees that by being industrious and by practicing strict economy he will be able to save money, and then either to buy land, or set up in trade and employ *Artyels* on his own account. Finally, as the workmen, when so engaged, all live together at the common expense, all have a general interest in keeping expenses down as low as possible, as the profits will be then all the greater.

Besides this, every peasant who is a member of the village commune has an interest in a plot of land, originally reserved for his benefit by the State, and which it is forbidden him to dispose of. The Russian unemployed, therefore, can always fall back on this as a last resource, and hence it is impossible for him to be reduced to that state of utter penury and wretchedness which is only too often seen among the unemployed in other countries. The Russian Government has recently given, and is still giving, much study to the conditions of labor in the country, and by the introduction of new factory

laws for the protection of workmen, systems of life insurance, etc., is doing very much to ameliorate the condition of the working classes.

The Russian aristocracy, inasmuch as they generally hold aloof from all commercial enterprise and study of the lower classes, cannot be accounted as a civilizing factor in the Russia of to-day, although there are many individual members who devote their lives and fortunes to the betterment of the people.

Dr. Isayeff concludes that the present conditions of Russian labor are far more favorable than those existing in Western Europe and America, and expresses his conviction that Russia will be able to afford a satisfactory solution of a question which is now embarrassing so many foreign states, wherein the governments are quite powerless to introduce measures for the protection of labor against capital.

## EMPLOYEES AS DIRECTORS.

### "From Hired Servant to Partner."

MR. LIVESY gives a very interesting account in the *National Review* of the gradual growth of industrial partnership which has now led to the South Metropolitan Gas Company of London proposing to arrange for the appointment of employees as directors. Mr. Livesey considers that employers have to choose between the division of the industrial host into two hostile camps, and partnership the completer the better. Faced with these alternatives, Mr. Livesey decided to push forward the second. The Gas Workers' Union was formed in March, 1889, and by September of the same year had become so aggressive as practically to be taking over the control of the work. To counteract its influence, the hours of the non-unionists were shortened and their pay increased. The union grew more pressing, and "the foreman said that unless something more was done to attach the non-unionists to the company all the yard men would be forced into the union, which would then become absolute master."

### THE ALTERNATIVE TO UNIONISM.

This led to Mr. Livesey proposing in November a scheme of profit-sharing, which the directors approved, the unionists rejected, and the non-unionists welcomed. Soon all the "free men," 1,000 in number, signed the agreement, accepting the scheme and promising not to strike, "provided that for every penny at which gas was sold below 2 shillings 8 pence per 1,000 cubic feet, a bonus of 1 per cent. on the wages of workmen and the salaries of officers should be paid annually, the employees having the option of taking the amount in cash or of leaving it in the company's hands to accumulate at 4 per cent. interest. The company also offered to take care of their savings at the same rate of interest. The result was most gratifying; year by year nearly half the annual bonus was left in the company's hands, besides large deposits in the shape of savings, and a

considerable amount was invested by the employees in the company's ordinary stock."

#### SOON EVERY WORKMAN A SHAREHOLDER.

In the struggle which followed the union was broken, and "the relations of the company with their workmen have been very satisfactory ever since."

"The amount now invested in stock is £25,642, while over £30,000 additional of accumulated bonus and savings is deposited with the company at 4 per cent. interest, the total number of profit-shares is about 2,500, and the above totals belong mainly to about one-half of them. In a very few years, by the operation of the new system, every man in the company's employ will become a shareholder in his own right, and that being so, it is to be expected that they will claim the right to have some share in the management of their own property."

#### RENDERING SOCIALISM IMPOSSIBLE.

Accordingly in the bill the company is laying before Parliament provision is made for employees, when their total investments in the company's stock exceed \$200,000, to elect one or more, but not exceeding three, of their number as director. Qualification for such a directorship is seven years' service under the company, and possession of \$400 stock. If he cease to be employed or to hold the amount of stock, he ceases to be director. He shall also perform his ordinary work except on board day.

Already the workmen have said they do not want "a chattering workman" as director. During the last six years the profit-sharing scheme has been worked by a joint committee of workmen and of directors' nominees. This experience, says Mr. Livesey, "justifies me in believing that suitable men will be chosen as directors, and that the movement will mark a new departure in the relations of capital and labor." He is confident that Socialism will be "rendered impossible by the possession of property by the wage-earners."

THERE is an article in the *United Service* which furnishes evidence that, had not Marshal Grouchy disobeyed the orders given him by Napoleon, the great emperor would not have been defeated at Waterloo. According to the writer, Mr. Frederick L. Hydecouper, Grouchy was instructed the day before the battle to keep to Napoleon's right, and prevent the junction of the Prussians and the English. It appears that this order was not obeyed, and that Bülow's corps of Prussians were permitted to join the English without even a show of resistance on the part of Grouchy. The writer assumes that Grouchy could easily have prevented this union, and thus have allowed the emperor to employ his full force against the English alone. Had this been done, Mr. Hydecouper has no doubt that Napoleon would have won the day.

#### STRIKES IN JAPAN.

A PAPER on "The Industrial Revolution in Japan," by Mr. William Eleroy Curtis, based on facts collected by Mr. Curtis personally while in Japan last year, is published in the *January Bulletin* of the U. S. Department of Labor. The paper makes no attempt to account for the remarkable freedom from labor disturbances which Japan enjoys, but the facts as stated are significant.

"There have been but two strikes in Japan. One of these occurred among a railway construction gang, who were hired for certain wages to work six days in the week and were required to work seven without additional compensation. When their protests were unheeded they laid down their tools and appealed to the police authorities for the enforcement of the law which makes six days a week's labor, and provides that no employee of the government or any corporation or private individual shall be compelled to work more than six days in a week without extra compensation. Sunday is the usual day of rest in Japan. Its selection is not due to law nor to religious scruples, but to public convenience and, perhaps, out of respect to foreign nations. When what is known as the six-day law was passed the government set the example by closing its offices on Sunday, and all other institutions followed suit. That law was originally suggested for sanitary reasons.

#### FOR A TWELVE-HOUR DAY.

"The second strike in Japan occurred in Tokyo in the summer of 1895. A party of bricklayers engaged in building a factory near Tokyo had their hours of labor extended from twelve to thirteen because of a desire on the part of the management to complete the job and start the machinery as soon as possible. The men did not object to this increase of time, but asked a corresponding advance of wages, which, as they were getting only 12 cents a day in our money, would have been only 1 cent a day increase for each, or perhaps \$1 a day for the whole gang. But the contractor refused and they quit work. He got other bricklayers to take their places, but they were induced to abandon him also, and as he persisted in his refusal to do what the men considered simple justice it was decided to send emissaries to all the other bricklayers in the city and ask them to join in a sympathetic strike. This attempt to introduce foreign methods into the conservative labor system of Japan was only partially successful. The greater part of the bricklayers employed in the city declined to join, but a thousand or more men engaged upon the city water works, on some railway freight houses and other large structures quit, and it was several days before the difficulty was adjusted. Public sentiment was aroused by the disturbance, and the contractor who caused the trouble finally compromised with his men and went back to twelve hours' work for twelve hours' pay."

### THE TRUE INWARDNESS OF "MODERN" JOURNALISM.

IN the April *Scribner's* Aline Gorren discusses "The Ethics of Modern Journalism," with her text from a statement of M. Brunetière to the effect that literature and journalism were incompatible. She regards the French and American newspaper as representing respectively the extremes of journalism in this regard, the French being the most akin to literature, and the American papers, with their wealth of banality and often vulgar detail, the furthest removed from literature. She answers the people who point to the serial and short stories and literary sketches by well-known writers in the American papers, by affirming that a paper is literary not alone by what it contains, but what it excludes. It is not to the positive quality that the literary tone of Paris journals is due, but to the omissions and suppressions, and the guiding sense of relative values and proportions which controls all that they publish. "If positive reasons alone made a newspaper literary, it would not be difficult for us in America to have such newspapers. But when it comes to the negative reasons we at once confront insurmountable obstacles. Such exclusions as a French editor makes presuppose a deep background of complex social history. It is a sign of the socially and intellectually half-cultivated to be insatiably voracious of meaningless details, where a larger cultivation sifts the vital at a glance and rejects the irrelevant." In France the zest for personalities is distinctly known as an American quality, and the whole desire for particulars and small details in our news is called "Americanism." But, says this writer, we have not a monopoly. All Europe, in one sense, is being rapidly Americanized.

### WHAT NEWSPAPER VULGARITY REPRESENTS.

The true inwardness of this "Americanism" in journalism is explained on a broad ground, rather than simply condemned by this writer. The vulgar personalities of the modern newspaper are, she says, "the result of the desperate desire of the new classes, to whom democratic institutions have given their first chance, to discover the way to live, in the wide social meaning of the word. The hour belongs to these classes. Their ideals are becoming more and more the ideals of all masses of society, and what they are chiefly eager for is not ideas but palpable realities. What the man wants who newly finds himself with incalculably increased material opportunities before him is not, at first, thoughts that will strengthen his hold upon the eternal verities. No; it is information that will put him in direct touch with the actualities of the passing hour; information that will teach him all about his environment, and what he is to do there, and how he is to conduct himself in order to keep the place that he has got, and to extend it, to push himself further on."

### AN AÉRIAL PIGEON POST.

M. REYNAUD writes in the first February number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes* an extremely interesting article on the breeding of pigeons as carriers of letters and dispatches. The slightest consideration shows the importance of the subject, particularly in war. The telegraph leaves nothing to be desired in point of speed, but then there is the certainty of the wires being cut. The objections to railways are similarly obvious, and communication by balloon has as yet scarcely emerged from the experimental stage. M. Reynaud is justly struck by the fact that nowadays the breeding of homing pigeons is becoming not only a favorite and widespread pursuit, but actually an art, and that these domesticated birds number hundreds of thousands.

### AN ANCIENT EXPEDIENT.

In a characteristically French manner M. Reynaud begins at the beginning with Nineveh and Babylon. The Phoenicians, the Persians, the Medes, the Assyrians, he tells us, all organized an aerial pigeon post, which, he says, worked admirably, though we may perhaps be permitted to suspect that the Duke of Norfolk of that day was not without his thorn in the flesh in the person of some contemporary Mr. Henniker Heaton. The Greeks borrowed from these Asiatics the taste for pigeon-breeding, and history has preserved an anecdote of a victor at the Olympian games, who conveyed the joyful news of his triumph the same day to his native isle of Ægina by means of a carrier pigeon. The Romans, as we learn from Pliny, took up the pursuit with energy, and the pigeon post played an important part in the organization of conquered Gaul. Later on, under the Empire, it was used for the baser purposes of announcing the results of races on the victories of famous gladiators.

### ALREADY IN MODERN USE.

Coming down to more modern times, the news of the taking of Damietta by St. Louis was announced by pigeons, and the wonderful instinct of these birds was utilized at the sieges of Haarlem and Leyden, and by the great Doge of Venice, Dandolo, when he was attacking Candia. So, too, when postal relations between England and the rest of Europe were interrupted by the blockade of ports, certain Continental financiers maintained by means of pigeons a regular correspondence with London. In the siege of Paris, also, many a pigeon bearing an important letter evaded the vigilance of the investing armies. M. Reynaud tells us that the fishermen of Boulogne, Dieppe and Saint Malo are accustomed to send news of the "catch" ashore by pigeons, and he explains how the poor Paris *ouvrier* is cheated by enterprising bookmakers who secure advance news by pigeons of the results of races, which usually arrive before the telegrams, and regulate their bets accordingly.



M. Reynaud's contention is that in the present day homing pigeons are bred purely for speed in order to win prizes. Each bird is consequently only trained to fly between two invariable points. He is not given any variety, but is made to traverse again and again the same course. Yet the gain in speed only amounts to about half an hour in three hundred miles. M. Reynaud goes on to explain how a pigeon may be induced to fly to a place and come back again after a reasonable interval of rest, and cites some cases of punctuality on the part of these birds so remarkable that one would almost believe them capable of judging the flight of time by the position of the sun. He does not attempt to decide what is the cause of the marvelous homing instinct, but seems to be convinced that it is not due to sight or the memory of localities previously seen. The pigeon does not usually travel at a great height from the ground, and his horizon is not therefore markedly wider than ours.

The moral of all this, to M. Reynaud's mind, is obvious. There are more than one hundred thousand pigeons capable of crossing France between sunrise and sunset. There are numerous societies of pigeon fanciers. The organization is ready to hand, and, as M. Reynaud says, the aerial post might be created to-morrow.

#### HOW WATER MAKES LAND.

THERE is a noteworthy paper by W. H. Wheeler in *Longman's Magazine* on "The Transporting Power of Water and the Making of Land." In it he gives a great many facts as to the way in which water is continually reshaping the face of the earth. He calculates that 6,500,000 tons of solid matter is annually carried down to the sea by the rivers of Great Britain. At the present rate the whole of the island will be washed away to the sea level in 11,000,000,000 years. While the rain alone will wash England away in 11,000,000,000 years, the tide and the waves will eat it away in less than half that time. The Trent and the Ouse carry a greater quantity of solid matter than any of the other rivers. They deposit on the low-lying lands adjacent to their banks as much as two or three inches of alluvial matter in a single tide. In the course of two or three years this amounts to six or seven feet. By this means 30,000 acres have been converted from worthless land into the richest soil in England. The Thames is continually enriching Essex at the expense of Gloucester and Oxford. Every year it carries down sufficient solid matter to create 24 acres of good land, six feet deep, at the mouth of its estuary. Great Britain has had 65,000 acres of land added to it by the wash in 1,700 years. The Mississippi carries down to the Gulf of Mexico 362,000,000 tons of soil every year. If these had been transported in boats at a fifth of a cent per mile over an average of half the length of the river it would have cost \$1,190,000,000 a year.

#### TESLA ON ROENTGEN'S RAYS.

THE leading article of the month on the Roentgen rays is Nikola Tesla's contribution on the subject appearing in the *Electrical Review*. At once on hearing of Roentgen's discovery, Mr. Tesla repeated the learned professor's experiment, and since then has been devoting his energies to the investigation of the nature of the radiations and to the perfecting of the means for their production. He describes in detail the methods he has employed and the arrangement of his apparatus. Suffice it here to say that he has been able to obtain shadows with comparatively short exposures at distances of many feet, while at small distances and with thin subjects, exposures of a few seconds are practicable. The first shadow taken with his improved apparatus was that of a copper wire bent so as to form the word "Roentgen," projected at a distance of eleven feet through a wooden cover over the sensitive plate. A similar impression was obtained through the body of the experimenter, a plate of glass, nearly three-sixteenths of an inch thick, a thickness of wood of fully two inches, and through a distance of about four feet. By improvements in his apparatus Mr. Tesla is confident that he can magnify the effects many times.

Continuing the account of his results, Mr. Tesla says: "The bony structure of birds, rabbits and the like is shown within the least detail, and even the hollow of the bones is clearly visible. In a plate of a rabbit under exposure of an hour, not only every detail of the skeleton is visible, but likewise a clear outline of the abdominal cavity and the location of the lungs, the fur and many other features. Prints of even large birds show the feathers quite distinctly.

"Clear shadows of the bones of human limbs are obtained by exposures ranging from a quarter of an hour to an hour, and some plates have shown such an amount of detail that it is almost impossible to believe that we have to deal with shadows only. For instance, a picture of a foot with a shoe on it was taken, and every fold of the leather, trousers, stocking, etc., is visible, while the flesh and bones stand out sharply. Through the body of the experimenter the shadows of small buttons and like objects are quickly obtained, while with an exposure of from one to one and a half hours the ribs, shoulder bones and the bones of the upper arm appear clearly on the sensitized plate. It is now demonstrated beyond any doubt that small metallic objects or bony or chalky deposits can be infallibly detected in any part of the body.

"An outline of the skull is easily obtained with an exposure of twenty to forty minutes. In one instance an exposure of forty minutes gave clearly not only the outline, but the cavity of the eye, the chin and cheek and nasal bones, the lower jaw and connections to the upper one, the vertebral column and connections to the skull, the flesh and even the hair. By exposing the head to a powerful radiation



strange effects have been noted. For instance, I find that there is a tendency to sleep and the time seems to pass away quickly. There is a general soothing effect, and I have felt a sensation of warmth in the upper part of the head. An assistant independently confirmed the tendency to sleep and a quick lapse of time. Should these remarkable effects be verified by men with keener sense of observation, I shall still more firmly believe in the existence of material streams penetrating the skull. Thus it may be possible by these strange appliances to project a suitable chemical into any part of the body.

"Roentgen advanced modestly his results, warning against too much hope. Fortunately his apprehensions were groundless, for, although we have to all appearance to deal with mere shadow projections, the possibilities of the application of his discovery are vast. I am happy to have contributed to the development of the great art he has created."

#### THE VELOCITY OF ELECTRICITY.

SEVERAL years ago an attempt was made to determine the velocity of electricity by noting the time taken for a signal sent from the Harvard Observatory at Cambridge to reach St. Louis, and dividing the distance by the time, the gentlemen who conducted the experiment easily found what they supposed was the velocity of electricity. In *Appleton's Popular Science Monthly* Mr. Gifford Le Clear points out that this was not the real velocity of electricity between those two points, for the reason that the element of resistance to the current in the wire was not taken into consideration.

He says: "Just as a current of electricity produces magnetic force around the wire carrying the current, so does magnetic force around a wire produce a current of electricity, no matter how the magnetic force may be produced; but, whereas the current produces a magnetic force that lasts as long as the current flows, the magnetic force produces a current only while the force is growing, so to speak—while it is being made. If, now, we have a wire, *a*, so arranged that a current of electricity may be sent through it from a battery by pressing a key, and another wire, *b*, parallel to *a*, connected with an instrument for detecting a current of electricity, when we press the key we shall get magnetic force around *a*, extending as it grows to *b*. While this magnetic force is growing, we find there is a current through *b* in the opposite direction to the current through *a*. Now let us move *b* up closer to *a*. We get, of course, the same effect, only the current in *b* is stronger than before, because the magnetic force is stronger the nearer we get to *a*. Finally, let *b* touch *a*. We have then really only one wire, since the wires touch and form one conductor. Of course, now the magnetic force cannot send a current through our wire, as it did through *b*, in the opposite direction to the current from the bat-

tery; but it tries to do so, opposing the current from the battery. Consequently, the current that the battery gives is very weak for a short time, but only for a short time, because this opposing current lasts only while this magnetic force is growing. This phenomenon evidently holds for every wire through which we try to start a current.

"The instruments used in the experiments between Cambridge and St. Louis could not work unless the current from the battery had reached its full strength, so that the time the experimenters found between the sending of the signal and its receipt was not the time it took for electricity to pass from Cambridge to St. Louis, but was the time it took for the current they used to grow to its full strength."

#### POLITICAL PRINCIPLES APPLIED TO EDUCATION.

THE adoption into our educational system of certain well-tried principles of political action is ably advocated, in the *Educational Review*, by Prof. Lucy M. Salmon, of Vassar College. One of these principles which Miss Salmon thinks especially applicable to college management is an unrestricted suffrage.

"Every man has the opportunity of voting for the mayor of his city, for his representative in Congress, and indirectly for the President of the United States. But college faculties do not choose their own president, they have no vote in the election of college trustees who are to rule over them, and it is seldom that they have a voice in the election of those who are to be their colleagues. They are educationally disfranchised in a country one of whose corner stones is universal political suffrage. An exception is found in the great State universities whose regents are elected by popular vote, and it is one reason for believing that these universities are more in harmony with public opinion than are privately endowed institutions, which are usually managed as close corporations. Another violation of a universally accepted political principle is found in the establishment in a democratic country of absolute monarchy in college management. Not only are college faculties disfranchised in the matter of a choice of their superior officers, but they are often deprived of all initiative. The president rules absolutely, and by appointed, if not by divine, right. No more curious anomaly can be found than the existence in imperial Germany of self-governing, democratic communities, while in democratic America nearly every college is governed by an absolute monarch. Again, the student community is often kept in a state of tutelage through the exercise of excessive paternalism, with the result that it becomes weak and flabby in character; or, on the other hand, through lack of any control whatsoever, it loses all the sense of responsibility and lawlessness results. The best political results are obtained, on the other hand, so the American people

believes, by granting a full measure of political liberty and holding the receivers responsible for its just use."

#### THE AMERICAN FAMILY.

MADAME BLANC, who writes under the pseudonym "Th. Bentzon," gives, in the *Forum*, her views on "Family Life in America." This gifted French novelist and critic, it will be remembered, recently spent several months in this country studying our various institutions. Her endeavor in the present article is to set forth her opinions plainly and in perfect good faith.

#### THE FATHER.

First, as to the father of the family. Madame Blanc finds him very different from the father of the European household. She makes him out something of a martyr, and in certain circles in New York, for instance, of little consequence in the home. "I have visited houses where he seemed only to have dropped in by accident, as one might say, evidently at a loss to recognize most of the invited guests, and yet showing himself most hospitable with the good-will of his hand-shake and his smile, and repeating, almost as if he did not know to whom he was speaking, that everlasting, trivial phrase, 'Glad to see you.' The magnificent house showed great luxury, the source of which was evidently the incessant effort of this man who worked for others and provided for their pleasures so lavishly. The poor American father," continues Madame Blanc, "often works in harness at home, while his family passes years in Europe leading that purely wordly life which the American colony in Paris exhibits to us, all under the pretext that traveling develops the young people, that Miss Mary needs to catch the pure French accent, that Miss Sally must cultivate her musical talent in Germany, that the nervous prostration of their mother demands a change of climate. And with what satisfaction does the good man speak of the good time, the success, the progress of these absent ones; whose expenses he defrays without stopping to count them!"

#### THE CRAZE FOR TRAVEL.

In this connection Madame Blanc speaks her mind plainly regarding American globe-trotters: "This is purely American. I believe, for my part, that one greatly exaggerates the necessity of running to all points of the compass in pursuit of knowledge and health. If one is born in a country which forms a continent in itself, one can find all the necessary change, so far as physical health is concerned, by going from the north to the south, from the mountains to the sea. It would be to the advantage of rich and *blasé* Americans to refresh themselves from time to time by the good provincial customs; to return to those living springs, not only of their democracy, but of their true moral greatness; without counting even the many Euro-

pean things they would find in certain out-of-the-way villages in New England and in certain corners of the West, to which some of the old Puritan stock have transplanted themselves. There they would find fathers of families who have preserved the Old World ideas of authority, and housewives as we understand them. The South also holds great surprises of this kind."

#### THE MOTHER.

Madame Blanc's first impression as to the mother of the American family was that the school usurped her functions, and that she left her children to its mercies as soon as they had learned to speak, thus renouncing all responsibility for their physical and moral as well as for their intellectual education. Her second impression was that her first had been a great exaggeration. On closer acquaintance she observed that the part of the mother of the family in America is a more delicate one than in France, for the reason that her power is not that of an autocrat. Instead, her part is rather that of an adviser. She does not direct and rule everything herself, because there are many things in her daughter's life which she does not think herself authorized to prevent, and which she has to bear while exercising a discreet vigilance.

#### OUR DAUGHTERS.

After some little hesitation, Madame Blanc gives frankly her opinion of the American girl: "Shall I dare to express my whole idea? The severe education that the American girl receives agrees especially with those who afterward choose celibacy. The single woman in the United States is infinitely superior to her European sister; free from the fetters that often make the French old-maid so pitiable and ridiculous, she does not, like the latter, expect to gain liberty by marriage; on the contrary, by marriage she would lose that perfect independence which allows her to cultivate herself more and more, to rise into a larger sphere than that of the family and even of the ordinary social circle, by consecrating herself to works of universal interest. Her intercourse with men, freed from the childishness of flirtation, bears a stamp of quietness and freedom which allows real and serious intimacies that no criticism could assail. One sees no bitterness, no regrets. Her lot is too beautiful, her life too full, in spite of the natural satisfactions renounced; nay, perhaps just on account of that renunciation. Let there be, however, no misunderstanding. If it seems indispensable to me that the woman who, for some good reason or other, does not marry, should find some sphere for her activity, I severely blame the systematic scorn of marriage which comes to many young Americans who are ambitious to be somebody, to do something, to distinguish themselves in a career, and to escape from the common ways. With these pretended vocations there are often mixed a childish vanity, a morbid idea of creating a sensation, of singling oneself

out; and obstacles are most useful in proving their real value. Colleges, if made too easily accessible, may, it seems to me, do much harm, and seriously injure family life by drawing young girls away from it at an age when they ought to take their share in domestic duties."

#### THE AMERICAN BOY.

Madame Blanc has great admiration for the vigor and enterprise of the average American boy. She says: "Though his motive power is very often a desire for money, I do not mind, since he earns this money himself, instead of expecting it from the accident of a legacy or a wife's dowry. But it is certain that long separations, business cares, violent competition, the inveterate habit of self-control, produce at least on the surface a certain hardness which makes impossible the kind of intimacy between mother and son that always charms and surprises foreigners living in France."

In sum, the American family seems, to Madame Blanc, less homogeneous than the French family, less united in the same interests, less blindly submissive to the authority of a head who does not feel himself tied or constrained by such narrow duties.

#### WOMAN AND UNIVERSITY DEGREES.

##### Her "Encroachment" at Cambridge.

THE prospect of "sweet girl graduates" finding their academic home on the banks of the Cam rouses a passion of alarm and indignation in the breast of Mr. Charles Whibley. He sends to this month's *Nineteenth Century* an earnest, almost tremulous, protest against "the encroachment of women." His sense of the awful dangers impending appears to be too engrossing to allow him to do justice to his reasoning powers. His argument is in brief: Cambridge is "a man's university," therefore women have no business there. This is a short and easy method of debate—more suggestive, however, of the logic supposed to be dear to the female mind than of that which the male brain affects. Mr. Whibley reviews with dismay the steady descent of the modern woman upon his ancient university, from the time she planted her first outpost at Hitchin. He recalls how she marched on Girton, then invaded the lecture-room, next exacted recognition in the class-lists, and has now dared to advance a claim to a degree and even to full membership in the University. Why, groans Mr. Whibley, why did she not go and found a woman's university all for herself—she was strong and rich enough—and not "crawl to Cambridge in the hope of an indiscreet emulation?" To quote the precedent of London and Victoria University impresses Mr. Whibley as mere frivolity.

##### PROSPECT HORRIFIC!

It is no use trying to pacify Mr. Whibley by telling him that women want no more than the simple

B.A., which carries no vote in the senate. No, he insists, they aim not at education or educational advantage; they aim at power, the power that comes from full membership. "And it should be understood at once that if the memorialists succeed in their ill-omened enterprise, the result will be a mixed university. Henceforth women will vote in the senate; they will masquerade in the cap and gown of manhood; they will sit upon syndicates and aspire to the throne of the vice-chancellor; they will play a practical part in the management of some thousands of undergraduates; the bolder among them will claim to be proctors, and, brave in the bands of office, will scurry into the spinning house those frailer sisters who care not for degrees, and upon whom they are unable to look with a lenient eye."

The degradation of learning would follow as a matter of course, for "women are the sworn enemies of Greek and Latin," and would side with the Philistines. As if these prospects were not sufficiently terrifying, Mr. Whibley goes on to prophesy that unless speedily checked women will "invade the ivy-clad courts" and share "the privileges of the high table!" This is evidently the climax of horror. For Mr. Whibley adds immediately, "Thus a university will be destroyed."

##### The Academic Uitlander.

In admirable contrast to this shriek of male hysterics may be set the sober paper of Mrs. Fawcett in the *Contemporary*. She argues for degrees for women at Oxford. She points out that the proposal is to give a woman no more than a B.A. degree, and not that unless she has passed in honors. Many of the objectors argue as though they did not know that "the education of men and women in the same university is going on now in every teaching university in the United Kingdom except Trinity College, Dublin," or that, "at Cambridge, women students in gradually increasing numbers (now about two hundred and fifty) have been resident within the precincts of the University for twenty-five years, and at Oxford a smaller number of women students have been resident for seventeen years." The idea that university life injured women's health has been statistically disproved; "as mothers of healthy families we have seen that the students are more satisfactory than their sisters." Mrs. Fawcett objects to the suggestion of a woman's university, as its degree would lack the necessary "cognizability." She has scant regard for the proposals of Professors Marshall and Gardner. It is time, she argues, that woman should be, even in our ancient universities, a citizen, and no longer a "Uitlander." She concludes by citing the names of a galaxy of illustrious leaders in politics, the church, the law, medicine, science and literature, who support the admission of women to degrees.



## THE BAR AS A PROFESSION.

LORD CHIEF JUSTICE RUSSELL of England contributes to the *Strand Magazine* a paper on the subject, "The Bar as a Profession," in which he gives the result of his ripe experience and wide observation of men and the law, to all those who may be thinking of adopting the bar as a profession.

"What consideration," he asks, "should determine the choice of the aspirant to the bar? I answer, the love of it in the first place. If a man has not the love of the profession for its own sake, he will find it hard to bear up during the years, the necessary years of watching and waiting, years dreary and drudging. Success is rarely, and still more rarely safely, reached at a bound; and it requires no mean effort of will to continue, year after year it may be, striving to store up knowledge and acquire experience for the use of which no immediate or proximate opportunity seems to present itself. I name, then, love of the profession as the first consideration. I name physical health and energy as the second. No man of weak health ought to be advised to go to the bar. Its pursuit involves long hours of close confinement, often under unhealthy conditions; and the instances of long-continued success at the bar, and of lengthened usefulness on the bench in the case of men of weak physique, are few and far between.

## THE CHIEF MENTAL REQUISITION.

"Love of the profession and health to follow it are, then, the first two considerations. What are the mental qualities to be considered? I answer in a word: clear-headed common sense. I place this far above grace of imagination, humor, subtlety, even commanding power of expression, although these have their due value. This is essentially a business, a practical age. Eloquence in its proper place always commands a high premium, but the occasions for its use do not occur every day, and the taste of this age, like the taste for dry rather than for sweet champagne, is not for florid declamation, but for clear, terse, pointed, and practical speech.

"Common sense and clear-headedness must be the foundation, and upon these may safely be reared a superstructure where imagination and eloquence may fitly play their part. In fine, business qualities, added to competent legal knowledge, form the best foundation of an enduring legal fame.

"There remains only one of the main considerations to be taken into account in the choice of the bar as a profession—namely, ability to wait. Unless a man has the means to maintain himself living frugally for some years, or the means of earning enough to maintain himself in this fashion, say, by his pen or otherwise, he ought to hesitate before resolving to go to the bar. The youthful wearer of the forensic toga may consider himself fairly lucky if after three or four years at the bar he is making enough to keep body and soul decently together."

## THREE STRUGGLING JUNIORS.

"But I do not desire to take too gloomy a view. If a man really has the love of his work in his heart, and has the spirit of a worthy ambition within him, he will find it possible to live on little during his years of waiting and watching, and will find it possible to acquire that little by the exercise, in some direction, of his energy and ability, be it by tuition, by reporting, by leader-writing, or in some cognate fashion. It is well known that Lord Eldon, after a romantic runaway marriage, was many years at the bar before his opportunity came; but come it did, in a celebrated and highly technical case, involving the doctrine of 'equitable conversion,' and, as the world knows, he, in the end, achieved a great reputation, and was for many years Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain.

"I myself recollect, when I was a struggling junior of four years' standing on the Northern Circuit, dining in frugal fashion as the guest of two able young men of my own age, members of my circuit, in one of our assize towns. They were almost in the depths of despair, and one of them was seriously considering the question of migration to the Straits Settlements; the other was thinking of going to the Indian bar. Where are they now? One of them, as I write, Lord Herschell, has held twice the highest judicial office in the land; the other, Mr. Gully, became the leader of his circuit, and is now Speaker of the House of Commons.

"To sum up, therefore, love of the profession for its own sake, physical health to endure its trials, clear-headed common sense, and ability to wait, are the main considerations to be taken into account in determining the choice of the bar as a profession. If the youthful aspirant possesses these, success is, humanly speaking, certain.

## HOW TO PREPARE FOR THE BAR.

"Having then considered what ought to determine the choice of the bar as a profession, something may now usefully be said as to the necessary preparation for the bar. In considering the character of such preparation, regard ought, I think, to be had to the legitimate outcome of success—viz., a career in Parliament and on the bench. All who can ought to have university training and a university degree, and those who are not able to obtain these advantages will find the want of them in a greater or less degree throughout their public lives.

"That there is no such thing as knowledge which is useless in this profession. A man may not be a better engineer because he is a good classic, or a more successful merchant because he is a good mathematician; but, at the bar, the wider the field of knowledge the better. There is there no such thing as knowledge going to waste.

"What is called the special training for the bar usually begins when the university career has ended.

"Reading in the chambers of a barrister is most



desirable, even in these days, in which simplicity of statement has happily supplanted the bygone perplexities and absurdities of the system which formerly prevailed, known as 'special pleading.' It is a notable feature of recent years in the career of students for the bar in England, that a year spent in a solicitor's office, during which they may acquire an intimate knowledge of the practical work of legal procedure, is now considered almost indispensable, and it is certainly most useful.

"One special subject in reading for the bar I would name, because, in my experience I have found it invaluable, and that is a study of the 'Corpus Juris,' or the body of the civil law. I had the signal advantage of being a student in the days when the late Sir Henry Maine was professor of civil law to the Inns of Court, and under him, as in university class-rooms, we read no inconsiderable part of the civil law. After all, a great body of our law finds its source in the Roman law; and in the 'Corpus Juris' law is systematized in a way for which our English law has no parallel. Its reading gives to the attentive student a knowledge and a grasp of principle hardly otherwise attainable, which he will always find useful throughout his life.

#### MR. HOWELLS' MILLENIUM.

MR. W. D. HOWELLS, the novelist, whose more recent works have shown so strong a tendency to ponder on questions of social ethics from what is usually termed a socialistic point of view, contributes to the *April Century* an essay asking the question in its title: "Who Are Our Brethren?" He seeks to prove that the ties of kinship are not the only nor the most real principle of fraternity, though society only acknowledges its obligations arising from kinship, because that reduces them to a minimum. Mr. Howells distinguishes between the natural duties of motherhood and fatherhood and the social duties of brotherhood. He argues that the tie between mother and son is a natural and instinctive one, while the bonds between brothers are merely social and the product of later development. Fraternity is not natural, but supernatural, he says, and it is based on the idea of equality. Brothers love each other because they "understand each other, because they are alike and have the same traditions and conditions. But two persons not at all alike may love each other quite as tenderly for the same reasons."

Mr. Howells makes the fundamental basis of fraternity this parity of aspiration and endeavor, which make people in the same social "circle" accept each other on faith until it is proved that their faith is misplaced. But the novelist does not at all content himself with the necessity which present society finds of "drawing the line somewhere." "After all, we are our brothers' keepers, though a Cainic society has been denying it ever since the first murder." He announces that society must answer the

question of what it is going to do with its weaker brethren, whether it is going to imprison them for being weak, or secure them the means of livelihood.

#### THE GROWING INTOLERANCE OF MISERY.

"It is not that misery is growing, but that it is growing intolerable, if not to the sufferer, then to the witness. We have come a certain way toward humanity, and it seems to be the parting of the ways. One path will lead us onward to the light; the other will take us around about and back to the darkness we came out of. In this way a man denies the claim of humanity with much greater risk to himself than for all. He is in danger of truly becoming a devil; not the sort with horns and hoofs and forked tails, who were poor harmless fellows at the worst, but the sort of devil who acts on the belief that every man must take care of himself."

"Jailer or brother, which shall it be? There is no middle choice, and there never was; and if we do not choose brother, jailer will choose itself."

#### WAR WILL NOT SUFFICE.

"'Whosoever shall do the will of my Father, . . . the same is my brother.' We can have all the brotherhood of this kind that we will, and we can really have no other. But if a commonwealth is ever to be founded upon this truth, nothing of hate for any class or kind of men will hasten its day. People are apt to forget this simple fact in their passionate desire for a better state of things. They fancy that if they could destroy certain other people, whose greed and selfishness delay fraternity, they would have fraternity; but they would have only enmity, which springs up from every drop of blood shed upon the earth. If the destruction of its enemies would have availed, we should not still be waiting for the millennium, now nearly nine hundred years overdue."

#### HOW THE MILLENNIUM MAY BE KNOWN.

"The millennium, the reign of Christliness on earth, will be nothing mystical or strange. It will be the application of a very simple rule to life, which we find in nowise difficult or surprising where the economic conditions do not hinder its operation. The members of a family live for one another as unconsciously as they live upon all others. There is no effort, no friction, in their perpetual surrender of their several interests to the common good; and in the state there need really be none, if once the means of livelihood were assured to each citizen. Without this there can be only chance good in life—the good of accident, of impulse, of risk. There can properly be no self-sacrifice without it, for a man can sacrifice himself only when others do not suffer by his act; if they do, his act is not self-sacrifice, however pure and high his motive may be. But with it we should have liberty, which now we do not have; we should have the power of self-sacrifice, the ability to achieve the highest happiness which liberty can bestow, the universal peace of equality."

## THE "STRONG" STORY.

IN the Editor's Study of the March *Harper's*, Mr. Charles Dudley Warner ends his series of editorials with an ironical little essay on the books, novels, stories and essays, which are apt to be characterized in these days as "strong."

## THE SAVING QUALITY OF "STRENGTH."

"This description is usually applied to those that treat the sexual relations with a frankness that verges on indecency, and the further the descriptions cross the line of what would be considered proper language among pure-minded people the 'stronger' they are. The term is applied to those pictures of life by women which shock by their naïve or knowing boldness, and if their efforts might be psychologically classed as hysterical, they must nevertheless be admitted to be 'strong.' Vulgarity is not reckoned an essential of strength, nor is it always mistaken for it; but vulgarity is not considered weakness, and the critic who would not introduce into his notice certain passages that seem to excite his admiration confidentially assures his readers that they will find them 'strong,' and consequently to be taken seriously. It is admitted that stories that deal with high social conditions, however sinful, are not so 'strong' as those that deal with low life, and take their point of view of women and of society from that of the *demi-monde*. If the novelist does not choose to be indecent, he has another chance of earning the epithet of 'strong'; he can be thoroughly disagreeable, he can make his characters repellent, or he can make them suffer without cessation or hope of relief. He may do this in a romantic style; but he is not so sure of being considered 'strong,' romantic as he is, if he is what he calls real, which is apt to be melodramatic and intense. 'Intense' is another excellent thing to be. Sometimes, not always, but often, in the critical estimate, to be intense is a man's way of being hysterical. If it is not overdone it is 'morbid.' Now to be morbid is not well, but we have to own that it is 'strong.' To admit natural sunshine and the laughter of the world into the pages would be the very reverse of 'strong.' It certainly would not be tragic. And what we want is tragedy. Why not? Life is full of comedy, some of it faded and mournful enough. Why not have tragedy in our literature? There is a dignity in tragedy—the dignity of death."

## THE MODERN NECESSITY FOR THE TRAGIC.

"It has come about that the novels and stories which are to fill our leisure hours and cheer us in his vale of tears have become what is called tragic. It is not easy to define what tragedy is, but the term is applied in modern fiction to scenes and characters that come to ruin from no particular fault of their own—not even when the characters break most of the ten commandments, but by an unappeasable fate that dogs and thwarts them. Ugliness, and misfortune, and suffering unrelieved make a modern

tragedy, and there has come an opinion that tragedy of this sort is the highest type of literature. Vulgar or dissolute surroundings, undeserved fate, and a bad end make a satisfactory tragedy. This situation has much of the tragic in it. It is nothing else than tragic to see a rosy-cheeked or a spectacled young woman whose life has been mainly guarded from evil and surrounded by the sunshine of family and social affection, or a young man of considerable culture and considerable promise whose enjoyment of life is scarcely at all abated by cigarettes and a sceptical philosophy, sit down with an inkstand and a steel pen, and on white paper sketch the blackness of life, the misery of humanity, the wretchedness of a world of damnable complications, of which neither of them can have had more than the slightest experience. No other human being can create such 'strong' and hopeless tragedy as those young candidates for immortality. And it is tragedy of a peculiar kind. Strong as it is, I am sometimes unable to feel its dignity, or its divine or its relentless character. I sometimes feel that matters might turn out differently, even with the approval of the gods, if the young writers had not such an awful sense of their responsibility to make the world more unpleasant than it is."

Mr. Warner deplores the tendency of successful authors to try to live as only the very rich can live. They thereby put themselves "under the harrow" of their ambitions for display and ever after struggle to maintain themselves in failing health and broken spirits. He thinks the dignity of letters should resign them to do without display.

## "JOHANNESBURG THE GOLDEN."

IN *Temple Bar* there is a long article concerning the battle of Fontenoy, a gossipy paper about some judges, and a description of "Johannesburg the Golden," which is not calculated to encourage emigration to that delectable spot.

The writer says: "The population is an exceedingly mixed one. In the course of a walk through one of the streets there will probably be encountered types of every race under the sun; and there abides here an enormous colony of the vilest and most depraved specimens of humanity possible to find; men who will not hesitate to rob and murder at the first opportunity—the riff-raff from every clime, gathered together in the noisome slums that abound on all sides. Robbery with violence is of terribly frequent occurrence even at the present time, although the police are far better organized than they used to be, and there are very few men who do not carry a revolver in their pockets at night-time for protection. One gentleman, the manager of a mine just on the outskirts of the town, has been 'stuck up,' as he terms it, no less than four times within two years, and if he had not been in the habit of carrying a revolver would assuredly have been murdered long ago." Everything is in the hands of the Dutch.

## MR. RHODES AS THE "GOD IN THE CAR."

MRS. SARAH TOOLEY, interviewing Mr. Anthony Hope, the author of "Dolly Dialogues" and the "God in the Car," thus refers to the report that the hero of the "God in the Car" was drawn from Cecil Rhodes:

"I suspect, however, that people have sought to identify some of your characters with living people?"

"You have Mr. Cecil Rhodes in your mind, I suppose," said Mr. Hope, with a laugh. "People certainly did accuse me of having taken Mr. Rhodes for the hero of 'The God in the Car,' but it was a mistake. I did not know Mr. Rhodes at the time when I wrote the story, and in fact have never known him, neither did he loom so big in the public mind then as he does to-day, and would not have been specially likely to attract the attention of a writer in search of a character. However, in that inexplicable way in which such rumors spread, it has been widely believed that he was Willie Ruston, and people have actually talked about the 'hidden tragedy' in Mr. Rhodes' life! Even had there been such a thing it would have been a gross impertinence in me to use it. Here is a cartoon which Mr. Cook of the *Westminster Gazette* sent me the other day which will show you how the story has taken root;" and Mr. Hope displayed for my amusement a bold, clever sketch which had appeared in the *Moon*, a Transvaal paper. It was entitled "The God in the Car," and represented Mr. Rhodes sitting in smiling, self-satisfied ease in a jaunty little car drawn by a Kaffir dressed in ragged pantaloons, with a meal-bag arranged as an upper garment. "Where you going to stop, Baas?" asked he, with a grin. "Oh, trot on, boy. Stop at Cairo."

Mr. Hope's chief idea in writing "The God in the Car," he told me, was to depict a man with an overwhelming ambition, and so all-powerful was this passion to be that even love itself should become secondary. But the author did not intend, as he tells us, "to depict a money-grubbing, profit-snatching, upper-hand-getting-machine and nothing else in the world. Ruston had not only feelings, but also what many people consider a later development—a conscience. Both his feelings and his conscience would have told him that it would not do for him to delude his friends or the public with a scheme which was a fraud." But while Willie Ruston believed in Omofaga, that tract of country in Africa which he was opening up to the British speculator, he believed still more in himself. He thought "Omofaga a fair security for any one's money, but himself a superb one." And so we find this man, to whom the starting of a railway is of more absorbing interest than a woman's passion, the lion of West End drawing-rooms, but living himself in a small room in a building overlooking Hyde Park, the walls bare save for a large scale-map of Omofaga, and upon the mantel shelf, in place of knick-

knacks, specimen lumps of ore from the mines of Omofaga. There is a picture, too, among the dusty heaps of paper, of Ruston and a potent Omofagan chief seated on the ground with a large piece of paper before them—a treaty, doubtless, in which the bold speculator sees in his mind's eye whole tracts of fertile country conveyed to him by a mere stroke of the pen.

"Did Mr. Rhodes write an indignant letter accusing you of putting him into your book?" I asked Mr. Hope.

"Oh, dear, no; I do not suppose that he knew of the rumor."

## AS TO PURCELL'S LIFE OF MANNING.

FROM the *Messenger of the Sacred Heart* we quote the following remarks upon the publication of Purcell's Life of Manning, which has created much bitter feeling among the friends of the great cardinal in England. They derive an additional interest from the fact that they are contributed by a Catholic. The writer's chief criticism is that it was premature, so soon after the death of Cardinal Manning, to fling upon the public a biography of him which should, to use the words of the author of the book, "lay bare the workings of his heart, his trials and temptations, sometimes his secrets and sorrows." He thinks that its publication should have been deferred at least for a generation. For the rest, the writer does not see much in Mr. Purcell's revelations that will surprise either the friends or the enemies of Manning. "His opinions on things generally were pretty well known. He was known to hold advanced theories on social questions; that certain coldness between himself and Cardinal Newman which could not be explained by the habitual reserve of the one and the retired habits of the other was a patent fact. He never tried to cloak his hostility to religious orders. He was known to entertain peculiar notions on the relative perfection of the priesthood and the religious state. While the present biography, therefore, may be admitted to have unduly emphasized the human side of Manning's life, the writer does not think that it will detract anything from his greatness. It will help to bring out into bold relief those grand traits of character that remain indelibly engraven on the minds and hearts of those who still remember his grand services to the Church and to humanity at large.

## Mr. Purcell in His Own Defence.

In the *Nineteenth Century* Mr. Purcell turns upon his critics, some of whom he charges with "poisoning the wells of Catholic criticism." He adduces evidence from the Cardinal's own letters and reported and admitted conversation to show that he was authorized to write the "Life," and expressly directed not merely to tell the story of the Cardinal's operations against Errington, but to use the



correspondence with Talbot, not merely to recount the story of his variance with Newman, but to use the letters which passed about it. Mr. Purcell also cites letters from the four executors declining his request for co-operation, and leaving with him the sole responsibility for the "Life." Yet now these very executors denounce him. In his wrath Mr. Purcell advances this allegation against Catholic journalism: "Just as in a tied public-house no one expects to obtain unadulterated liquor, so in a tied-Catholic newspaper far less are to be expected or found criticisms pure and undefiled. On occasions of grave differences of opinion arising among Catholics an outsider enters the office of such a paper, as but too often before has been the case, and takes possession of the editorial chair; and, while the deposed editor hides his abashed head under the table or elsewhere out of sight, the intruder, unfettered by a sense of responsibility or by position, is busy poisoning the wells of Catholic criticism."

#### HIS ONE REGRET.

Mr. Purcell is specially indignant with such reviews "written as it were in the sacristy and smelling of incense." He consoles himself with Monsignor Croke Robinson's outspoken approval. He maintains that in such a noble life as Cardinal Manning's "there was no need or call to be uncandid. His failings and faults, his occasional inconsistencies and insincerities were overshadowed by his higher and nobler qualities." He finds the chief motive of the attacks upon him in the "unpardonable sin" he committed in revealing the concerted action of Manning and Talbot at the Vatican. Yet, had the Cardinal so desired, "what could have been easier than the suppression of his correspondence with Mr. Talbot?" A far greater scandal than the non-suppression of Manning's letter would have been their suppression. And Mr. Purcell's only expression of penitence and regret is that, "in an evil hour" he "listened to timid counsels," and omitted the Cardinal's attack on the corporate action of the Jesuits in England and Rome. In so doing, he overcame his misgivings that the reputation of the Cardinal might suffer by the suppression of the real reasons of his hostility to the Society of Jesus.

#### MR. GLADSTONE'S EULOGY.

But Mr. Gladstone is after all Mr. Purcell's chief defender. His letters to the much berated biographer form a postscript to the article, and declare: "The suppressions made by Manning himself are an impenetrable shield against all attacks upon you. . . . I honor more and more your outspoken truthfulness; and it does credit to the Cardinal that he seems to have intended it. . . . Speaking of the years before 1850, I have been not merely interested by your biography, but even fascinated and entranced. It far surpasses any of the recent biographies known to me, and I estimate as alike remarkable your difficulties and your success."

#### "A New Manning."

"The real Cardinal Manning" is discussed, evidently from a Catholic standpoint, by "Edgbaston" in the *New Review*. The writer sneers at Cardinal Vaughan as indulging in "ineffectual rhetoric" against Mr. Purcell. The position of the executors who gave Mr. Purcell access to all his documents and now reprobate him is at once ludicrous and painful. "Manning's letters and diaries tell their own tale. . . . He reveals a Manning entirely new to the outer world: a Manning differing greatly from the popular ideal, but none the less a remarkable and imposing figure. The saintliness and asceticism are still prominent; but they are reinforced by qualities not less rare; a strength of will, a tenacity of purpose, a ruthless determination and energy such as befitted a governor of men."

Manning "willingly recognized ambition as his besetting fault." His gifts were "such that they needed a position of unquestioned supremacy for their full display." Along with many noble qualities he had "many petty infirmities. One most unamiable feature . . . was his amazing readiness in imputing to an opponent the basest motives." "He complained that he was surrounded by nobodies; but he had willed it so. Himself had all the talent he needed: he sought for docile drudges, humble instruments of his wishes."

#### "DABBLED IN EVERY MISCHIEVOUS FAD."

The precedent which Mr. Purcell has set of bespattering a great name is evidently likely to be well followed if we take "Edgbaston's" concluding virulence as a sign: "His last years—the period of 'senile decay' as Cardinal Vaughan prefers to call it—were embittered by the knowledge that Roman editors of Catholic official papers were instructed to avoid mentioning his name with praise. He dabbled in every mischievous fad—in socialism, in Home Rule, in dock-strikes, in anti-vivisection controversies, in teetotalism, in Maiden Tributes, and such-like fooleries. . . . He grew enamored of the methods of 'General' Booth; he longed for open-air preaching. . . . and would join Mrs. Chant in a crusade against theatres. That the Society of Jesus was a standing menace to the Church became with him an obsession; in his secret heart he shared the prejudices of Whalley and Newdegate. . . . He was a great diplomatist, a master of tortuous finesse, a wiry wire-puller, a potent personality. He governed with success and splendor a people whom he never quite understood, and whom in consequence he more than half despised."

#### Nonconformist Complacency.

Mr. Purcell's disclosures naturally invite the cordial attention of Protestant controversialists; and Dr. Fairbairn, as chief representative of Nonconformity in Oxford, is not slow to avail himself of the opportunity. Writing in the *Contemporary*, he describes the "Life" as "a marvel of cumulative



and skilled awkwardnesses," frank rather than honest, yet as leaving "a distinct and breathing image of its hero." He declines to pronounce on the right or wrong of the disclosures, but observes that "more harm is done by the diplomatic suppression of the truth than by its frank publication," and he does not see how the Talbot correspondence could have been suppressed "if the biography was to have any veracity or historical value whatever." In the process of his conversion as well as in his earlier life, Dr. Fairbairn finds "no signs of an awakened intelligence, of a man thinking in grim earnest." Never was a biography of a great Father of the Church "so void of mystery, so vacant of awe." The logic of his conversion was "the logic of an unawakened intellect, and as it was, so also was his policy, as Father and Prince of the Church."

#### DR. FAIRBAIRN ON THE SIN OF DIPLOMACY.

Manning was a churchman guided by policy rather than a thinker mastered by conviction: "A political craftsman in the arena of faith and reason, and his trust in machinery was as great as his distrust of mind." Hence his diplomacy: "Diplomacy is always double-voiced. . . . There are regions and affairs where it is in place, and there are others where it is not; and one would think that the least suitable of all regions was the Church, and the least appropriate of all affairs the decrees and policies of the infallible Chair; yet here we are made to see it prevail, with all its hateful accessories of intrigue and cajolery, flattery of hopes and play upon fears."

Dr. Fairbairn markedly distinguishes two periods in Manning's Catholic life, the time of his ascendancy at Rome under Pius IX., and the time that followed when no longer able to rule at Rome he flung himself into English movements of public and social reform. What Cardinal Vaughan and "Edgbaston" called his "senile decay" Dr. Fairbairn describes as the advent to the old man of "a saner and a nobler mind." In concluding, Dr. Fairbairn finds the book full of evidence that in the Church government of all from the centre is impossible; the provinces manipulate the centre to do as they will.

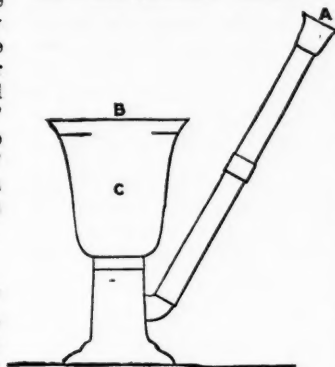
#### A Pertinent Anglican Query.

In the *National Review* Mr. Bernard Holland finds the secret of Manning's conversion in what Manning himself at the time called "the chief thing"—"the drawing of Rome." This, he said, "satisfies the whole of my intellect, sympathy, sentiment and nature in a way proper and solely belonging to itself." So, adds Mr. Holland, "the true argument of Rome is higher magnetic power." He presses for answer from some leading polemical Anglicans to questions such as these: "What is it in this world-wide association which so powerfully attracts some and repels others? . . . Is repulsion one form or stage of attraction? This drawing felt in some form or degree by so many of the most finely tempered souls—is it from the true centre of all spiritual attraction, or whence?"

#### MUSICAL PICTURES.

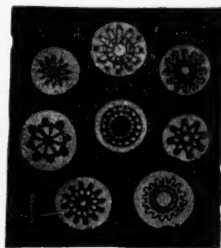
THE fascinating subject of voice figures is dealt with in *Good Words* for February, where several interesting examples are shown of the extraordinary way in which musical notes make geometrical and other pictures. Miss — explains the *modus operandi* as follows: "First of

all an apparatus called the eidophone, which contains a receiver, C, on the top of which is stretched the elastic membrane B (Fig. 1). On the surface of the membrane a little sand, lycopodium, or some semi-liquid substance is placed. A note is sung into the mouth of the tube



THE EIDOPHONE.

A, and now, if sand is strewn on the disc, and the latter be thoroughly flexible and evenly stretched, the sound waves will cause it to vibrate regularly and to divide and subdivide so as to give a series of different figures which will vary in appearance according to the pitch of the notes sung, Fig. 2. To produce a voice figure one note only is needed from the singer—not, as some people imagine, a melody, a song or an anthem. But what *kind* of note? It must be a note under the most perfect control of the singer in regard to its properties. What are the properties of a vocal note? They are pitch, intensity, quality, vowel, form and duration.



TINY GEOMETRICAL FIGURES.

Every figure sung records not only the number, but also the movements of the vibrations of a note during its sustentation. When the surface of the disc is flooded with water and a suitable note is sustained through the tube the whole of the surface is covered with beautiful crispations, or tiny wavelets, in straight or curved lines, forming beautiful and complex patterns. Adding a small quantity of powdered water-color to the liquid a very different result is seen. The color liquid changes its forms not with each change of pitch, but with the slightest variations of intensity. Some of these figures are so peculiar in behavior that they seem to invite special scientific investigations.

"When a larger quantity of powdered water-color is added to the water and a small quantity of the thickened liquid is placed on the centre of the

disc a variety of tiny figures can be produced, some star-like in appearance, varying in the numbers of their rays from six upward. Some of these figures have lines and delicate markings on their surface. In dimension and circumference they vary from the size of the top of a small pin to the size of the little flower the "forget-me-not." The smallest figure belonging to this class which I have been able to shape with a high note, when examined afterward through a magnifying glass, revealed fifteen tiny petals arranged in the most perfect order around its centre mound, and its general appearance was a miniature copy of another familiar flower of the field.

Some of her illustrations of the way in which these particles group themselves are quite astonishing. In one case a veritable landscape with a tree in its centre has been produced by this remarkable manifestation of the powers of sound.

## TWO EMINENT MUSICIANS.

### I. The Late Ambroise Thomas.

IT is said that the late Ambroise Thomas was the only composer to whom it was permitted to assist in the flesh at the thousandth performance of one of his own compositions. The work referred to was the opera "Mignon," the thousandth representation of which took place in May, 1894.



THE LATE M. AMBROISE THOMAS.

The late director of the Paris Conservatoire and president of the French Institute was born at Metz in 1811. A short time ago he was interviewed for the *Strand Musical Magazine*, and the following passages from such recent recollections are interesting at this moment:

"Fortune has treated me with clemency," he

said. "Arriving in Paris in 1828, I entered the Conservatoire, then under the direction of Cherubini.

"I chose the piano in preference to the violin, believing it to be more materially helpful to the composer. The following year I carried off my first prize. As soon as I gained the Prix de Rome I left for Italy. There I wrote a requiem mass, which formed, as it were, the first landmark in my career.

"I do not wish to appear opposed to modern music, but I do not like imitators of the German school. There is too much nebulous philosophy and not sufficient inspiration. Mendelssohn is unjustly neglected nowadays.

"In France we are actually surrounded by Germanism. Wagner? A great musician, a great intellect, but too German—for us. Nevertheless, Wagner has indisputably written very beautiful passages.

"Why have I never written symphonies? I have never dared to; the glamour of Beethoven is so dazzling that I felt myself timid, diffident. At the start I found myself engaged in dramatic music, and, indeed, on having found success in that direction, I thought it wiser to continue. At first I composed at the piano, but as I progressed I took to writing my scores straight off.

"The most gratifying emotion that I have experienced during my long career was the free performance of 'Mignon' on the day following the gala. It gave an imprint of a national character to my work."

The *Ménestrel* of February 16 contains a special memoir of Ambroise Thomas, by M. Arthur Pougin, and the new musical magazines all contain obituary notices.

### II. The Late Henry Leslie, of Leslie's Choir.

On the day after Sir Joseph Barnby was laid to rest came the news of the death of Mr. Henry Leslie, another famous choir-trainer. It was Henry Leslie's choir that to some extent first made Sir Joseph Barnby a name by the exquisite rendering of "Sweet and Low." Several accounts of this choir, varying somewhat in detail, are given in the current musical magazines, but the following outline of his career will give some idea of the work undertaken by Henry Leslie half a century ago.

It was in 1855 that seven ladies and gentlemen met at Blagrove's Rooms in Mortimer street to practice unaccompanied part-songs conducted by Henry Leslie and Frank Mori. In a few months there were thirty-five voices, and the practicing took place at the Hanover Square Rooms. The first concert was also given here in the next year. By 1858 there were eighty members, and the choir appeared at Buckingham Palace to take part in the festivities of the Princess Royal's marriage. Leslie labored unremittingly, reviving older works and introducing new compositions. The most notable event, per-

haps, was the revival of Tallis's great "Forty-Part Song," written for eight choirs of five parts each. In 1880, when over two hundred concerts had been given in the twenty-five years of its existence, the



THE LATE MR. HENRY LESLIE.

choir appeared for the last time at Windsor, and disbanded. Several attempts were made to bring it to life again, but in vain. Henry Leslie was born in 1822 or 1823, and during the last few years lived in retirement near Oswestry.

#### ABOUT SOME GREAT PAINTERS.

PICTURESQUE reminiscences of the great painters he used to meet in his father's studio are furnished in *Temple Bar* by Mr. Robert C. Leslie. He remembers Turner's well-formed mouth and chin and the keen, expressive twinkle in the eye. "As he stood before his pictures at the Royal Academy in an old beaver hat, worn rather on the back of his head, he reminded one of a rather dilapidated old North Sea pilot."

#### HOW TURNER WORKED.

He describes Turner's singular way of finishing his pictures *after* they had been hung in the Academy: "As I remember them, all Turner's later pictures, when first hung at the Royal Academy, were almost devoid of color and detail, what there was of the latter being indicated only in delicate gray upon a graduated light ground radiating from a focus of pure white, the place of a future sun, near the centre of his composition. These three or four ghost-like effects being really only the dead coloring or ground work upon which, as they hung in his massive old-tarnished frames, Turner worked steadily from six in the morning until dark, during the week of varnishing days (then allowed the Royal Academicians), dividing his time and work

among them, as ideas or inclination led him. . . . He painted standing, without using a maul-stick, and some of his brushes, which were short, resembled those known as 'writers,' used by sign-painters, grainers, or painters of letters on shop-fronts. I do not remember seeing him with a palette, his colors being taken from small gallipots or old tea-cups standing upon one or two Academy box stools. He seemed to care more for the brilliancy than the permanence of his pigments, one of which struck me as nothing but common smalt-blue, while another was certainly red-lead, a lovely color, but utterly untrustworthy.

"From his way of using his colors, I think he often mixed them with water and size or stale beer under varnish, in the way grainers do, even for outdoor work. With these materials, working with his brush end on, he evolved during the varnishing week all the wonderful and mysterious fretted or dappled cloud-forms of his skies, and those swirling tide-ripples and filmy surface-curves which played among the reflections of the marble palaces and jet black gondolas in his Venetian subjects.

#### CONSTABLE AS A FATHER.

A pleasant story is told of Constable's affection for his children: "At the back of his London house he had a large courtyard glazed in for them as a playground in all weathers. Among many other interesting toys, they had a most complete working model of a fire-engine, and one of the elder boys, after cutting holes in a large box to represent a house with windows, filled it with shavings and set fire to them. Another boy then rang a small bell, and the model engine appeared, but had scarcely begun to play upon the flaming box when Constable, to whose studio the dense smoke had found its way, came among us, and saying, 'I won't have any more of this,' looked for a can of water to put out the fire, while the author of the mischief coolly turned the hose of the little engine on to the back of his father's head, who, in place of being furious with the boy, as I expected, appeared to think it rather a good joke, and after extinguishing the fire quietly went back to his painting-room."

#### LANDSEER AS "PYGMALION."

The writer was very familiar with the great animal painter: "Like many other artists my father was a great organizer of charades, and the first time I remember seeing Landseer at our house was at an elaborately got-up entertainment in which the word being 'Pygmalion,' my father made a great brown paper shell in the shape of a pig, in which Landseer came in on all fours at the call of an old farmer with a tub of wash, and gave a capital imitation of that cheerful animal and its mode of expressing satisfaction as he put his brown paper snout into the pail of wash. This scene was followed by a May-day dance of London sweeps, with the usual clown and good fairy with her brass ladle round Jack-in-the-Green. The third syllable was sug-

gested by a fashionable London 'At Home,' in which a Chinese mandarin in full dress was the lion of the evening. The whole ended with a tableau, in which my father as Pygmalion was at work with sculptor's mallet and chisel upon the very life-like figure of my mother in classical white drapery upon a pedestal."

#### THE PERSONAL SIDE OF WASHINGTON.

GENERAL A. W. GREELY is contributing to the *Ladies' Home Journal* a series of interesting studies of Washington's personality, the aim being to disclose the man to view "as a son, brother, guardian, citizen, neighbor, master and Christian, rather than in the aspect of soldier, president and statesman, in which his life has usually been treated." General Greely has become convinced that an injustice is done the rising generation by depicting Washington as the "model man" at every stage of his career. Hence he makes no attempt to disguise or conceal the little foibles which formed a part of the great Virginian's nature. Of his superb personal presence, General Greely says:

"At the time of his marriage Washington was in the prime of his magnificent physical manhood. Fortunately, contemporaneous sources do not leave the description of his person to our imagination. Such was already his exalted standing that these pen portraits omit entirely, or modify, what might be thought to be defects, as, for instance, the disfiguring facial marks from smallpox. Straight as an Indian, with limbs cast almost in a giant's mold, his self contained countenance, agreeable speech and dignified bearing made his personality most impressive. Probably half of his time at home was spent in the saddle, and this active out-of-door life gave him a glow of health and sense of vigor. We learn from his intimate friend, George Mercer, interesting details. His skin was clear and colorless; the nose straight; the face long, with high, round cheek bones; the blue-gray and widely separated eyes shadowed by heavy brows; a large, mobile mouth, showing teeth somewhat defective; the muscular arms and legs unusually long, and a well-shaped head, gracefully poised on a superb neck. The dark brown hair was worn in a cue, and the small waist well set off by neatly fitting garb.

#### A LIKING FOR GOOD LIVING.

"The portrait that best represents the man is doubtless that as a Virginia colonel painted by Peale about this period. The lack of expression which marks later portraits proceeds in part from the growing tendency of repression which marked the face during the most important periods of his public career, but is also due in part to his false teeth, which unfortunately detracted from his appearance. It may be added that the early loss of his teeth was more than possibly due to his great fondness for

sweets. This fondness is apparent in certain ways, particularly for orders given for them at various times. On one occasion it was advanced that the sweets were rather for Mrs. Washington than the General. But his wife's fondness for sweets may be attributed to her noted housewife qualities, as connected with the pleasure that they gave Washington. We know by his sister Betty's letter of his extreme liking for honey, which, she says, 'I noted on your last visit and have sent you a supply.' His fondness for a good table dates from his early life, and one of the few allusions to hardships in the field related to his unsatisfactory table. As might be expected of a large man of very active life, his appetite was excellent, and he enjoyed a good and well-served meal, over which he lingered long, indulging in nuts and Madeira. An excellent cook seemed indispensable to his comfort, as especially appears in the last years of his life, when the loss of a runaway slave affected his domestic comfort to such an extent that he broke over his resolution of several years' standing against ever again purchasing a slave, and entered into negotiations for one, so that his table might be properly cared for.

#### THE GREAT MAN'S FACE.

"The incessant use of his eyes in writing, together with the bad light (candles) of that period, affected his eyesight so that by the time he was fifty he was obliged to use spectacles for reading and writing. But the use of these appears to have been generally confined to hours of seclusion.

"The story that he never smiled is to be classed with many other unfounded legends. So much of anxiety and wearing responsibility entered into his life that he was more often serious than gay. Here and there acquaintances speak of his smiles, as a matter of course. Senator Maclay tells us not only of his smiling at a state dinner, but adds that he played with his fork. Lear mentions incidentally that he smiled during his last illness, when speech failed. From other sources it is learned that his smile gave an unusual beauty to Washington's face.

#### AMUSEMENTS.

"The theatre, cards and horse racing were among the amusements to which he inclined next to his favorite sport of fox hunting. Like the ordinary Virginian, Washington was never more at home than on horseback. Chastellux says: 'The general is a very excellent and bold horseman, leaping the highest fences, and going extremely quick, without standing on his stirrups, bearing on his bridle or letting his horse run wild.' His extreme fondness for fox-hunting is shown by his diary for January and February, 1768, where it is recorded that he followed the hounds sixteen days, and shot on five days. Now and then his boldness brought him to grief, but these mischances failed to deter him. At fifty-five he wrote that he was still fond of the chase, which he occasionally indulged in till near his death."



## THE PERIODICALS REVIEWED.

### CENTURY.

MR. HOWELLS' essay in the April *Century* entitled "Who Are Our Brethren," is quoted from in another department.

#### THE OLD OLYMPIC GAMES.

The number begins with a description of "The Old Olympic Games," by Professor Allan Marquand, which is remarkable for some magnificent illustrations by Castaigne, showing the figures and scenes in the classic games. There were five final events in the old Olympic games: jumping, discus and spear throwing, running and wrestling. In the preliminary trials boxing was an important feature. Professor Marquand says boxing was a brutal contest, more dangerous and bloody than the modern prize fight. Even in the Homeric days, the fists were bound about with heavy thongs of ox hide, and to these in later times were added knobs and plates of metal. Few were the restrictions in wrestling, either, such as rules against striking and biting; many were the stratagems permitted, such as choking, squeezing, tripping, clambering upon an opponent's back, or breaking his fingers. In those days the successful athlete did not go on the stage as a professional actor, but received a palm branch, his name being heralded before the assembled throng, and was hailed with songs of victory, before he was crowned on Olympia. Their statues were made by the famous Grecian sculptors, and their portraits painted by the greatest artists, and their deeds celebrated in verse. "They were feasted and maintained at the public expense, received seats of honor at the theatres, and were cherished as gods in the hearts of their countrymen."

#### FOUR ATTEMPTS ON LINCOLN'S LIFE.

Victor Louis Mason recapitulates the four different attempts made to assassinate President Lincoln,—for there were no less than four,—between the years 1861 and 1865, bringing forth some new particulars, especially of the flight and capture of the finally successful assassin, Wilkes Booth. The first attempt was that described so fully recently in *McClure's Magazine*, from information given by Allen Pinkerton, when it was planned to kill the President on his way to Washington for his inauguration. In consequence of a New York detective's having learned of the plot, and of warnings also from Allen Pinkerton, and still a third unnamed source, Mr. Lincoln and his friends were so impressed that they started much earlier than had been announced, and, under the conduct of Allen Pinkerton, passed through Baltimore, where the conspirators assembled some hours later, with perfect safety. The second plot was in the summer of 1864, which is described entirely from circumstantial evidence, but from very strong circumstantial evidence. It is attributed to Wilkes Booth, who had persuaded a drug clerk in Washington to aid him in poisoning the President. Why it failed no one knows. The third attempt was in October, 1864, and was a very picturesque plan, indeed, no less than to waylay the President in the course of his daily drive on the roads near Washington, kidnap him, and take him by the underground route

from Washington to Richmond. This underground route ran a roundabout course, through Southern Maryland, across the Potomac in the vicinity of Pope's Creek, and was the only way of getting from Washington to Richmond, every other route being guarded by the Federal authorities. This plot was defeated by Mr. Lincoln's changing his route on the afternoon expected, Secretary Chase going out on the Seventh street road in his stead. The fourth and finally successful attempt eventuated in the historic tragedy in Ford's Theatre. Mr. Mason describes the tragedy in greater detail than we have before seen, and follows the course of the assassin after the fatal shot, and during his flight and hiding, and final capture, with great circumstantiality.

### HARPER'S.

IN the "Editor's Study" of the April *Harper's*, Mr. Charles Dudley Warner has a paragraph on that fascinating subject of popular discussion, the pay of "the writing tribe." He says pay for literary work is somewhat higher than it was twenty years ago, and the very successful author gets as much as the keen insurance solicitor, and now and then he makes a "fluke" which puts him abreast of the stock broker. It is a matter of vogue. To be in vogue with the public means temporarily a good income; to be out of vogue may mean starvation. Mr. Warner suggests a Literary Trades Union, which should schedule equal wages for all its members, no matter what kind of work they do. But he is not hopeful of such an ideal state before Mr. Howells' millennium comes about. Mr. Warner does not believe in the type-writing machine as an aid to literary art. He thinks some of the successful authors have been tempted by the commercial spirit to use the typewriter to a ruinous extent, so far as style and care are concerned. "A clever man who has the trick of 'dictating' can produce copy much faster by the typewriter than by his pen. It is evident that some successful writers of fiction have already resorted to this source of wealth. I am not making a downright accusation of this practice, but the wordy and diffused, not to say sloppy, character of much of our fiction points to this kind of manufacture. The typewriter is a blessing to business men, it is death to the charm of all private correspondence, and its extensive use in original composition would inevitably dilute literature beyond the selling point. For the public keeps in mind Byron's emphatic remark that 'easy writing is — hard reading.'"

#### OTHER ARTICLES.

There is rather less than usual of what we are apt to call "serious" informational interest in this number of *Harper's*. Prof. Henry T. Fowler's article, "A Phase of Modern College Life," dwells on the presence of the Young Men's Christian Association in the religious life of the colleges, and describes various such auxiliary institutions of the American universities and schools. He thinks that it is a very hopeful sign of the workings of these Christian associations that fully 50 per cent. of the young men in American colleges are mem-

bers of churches, while not one in twelve of the American young men as a whole are church members.

In a new chapter of his story of how he went "On Snowshoes to the Barren Grounds," Mr. Casper W. Whitney who attends to the sporting interests of *Harper's* readers, pictures the thrilling moment when he brought to earth his first specimen of the rare and wary musk-ox, and Mr. Frederick Remington draws a picture of the scene showing these recondite creatures surrounded by the invaders and their Esquimo dogs.

Hon. Theodore Roosevelt has a congenial subject in "Mad Anthony Wayne's Victory," in which he tells with patriotic ardor and graphic art the dashing work of that Pennsylvania major-general in his campaign against the Indians about Fort Defiance, and the recital gives Mr. Zogbaum the necessary material and inspiration for capital pictures of the fierce combats between the colonial troopers and the savages.

#### THE COSMOPOLITAN.

THE April *Cosmopolitan* begins with "A Word About Golf, Golfers, and Golf-links in England and Scotland," by Mr. Price Collier, a young clergyman who has been recently traveling in Europe to see what he could see in various popular phases of interest. There are some good pictures of the celebrated golf characters and scenes in England, and Mr. Collier hastens to acquaint us with the importance of his subject in the opening paragraph, which affirms: "Golf in England is first a game, then a vocation, then a tyranny. A real golfer is not like a cricketer, or a football player, or a yachtsman, or a cyclist. He does not rank with these, for a man is a golfer as another is a lawyer, a soldier, an engineer, or a painter; for one may play golf as he may play no other game, from his first to his second childhood, and he devotes himself to golf first, and then in his leisure moments to church, the state, or business, as the case may be. As a certain Scotch clergyman remarked, after a hard day's golf, during which some rather tempestuous expressions escaped him: 'Ah, mon, I must give it up.' 'What,' said his companion, 'give up golf!' 'Na, na, mon, not golf; the meenistrie.'"

Major James B. Pond, of lecture bureau fame, contributes an informational article on "The Lyceum," tracing the rise of that institution and its enormous development. He says that he was in the habit of paying one of his greatest Lyceum stars, Ole Bull, the violinist, \$500 a concert every time he played. In fact, he states that he paid the Norwegian "fiddler," as musicians call him, \$25,000 for fifty concerts, and made a handsome profit for himself. So much for the commercial side of it, which, while an afterthought in Major Pond's essay, is no doubt an essential phase of the Lyceum industry. But he begins by claiming that "the Lyceum platform stands for ability, genius, education, reform, entertainment. On it the greatest readers, orators and thinkers have stood. On it reform has found her noblest advocates, literature her finest expressions, progress her bravest pleaders, and humor its happiest translations. The most gifted, highly educated, and warmest hearted men and women of the English-speaking race have in the last forty years given their best efforts to the Lyceum, and by noble utterances not only made its platform historic, but symbolic of talent, education, genius and reform." Which certainly impresses one with the importance of the subject.

#### SCRIBNER'S.

THE April *Scribner's* contains an essay by Aline Gorren on "The Ethics of Modern Journalism," and Henry Norman's view of "The Quarrel of the English-speaking Peoples," which we quote from at greater length in another department.

Professor Andrews' "History of the Last Quarter Century in the United States" is brought to a close in this number, after having run for more than a year, the last chapter being taken up with the Lexow investigation, the bond issue and strikes of 1894, with the place of honor given to the great Pullman strike. The history will be revised and in an enlarged form will be published in book form.

The coming Olympic games seem to have struck a very sympathetic chord in the minds of magazine editors. *Scribner's* contains two contributions prompted by that picturesque event. The first is called "A Day at Olympia," and in it Mr. Duffield Osborne gives life to a description of the classic athletic meetings by describing one in narrative form from an assumed contemporary point of view. The pictures are as numerous and beautiful as the subject demands. A shorter article by R. B. Richardson discusses "The Revival of the Olympic Games," and describes the restoration of the Stadion at Athens, with photographs of the scene of the games which are to be held this year.

Cosmo Monkhouse opens the magazine with a sketch of Lord Leighton's life and work, which is embellished with an extremely valuable set of reproductions of the painter's most famous pictures. Of Lord Leighton personally Mr. Monkhouse says that his manners were courteous and his oratory extremely fine. His very arduous duties as leader of art in England were punctiliously performed. Young artists received generous encouragement and a sympathy which never failed to detect merit in any work, however opposed to his own theories of art. His health was desperately poor, but he worked fiercely to attain the highest point of art that his ability would allow.

#### NEW ENGLAND MAGAZINE.

THE April *New England Magazine* opens with an unusually comprehensive article by W. H. Downes and F. F. Robinson, which they entitle "The Later American Masters," and which with considerable discrimination reviews the work of such men as Winslow Homer, De Thulstrup, Inness, Will H. Low, Whistler, Chase, with very engaging portraits of the artists in question. While appreciative of more than a score of "later masters," these gentlemen award the highest honor to George Inness, as the painter of the "greatest landscapes ever produced in the United States." They hail him as the father of a school, in which "all men are learners."

P. H. Wynne, writing on "Invisible Light," takes up the favorite subject of the Roentgen rays, explaining them from the scientist's point of view rather than developing imaginative sensational uses for the new photography. He calls to mind that there is really an invisible light, because the eye can only perceive vibrations which are more frequent than four hundred millions of millions in a second, and not above eight hundred millions of millions per second. Those rays that have vibrations outside of these limits may justly be called invisible light, just as certain air vibrations are spoken of as inaudible sound. He agrees with Professor Roentgen that it may be that these new rays are the

ethereal vibrations which have a rapidity somewhere between the forty thousand per second that form the highest limit of sound waves, and the four hundred trillions per second that form the lowest limit of light waves.

#### MCCLURE'S.

THE April *McClure's* opens with two profusely illustrated articles on Professor Roentgen's photography. Mr. H. J. W. Dam describes his visit to Professor Roentgen at his laboratory at Würzburg, and reports the professor's own account of the cathode rays and their discovery. The second contribution on the same subject by Cleveland Moffett tells what has been done with the new photography in America, especially at the great Sloane laboratory at Yale University, and in New York by Dr. William J. Morton.

Miss Tarbell's life of Abraham Lincoln has reached the point where the future President was attaining prominence as a Whig politician at 32 years of age. She tells the story of the rivalry between Lincoln and Douglass, and Lincoln's part in the campaign of 1840, his duel with Shields, and his courtship and marriage of Mary Todd. Miss Tarbell flatly denies the sensational story which was repeated even by such biographers as Mr. John T. Morse and Mr. Carl Schurz, that the first engagement between Mary Todd and Lincoln was broken by the latter's failure to appear at the wedding. Some writers have even described this dramatic scene in substantial detail. Miss Tarbell has interviewed several members of the family, and publishes their explicit denials of this rather shady conduct which has been reported of the great President.

In a new chapter of Mrs. Elizabeth Stuart Phelps-Ward's biography, she tells of the writing of "Gates Ajar." Curiously enough she denies any literary ambition at all in her girlhood, though at the time she was working constantly and persistently at every sort of hack writing; not that she was superior to literary ambition, but, as she puts it, "simply apart from it." She was only twenty years of age when this great success, for which she would be known during many years to come even if she had not followed it up by a lifetime of successful work, was written. The process of forming and writing it lasted nearly two years, and the story was put on paper in an old attic in her Andover home, where the youthful author found it necessary to don an old fur cape to make up for the lack of a fire in the chilly aerial quarters.

#### MUNSEY'S.

A VERY brief sketch in the April *Munsey's* on Mr. Joseph H. Choate, accompanying a very handsome portrait of that great lawyer, calls the greatest American lawyers Webster, Rufus Choate, Evarts, and our present Joseph H. Choate.

The readers of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS will probably have heard of Mr. Clemens' trip to the Antipodes, to earn money as a lecturer in order to pay the debts of a publishing firm for which he was, unfortunately, responsible; and the manly mission of our sturdy humorist has been brought freshly to mind in the reports recently circulated of his dangerous illness and his subsequent recovery. A writer in *Munsey's* gives Mark Twain credit for a flattering financial success on this trip, and it is safe to say that there will be no envy aroused, for once in the literary world.

"Mark Twain is one of the few humorists who make a success on the lecture platform. The stories that come from Australia tell us that he keeps his audiences in roars of laughter from the beginning to the end of his readings, and that from England they are sending out agents to offer him a thousand dollars a night in London. He is relying upon the old favorites, 'The Jumping Frog,' 'Huck Finn,' and the irresistibly funny stories of his early days.

"His handsome and clever wife and one of his daughters are with him, and the photographs of all three are exhibited in the Sydney windows. Mrs. Clemens has a face full of intelligence and kindly humor, and her daughter is a beautiful girl. They are social lions wherever they go."

There is the usual profusion of very pretty pictures and portraits in *Munsey's Magazine*.

#### LIPPINCOTT'S.

THE novelette of the month in *Lippincott's* is entitled "Flotsam," and is written by Owen Hall. Cleveland Moffett writes on "Paris Swindles," and gives some picturesque examples of the skill of the French article. Of all the various classes of black-legs perhaps the matrimonial agent is the most striking.

"The cleverest marriage-swindler of modern times was perhaps Miss Evelyn Leal, a distinguished-looking Englishwoman. She has been married and given in marriage at least twenty times during the last three years, while she has been affianced as many times more during the same period, and in every case has succeeded in obtaining handsome presents of jewelry, which she has immediately sold for what they would fetch. Her system was to write to some rich bachelor merchant in the provinces, offering to introduce him to the widow of an English nobleman with a view to matrimony. Strange as it may seem, many of the provincial merchants took the bait, went to Paris, were introduced to the 'widow of the English nobleman,' were allowed to escort her to the theatre, and to make her presents of flowers the first day, of gloves the second, while on the third, if the ardent would-be husband had not yet suggested it, she would choose a wedding-ring with a handsome keeper, accompanied by diamond necklace, brooch, and ear-rings, all these to constitute her wedding-present. Then she would disappear with her jewels, change her clothes and name, and start the same game with another victim the following day. She would sometimes have two proposals of marriage on hand at the same time; she always calculated upon the frailty of human nature and the great dislike the victims would have to being publicly exposed to ridicule for having so simply been taken in by the promises of the fair Englishwoman. Now she is being boarded and clothed at the expense of the French State, which, upon the recommendation of a magistrate, has engaged to take entire charge of her for the next eighteen months."

An unusual feature of Lippincott's is the illustrated article on "The Washingtons in Virginia Life," by Annie Hollingsworth Wharton, embellished with a great many photographs of the family portraits of the Washington clan.

Two of the articles in the April *Ladies' Home Journal*—ex-President Harrison's chapter on "This Country of Ours," and General Greely's brief sketch of the personal side of Washington—are reviewed elsewhere.



## PETERSON'S.

THE April *Peterson's* contains an article on "The Fight in Cuba."

Several paragraphs are given to the magnificence of the machete, which the Cuban relies on for all purposes, from peeling his oranges to fighting the Spaniards. A downward blow, says the *Peterson* writer, delivered with the strength and skill of an expert Cuban yeoman, will well-nigh cleave a foe in two. "Bones are but as pasteboard before it, and there are several instances where gun-barrels have been cut like pipe-stems by the machete."

Mrs. Margherita A. Hamm, who is fresh from extensive personal investigations in China, writes about the now decayed splendor of Macao, the holy city in Southeastern China. Macao was a flourishing town long before the time of Christ. It came under European control about 1560, when the Portuguese made it their headquarters for the far East. It began to decline in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries for various reasons, but the chief of them was the effect of the great rivers near it in moving the city inland. It stands on a long tongue of land, on the east of which is the Canton River and on the other the West River. Their turbid waters bear acres of silt from the uplands, and now an ocean steamer cannot get within four miles of the port, whereas its inner bay was once twenty feet deep. Every year the limit is moved further off by from fifty to one hundred yards.

## ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

THE article on "The Presidency and Senator Allison" in the April *Atlantic* is reviewed at greater length in another department.

Mr. Lafcadio Hearn has a finely written and well thought out paper on "China and the Western World."

## CHINA AND THE WESTERN WORLD.

Mr. Hearn's theme is suggested by the late war between China and Japan, and by such views as are expressed in Dr. Pearson's book, where it is plainly stated that the industrial competition of China would be incomparably more dangerous to Western civilization than that of any other nation, not only because of its multiformity, but also because it is a competition to which nature has set no climatic limits. Mr. Hearn is not so skeptical of China's ability to develop herself very much as Japan has done. "Perhaps China can never be made to do all that Japan has done; but she will certainly be made to do what has given Japan her industrial and commercial importance. She is hemmed in by a steadily closing ring of foreign enemies: Russia, north and west; France and England, south, and all the sea power of the world threatening her coast. That she will be dominated is practically certain; the doubt is, how and by whom. Russia cannot be trusted with the control of those hundreds of millions; and a partition of Chinese territory would present many difficult problems. Very possibly she will long be allowed to retain her independence in name, after having lost it in fact." Mr. Hearn thinks that China will be exploited by telegraph and railroad people with capital for which she will have to pay in the end, and that foreign military power will force order, sanitary laws and engineering improvements. The tremendous fact of China's competition in case her development should take place along promising lines, is held up in its true proportion. The struggle between the West

and the East will be between luxurious races accustomed to regard pleasure at any cost as the object of existence, and a people of hundreds of millions disciplined for thousands of years to the most untiring industry and the most self-denying thrift, under conditions which would mean worse than death for our working masses.

## OTHER ARTICLES.

There is a pleasant taste of the diary of that care-free archer, Mr. Maurice Thompson, in his notes on a sojourn in Okefinokee swamp. The lonely solitudes of that great jungle have a peculiarly picturesque setting for his bird notes and natural history studies. The people interested in birds will be particularly struck in this little chapter of reminiscences by Mr. Thompson's explanation that there is a distinct difference between the great ivory-billed woodpecker and the log-cock. It is safe to say that ninety-nine people out of a hundred confuse the two. The latter is a bird which, while rare and addicted to lonely mountain woods, is to be seen at any time in various regions of the Alleghanies, while the monarch ivory-bill is extremely rare and is larger and more beautiful.

Prof. N. S. Shaler, in an essay on "The Scotch Element in the American People," says that the mixed race of Scotland and the pure-blooded Hebrews form clearly the two ablest stocks that come in competition in this country if not in the world at large. They are both very successful in almost all callings. "They ring alike well to all the tests we apply, yet it seems to me evident that the Scotch are distinctively the stronger men; even in commerce they are prepotent. Going through the streets of Edinburgh I found no Jew names on the signs. Making an excuse to talk with an old bookseller, I asked him to explain the lack. His answer was, 'Jews do not do well in Scotland, and if they go to Aberdeen they get cheated.'"

T. C. Mendenhall, writing on "The Alaska Boundary Line," regrets that we have placed ourselves in a controversy on the Venezuelan question in another continent when the Alaska line is so much more important. He says: "The truth is that Great Britain is meeting our wishes in this matter (that is, the Venezuela controversy) with almost indecent haste, because the arbitration of the Alaska boundary line, by which she hopes and expects to obtain an open sea coast for her great northwest territories, and to weaken us by breaking our exclusive jurisdiction north of 54° 40', is enormously more important to her than anything she is likely to gain or lose in South America."

## THE LOTOS.

IN the *Lotos* for March Mrs. Letitia H. Wrenshall, who has made a careful study of ancient Egyptian lore, contributes an exceedingly pleasant paper under the pretty title, "A Color Sketch from the Twelfth Dynasty." She brings forth the human interest, which ought still to be for us in those antique ages, in her sketch of the Fayum, an oasis in the Libyan desert, belonging to the Egyptian kings of this period, and enriched by them, as well as by nature, with wonderful beauties and luxuries. The oasis was fertilized by Nile water, brought through the canals of Joseph into the natural depression of the desert. From that little garden spot in the desert magnificent trees and gorgeous flowers sprung to gladden the sight of the desert-weary traveler, giving rise to an early tradition that this was the Paradise for the happy dead.

"In this natural garden in the desert the King and his court sought the cool breezes of the north, fresh from the



sea, and sweetened in blowing over the clover fields. Here they hunted their game in the thorny thickets of acacia and tamarisks, rested in the shade of the sycamores and willows, rejoiced in their vineyards and olive gardens, sailed on their numberless canals and their lake, such as none other was in Egypt. Wealth and luxury had here its heyday, and it takes no effort of the imagination to see the daily passing of the life so full of the picturesque and beautiful. The lake dotted with the gay sails of the pleasure galleys, where the proud beauties of the court floated over the waveless depths. Under the ardent eye of Ra, linen so fine and strong that it never has been equaled made their dress, while in the soft and chilly nights of Egypt they drew about them the richly embroidered wools of Chaldea—sunlight and moonlight ever finding reflection in their profuse adornment of precious gems. All this has vanished. There remains only the sunken lake—the diminished fertility beneath the inroads of the desert—the broken colossi lying upon the arid sands."

Elbert Hubbard gives a sketch of the latest meteor in the world of fiction, young Mr. Steven Crane, and tells about Mr. Crane's Sullivan County home, which boasts a store, a blacksmith shop and a tavern, and a friendly, slap-him-on-the-shoulder admiration of the young novelist.

#### THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

THE Hon. John Barrett, United States Minister to Siam, contributes an important paper on "America's Interest in Eastern Asia," in which he discusses trade relations between the United States and the Orient, and describes the opportunities awaiting our commercial expansion.

Our Consul at Athens, Mr. George Horton, gives a forecast of this year's revival of the Olympian games, at which the United States, with other nations, will be well represented.

Two savings bank presidents, Mr. John P. Townsend of the Bowery Savings Bank, New York City, and Mr. Charles H. Smith of the Denver (Col.) Savings Bank, discuss the probable effects of free silver coinage on savings institutions, expressing diametrically opposite views.

Senator Hansbrough, of North Dakota, and Representatives Dingley, of Maine; Elliott, of South Carolina; and Taft, of Ohio, join in a defense of Congress against the aspersions of the press, while Representative McClellan, of New York, is constrained to admit that "the House, despite its promises of a business session, has done nothing of good, unless that it has clearly defined the principles of the Republican party. It has shown that the party is ruled by religious bigotry and is not in favor of sound money." The reluctance of these admissions will be the better appreciated when it is remembered that Mr. McClellan is a Democrat!

Bishop Doane has another word on the question of local option in Sunday liquor selling. "It is not a question of religion merely or mainly," says the Bishop. "If a community can vote to have liquor sold on Sunday, it can vote to have green-groceries sold, markets open, mechanics compelled to work. The poor man, the man who works with his hands, cannot be blind enough not to see this. He may want his glass of beer badly, but he had better buy it on Saturday night, and drink it stale or go without it, than fall into the fatal error of fancying that it is *only* a glass of beer. It is a question

of six days' work or seven days' work in a week. It is a question of breaking down the only barrier that exists between him and the cruel greed of his employer."

#### THE FORUM.

ELSEWHERE we have made quotations from "Th. Bentzon's" account of "Family Life in America" and from Prof. Sidney Sherwood's article on an Anglo-American alliance.

Joseph Nimmo, Jr., the statistician, condemns the Nicaragua Canal as an "impracticable scheme,"—not because of engineering difficulties, but rather on account of the improbability of securing sufficient traffic. The old Panama Canal estimates of 6,000,000 to 7,000,000 tons a year, made by the Count de Lesseps in 1880, have been generally adopted by advocates of the Nicaragua route, but Mr. Nimmo regards those figures as extravagant, and from a computation made at that time concludes that 1,625,000 tons a year would have been a liberal estimate of the Panama traffic. He then proceeds to show that various causes, such as the obstacle to sailing vessels formed by the existence of the calm belt in which the canal will be located, the building of South American railroads, and the reduction of transcontinental railroad freight rates in the United States, would operate to reduce the prospective tonnage by the Nicaragua route still more. On the question of water competition with the railroads, the friends of the Nicaragua Canal can point to the recent increase in the volume of traffic on our Great Lakes, which before the construction of the Sault Ste. Marie Canal was unforeseen, and which Mr. Nimmo seems not to have taken into consideration.

Gen. O. O. Howard summarizes his description of "The Army as a Career" as follows: "An honorable profession filled with patriotic men, devoted to duty, with hearts as warm and loyal to all the obligations of a true manhood as are found in other professions. To have a competency, to secure a good name, to defend the flag without fear and without reproach, and to discharge solemn obligations to God and to man during life, are objects above the securing of large wealth and luxurious living. This is the ambition of the best army men from the private soldier to the major-general."

President Thwing, of Western Reserve University has asked many representative men, in various professions, what they consider to have been the best thing their college did for them, and from their replies he draws the inference that this best thing consists in giving a training very largely derived from personal relationship. The American college, says President Thwing, "can never cease to be an agency for the training of a man in the great business of living. It enriches his life; it deepens and broadens his view of truth; it ennobles his aims; it strengthens his choice of the right; it clarifies his vision of, and his love of, the beautiful. The college pours oil into the lamp of character and makes its light more radiant and more lasting."

Mr. T. Loraine White contributes an interesting article on the manners and customs of the Dutch Boers in South Africa.

#### THE ARENA.

JUSTICE WALTER CLARK'S illustrated description of Mexico is continued in this number.

Editor Flower describes Mayor Pingree's Detroit "potato-patch" experiment, to which frequent allusions

have been made in this magazine. The Mayor's plan contemplated the utilization of a portion of the 6,990 acres of idle land lying within the limits of Detroit in cultivation by poor families. In 1894, the necessary money—\$3,600—was raised by private subscription; nearly 1,000 families were aided in that year, and crops to the value of \$12,000 to \$14,000 were harvested. In 1895 the City Council appropriated \$5,000 for the purpose, and the crop harvested amounted to about \$30,000 in cash value.

#### THE CONTEMPORARY REVIEW.

MR. AUBREY DE VERE'S and Dr. Fairbairn's opposing estimates of Cardinal Manning's character, and Mrs. Fawcett's plea for Oxford degrees for women, are referred to on other pages.

#### THE QUEENSLAND LABOR PARTY.

Mr. Anton Bertram sketches the rise and progress of the Labor Party in Queensland from the great shearers' strike of 1891 to the present time, when it takes the place of regular Opposition. Founded by Wm. Lane, pioneer of the "New Australia," it is now led by Thos. Glassey, formerly a friend and colleague of Mr. Thos. Burt, now a socialist of the Keir Hardie type. It numbers seventeen in a House of seventy-two. The honesty and integrity of its members are above suspicion, and they are all teetotallers. Its literary organ, the weekly *Worker*, edited by W. G. Higgs, is pronounced to be much superior to I. L. P. organs at home. Probably the socialism of the party is more of a pious opinion than a practical creed. Compact and loyal, it is not likely to do much in the colony until it include persons of education and knowledge of affairs. The labor movement in Australia is "the coherent upheaval of the insurgent members of a class," and results from the advance of that class to the stage of self-consciousness.

#### TWO VIEWS OF THE CHARTERED COMPANY.

Mr. Charles Harrison, M.P., argues that the British South Africa Company, unlike the old East India Company, had conferred upon it "no powers to constitute a military force" and "no powers of government." It was allowed to keep a police force.

"A raid by individuals without guns, without artillery, and without equipment would have been of no possible avail, and certainly would not have been undertaken; and the great constitutional question therefore arises, how and by what means was the armament of guns and ammunition conferred upon or allowed to be in the possession of the Chartered Company's civil police? . . . Limited as the charter was, what authority was there for allowing a police, even if armed, such as, for instance, the Irish police, to be turned into or allowed to exist for six weeks in the British protectorate as an armed military force with artillery, guns, and military equipment? What authority was there for handing over or allowing the civil government to be assumed and undertaken by the company in any part of the protectorate?" Mr. Harrison insists that the company be kept strictly within its chartered powers, and be stripped of all other powers recently usurped.

"Afrikander," writing from the opposite point of view, lays stress upon the singular success with which Mr. Rhodes has combined the functions of South African administrator and Imperial statesman.

He declares that, according to the testimony of all competent witnesses, including the missionaries working in the country, "the advent of the Chartered Company has been an inestimable blessing to the native population."

#### THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

AMPLE space is given to British colonial and international questions, together with the inevitable naval and military corollaries. But room has been found besides for a pleasant variety of themes. Briefly noticed elsewhere are Mr. Purcell's reply to critics of his biography of Manning, Mr. Comyn on the seamy side of British Guiana, and Mr. Charles Whibley on the woman's college movement.

#### WHAT MATTHEW ARNOLD HAS DONE.

Mr. Frederic Harrison dwells on the "classical" spirit of Matthew Arnold's verse. He declares that "at no epoch of our literature has the bulk of minor poetry been so graceful, so refined, so pure; the English language in daily use has never been written in so sound a form by so many writers; and the current taste in prose and verse has never been so just. And this is not a little owing to the criticism of Arnold." In religion he claims Arnold as not far from Positivism; his creed was "Anglicanism *plus* Pantheism."

#### AN "ADORING" FRIEND.

Mr. W. B. Richmond's panegyric on the late Lord Leighton makes one hope he does not lay on the colors quite so thick in his painting as in his writing. "Thirty-six years of friendship begun in adoration" issues in this concluding eulogy: "From first to last lofty and exalted in his aims, devotedly loyal to conviction, disinterested and uncorrupted by fashion, Leighton was the artistic peer of his century, unrivaled as a completely equipped artist in his range of knowledge of and sympathy with every form of aesthetic expression."

#### A GOOD WORD FOR THE BOERS.

Mr. H. A. Bryden puts in a good word for the Boers. He believes in the ultimate ascendancy of the British, and the establishment of a South African Federation under British supremacy. But the Dutch is a valuable complement and counterpoise to the British element. The Briton will not readily settle on the land—will mine, prospect, hunt, fight, trade, speculate, but not farm. The Boer hates town life, loves the country, is pastoral and agricultural to the backbone. "He is, once you get past that strong barrier of reserve and suspicion, behind which he shelters himself, just as good a man, just as honest, brave, and kindly, as we are ourselves. He is more ignorant, it is true; but the Cape Dutchman possesses just as strong and sterling a character as the Anglo-Saxon. He knows, however, that the average Englishman laughs at him and despises his uncouth ways; he resents it accordingly, and continues to isolate himself." The warm eulogy of the Boers by Mr. F. C. Selous is quoted in evidence. Mr. Bryden cites their military virtues, and suggests that if we have to fight the Boers again we should employ "good veldt men of English blood," who are plentiful, and would meet the Boers with their own tactics. But as game rapidly grows scarcer, the marksmanship which the Boers acquired in hunting cannot long survive.

## THE NATIONAL REVIEW.

SEPARATE notice is given to Mr. Livesay's plea for workmen directors and Mr. Bernard Holland's analysis of the grounds of Manning's conversion.

## ENGLAND'S FOOD SUPPLY IN WAR.

Mr. W. E. Bear controverts Mr. Marston's proposal of "corn stores for war time," and estimating the cost of such a plan to be \$40,000,000 a year, he suggests that this sum would be more wisely expended in increasing the British navy. Yet he offers as a better plan the suggestion: "If it be necessary to obtain the previous sanction of Parliament, it would be a prudent precaution to pass an act authorizing the Secretary of State for War and the President of the Board of Trade to pledge the credit of the state to the extent of the value of a year's foreign supply of wheat and flour, in order that they might, in the event of war being imminent, purchase as much wheat and other grain as they deemed desirable, without a moment's loss of time, getting as much as possible into the country before there had been time for a great advance in prices to take place."

## TWO GREAT LESSONS.

Admiral Sir Richard Vesey Hamilton reviews invasion scares and panics in England and finds "Two great lessons stand out plainly by the record of all history—first, that projected invasions of England have always been planned on the belief in a disunited nation, and have invariably been frustrated whenever we possessed an efficient navy; second, that the loss of naval supremacy implies ruin to a commercial people. Our best system of defence against any enemy is now, as always, a vigorous offensive—the navy's proper rôle. Beyond the naval frontier lies that of the army, whose true function is not defence against invasion, but a far-reaching offensive, based upon and supported by a mobile navy."

## THE FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW.

WE notice elsewhere the paper on the "Partition of Indo-China."

## A MEDLEVAL POETESS.

Mr. G. de Dubor writes a very interesting article upon the "Plays of Hroswitha." He says: "Hroswitha was both poet and play-writer, a woman nourished on the works of the great Latin authors, and on those of the Fathers of the Church, as well versed in philosophy and ethics as in her special gift of poetry. This woman, endowed with such singular genius, was born about 930 and lived on until the very end of the tenth century, possibly until the year 1001. Nothing is known of her childhood or early youth, but her works suggest a knowledge of the world and intimate acquaintance with the human heart."

Mr. Dubor describes her leading compositions, from which it would seem that many of the characteristic features of the modern drama were anticipated by this good nun nearly nine centuries ago: "These plays were not written by the nun of Gandersheim for simple love of her art; without doubt they were intended for acting, and were actually represented. Chastity is the usual theme upon which Hroswitha plays her variations. In the eyes of the handmaidens of Christ doomed to celibacy it is the central virtue, and the nun of Gandersheim takes pleasure in setting forth its manifold beauties. But just as the Spartans used a Helot to disgust their

sons with drunkenness, Hroswitha places her heroines in the most doubtful situations, so that their victory over '*l'homme grossier et brutal*' may be the more consummate, and the glory of their triumph may shine with a brighter lustre. Besides, even in delicate situations the pen of the holy sister always maintains a chaste reserve. Nevertheless, it is a noteworthy fact—especially for an age like ours when naturalism in theatrical representations finds so many advocates—that a woman far back in the Middle Ages should have lighted upon the idea, if not the word, and that without any effort. Indeed, some scenes from her comedies would not ill besem the modern stage, in the sense in which that term is used by certain dramatic authors."

## THE EDUCATION OF GIRLS.

Mrs. Frederic Harrison writes a bright dialogue entitled "An Educational Interlude," in which a German professor is brought upon the stage for the purpose of setting forth some of Mrs. Harrison's ideas to the education of girls. The Professor says many wise and shrewd things. For instance, speaking on music, he says: "In music much can be done that is really worth doing. What has become in England of your madrigal and glee societies, for which, in the old days, your country was so justly famous? It is time, surely, that you forgot your revolutions and reformations sufficiently to become vocal again. Our *Gesangvereins* are a great source of delight and instruction to our people. With your fine material you ought to have a choral society in every village, and your women of leisure might do much to help."

When he is asked how he would interest very little children in history, he says: "When our young mothers are historians they will naturally tell their children tales of heroes and heroines, and the wonderful stories of the olden time. Is not the story of Jeanne d'Arc as soul-stirring as that of Robinson Crusoe, and the last stand of the Greeks in the Pass at Thermopylæ as the most thrilling chapter in a modern story-book? It is a matter of quite ordinary experience that little children have often a very considerable knowledge of the Old Testament story. Extend that knowledge in the same way by oral teaching, pictures, and suitable books, and our schoolboys and girls will not have to be taught at school who it was wrote the *Æneid*! We need good books for children," continued the Professor. "The books of my youth were perhaps priggish and overstrained, but they had the great merit of being suggestive."

## ONE BRITISH ALLY IN SOUTH AMERICA.

Mr. Gossip, in his article on "Venezuela before America and Europe," refers incidentally to the fact that in Chili England has a friend. He says: "Chili is the only republic that hesitates to favor such a combination against England; her attitude being due to the interference of the United States in the war between Peru and Bolivia, and Chili's humiliation in the settlement of the trouble arising from the difficulty between Chilians and sailors of the United States cruiser *Baltimore*, some of whom were killed. The *Chilero*, a Santiago newspaper, in discussing the Venezuela message, declared the Monroe Doctrine not to mean 'America for Americans,' but 'America for the Yankees,' and compared the action of the United States with the treatment Chili has received from England, which has always been friendly. But Chili stands alone, a solitary instance of isolated virtue, in a ring of republics hostile to England."



## THE FRENCH REVIEWS.

## THE NOUVELLE REVUE.

FIRST place in the February *Nouvelle* is given to an anonymous article on "The Pope of To-morrow." M. Bonjean contributes a valuable paper on the protection of children. No Frenchman can speak with more authority, for he has devoted his life during the last twenty years to the management of a great orphanage where 15,000 children have been under his immediate care for a short or long period. Incidentally, M. Bonjean gives some interesting particulars as to the work done by the French Society for the Protection of Children. Founded some sixteen years ago, the society has dealt officially with 10,000 cases, and works in co-operation with trades unions all over France. M. Bonjean and the society devote quite as much time to mental and moral ills as to the question of physical ill-usage and cruelty, and they have established, under government supervision, a large number of reformatory schools; it is especially this portion of their work, the reformation of the vicious or incorrigible children, of which there is always to be found a certain percentage in every class of society, that he describes in the present article.

It would be well if all those concerned with the late Madagascar war were to peruse M. Gerville-Reache's account of the Ashantee expedition. The writer has taken pains to learn all that can be known about the preparations which took place before the departure of Sir Francis Scott, and the French colonial party would have more chance of success both in a moral and material sense if they took some of the lessons, inculcated by M. Reache, to heart.

A missing chapter in the life of Napoleon I. is supplied by M. de Lacroix, who describes the adventurous existence led by the diplomat-spy-adventurer Montgaillard, one of the most curious personalities of his day, a humble but invaluable ally to Bonaparte, and whose memoirs, written long after the events they describe, have been less considered by the historian than they deserved to be.

In the second number of the *Revue* M. Fock contributes a striking account of the impulse about to be given to Africa by the great railway lines radiating from every colonial centre, and of which he attributes the first idea to the initiative of Mr. Rhodes. He points out that in five or six years the whole continent from the Cape to the Soudan will be traversed by British railroads, and he considers that future English supremacy in Africa will be owing not a little to the locomotive. Portugal and Germany see this danger clearly, and already a Berlin syndicate is arranging for the construction of a German railroad uniting Bagamoyo with Tanganyika, while a Portuguese company is laying down lines of rails throughout Mozambique. M. Fock seizes the opportunity to say something about the Trans-Siberian railway, which will be finished, according to Russian engineers, in four or five years. "Comment," says the French writer, "is superfluous. Before the year 1900 the Pacific Ocean and the Ural Mountains will be within negotiable distance of one another, and Russia will find an immense eastern market open to her Siberian produce."

Other articles deal with the Lyons Silk Industry, the Reformation of French Decorative Art, Paris and the Allies in 1814, also the concluding portion of M. Leconte's account of modern Spain.

## THE REVUE DE PARIS.

THOSE interested in the social problems of our great cities will do well to read M. Lefebvre's clear account of those of his compatriots whom he styles the "out-of-works." According to this writer Paris and the other great French cities are becoming aware of an increasingly large do-nothing population, who seem both unwilling or unable to obtain regular work, and who represent the detritus of the laboring classes. In this section of the population he also includes the numerous bands of beggars who infest rural France. Up to the present time the evil has not been considered of sufficient importance to merit serious attention, and no attempt has ever been made to ascertain the exact number of these "out-of-works." One authority suggested forty thousand in Paris alone, and it is said that the country beggars number at least thirty thousand to fifty thousand souls. The Minister of the Interior is now making a determined effort to suppress what had become a dangerous public nuisance, and in a letter addressed to country prefects he has ordered that the professional beggar should be exterminated—an order more easy to issue than to execute.

A number of letters, written by Gounod during the Franco-Prussian war, and addressed from Morden Road, Blackheath, where the great composer, his wife and children had been taken in by English friends, give a pleasing picture of Gounod and his family relations. But it is unfortunate that the semi-autobiographical fragments which so frequently find their way into the more important of the French reviews are, as a rule, limited in length and slight in texture; for they cannot but give an unsatisfactory picture of the epoch depicted and an erroneous impression of those described. These objections are equally apparent both in Gounod's and in George Sand's correspondence.

M. F. Gregh contributes the only article to the French reviews this month on Paul Verlaine, and the few pages contain rather a critical appreciation than a eulogy of the poet. Verlaine, he observes shrewdly, was a hybrid creature, and had in him something of the god, something of the beast, and something of the man; but he does not pursue the subject of Verlaine's private life. There was a certain analogy between the author of "Sagesse" and Heine, for the latter is the only foreign writer who can be said to have had the slightest resemblance to Verlaine.

In spite of the marked opposition offered to the scheme by those whose apparent interest it was to promote it, there now seems no doubt that the work in connection with the Exhibition of 1900 will soon once more transform Paris into a vast beehive. M. Chardon gives an optimistic picture of the coming Exposition, and deals with the matter from a general rather than from a particular point of view. Unlike almost every writer who has discussed the vexed question as to what shall be the exact site of the show, he is greatly in favor of the plan implying the inclusion of the right bank of the Seine as far as the Place de la Concorde, and also of the great Square of the Invalides. If this scheme should be carried into effect, and it probably will be, the Eiffel Tower instead of being the centre will form one of the corners of the coming Exhibition; and those foreigners visiting Paris will find what they came to see in the town itself and not, as has always been the case, in the suburbs. Still, in spite of all M. Chardon has to urge in favor of the



present plan, no lover of the beautiful city but must regret even the temporary destruction and transformation of the "Elysian fields" into a cosmopolitan bazaar.

M. E. Spuller, doubtless inspired by the events which have brought the Vatican into antagonism with France and Eastern Europe, discusses the diplomacy of Leo XIII. more especially in reference to the late withdrawal of the French Agent at the Papal Court. The ex-Minister refuses to regard the sovereign Pontiff in the light of an active diplomat. He believes, with some show of reason, that Leo XIII. governs his every action with a thought to the future of the Church whose destinies he now holds in his hand; and this is why his position obliges him to look at the world as a whole, and to be simultaneously republican in France and monarchical in Spain.

As regards length and learning M. Langlois' article on Mediæval Universities is the most important contribution to the February reviews. The writer, who quotes freely from Mr. Hastings Rashdall's work on the same subject, gives a striking picture of those ancient seats of learning which survive still in a modified form all over Europe, with the solitary exception of France, where the University system came to an abrupt end with the Revolution, and even more with the First Empire.

#### THE REVUE DES DEUX MONDES.

WE notice elsewhere M. Reynaud's article in the first February number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes* on "The Pigeon Post." The rest of the number is fairly interesting.

M. R. G. Levy writes on the history of the Chartered Company, an able and well-informed article. He contrasts Mr. Rhodes' anticipation in 1892, that Chartered land will ultimately become autonomous, with the Duke of Abercorn's prophecy that it will some day be annexed to Great Britain,—not a very striking inconsistency to any one acquainted with the British skill in combining practical autonomy with nominal dependence. M. Levy refers to Mr. Rhodes as *ce diable d'homme*, and declares that whatever the future may have in store for the Transvaal, it will at any rate never become English. He concludes by recommending his compatriots to go to Johannesburg and profit by the "great moral situation."

M. Valbert contributes an extremely curious article on the late Sir J. R. Seeley's essay published last year, "The Growth of British Policy," in which the late Professor of History at Cambridge is throughout referred to as "M. Seeley." M. Valbert has no love for British policy, the faithlessness of which he attributes to the national taste for theology, which has made us born casuists, and to the blood of the Norse pirates that still runs in our veins.

M. Hanotaux continues his curious papers on Richelieu's first ministry to the time of the great Cardinal's fall. Of a less distant interest are the Marquis de Gabriac's "Diplomatic Recollections of Russia and Germany, 1870-1872," began in the first January number of the *Revue* and now completed. M. de Gabriac's first interview with Bismarck at Varzin lasted a couple of hours, and was as warm on occasion as the broiling August day outside. Bismarck, who was very polite, calmly told his guest that France had better not fight Germany again for another ten years at least. The conviction

that there would be another war led him to recommend the retention of Metz, "a glacis behind which one can put 100,000 men." If the peace should be lasting, the retention of Alsace-Lorraine would, Bismarck thought, turn out to be a mistake, for the provinces would be a continual difficulty—"a Venetia with France behind," as he called them, adopting M. de Gabriac's phrase. Bismarck had been unfavorably impressed by some speech of Thiers' in the National Assembly, and by the establishment in Paris of a league for the recovery of the lost provinces. M. de Gabriac was able to reassure him, but the profound distrust of France remained, and was indeed frankly stated by the Chancellor. He would risk nothing in dealing with a country which might adopt a new form of government to-morrow. It is impossible here to follow M. de Gabriac through the complicated negotiations of that confused period, ending in the re-establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries. M. de Gabriac, being only a *chargé d'affaires*, might have left Berlin without seeing the Emperor and Empress. Diplomatic etiquette forbade a formal meeting, but the Emperor requested Princess Antoine Radziwill, *née* de Castellane, to arrange a private evening party, at which the introductions took place. M. de Gabriac did not fail to thank the Empress and her ladies for their noble work on behalf of the wounded in the late war.

The second February number of the *Revue* contains a long and careful estimate by M. Girard of the position of Euripides in the history of Greek tragedy. He considers that the work of Euripides is characterized by extraordinary powers of invention, flexibility, and variety both of ideas and of forms. In it is found the root-conceptions of tragedy touched with a delicate individuality and humanized by a certain direct contact with those world-problems of human destiny and of moral and social philosophy which filled the minds of the Athenians in the latter half of the fifth century. But Euripides at the same time hastened the fall of Greek tragedy. That delicate organism, born under the wing of religion and shaped by the magnificent genius of Æschylus, could not bear the touch of the sceptical Euripides. It is easy to agree with M. Girard's somewhat obvious remark that that was better than if Euripides had given us pale copies of the masterpieces of an elder day.

M. Gaudry follows with an extremely learned essay concerned with the philosophy of palæontology, the multiplication, the differentiation, and the growth of organisms in geologic periods. It is curious to find a member of the Academy of Science saying, "The Author of the world being the infinite power, every epoch has received some reflection of that power," and concluding, "The development of matter is not the essential condition of progress: progress resides in a higher sphere."

M. Leroy-Beaulieu next deals with the now well-worn subject of Boers and English in South Africa. He gives his impressions, amusing enough, of a visit to South Africa which only began on December 2 last. Johannesburg he considered remarkably free from crime. He goes on to relate the events which immediately preceded Dr. Jameson's raid, and the value of his account may be estimated from the fact that the attitude of Germany finds no place in it. Mr. Rhodes, he says, is "descendant of the great race of Cortez, Clive, and Warren Hastings, of all those founders of immense colonial empires," and of course he takes for granted that he knew and approved of Dr. Jameson's action.

# THE NEW BOOKS.

## RECENT AMERICAN PUBLICATIONS.

### SOCIOLOGY AND POLITICAL SCIENCE.

**The Principles of Sociology.** By Franklin Henry Giddings. Octavo, pp. 492. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$3.

It has been known for several years that Professor Giddings had in preparation a book of this character, and the scientific sociologists of the country have awaited it as the embodiment of much of the best recent work in the field. Professor Giddings himself refuses to admit that the time



PROF. FRANKLIN H. GIDDINGS.

has come for an exhaustive treatise on the subject, but he styles his book "An Analysis of the Phenomena of Association and of Social Organization." The book is also synthetic; after deducing principles, it seeks to combine those principles in a connected theory of sociology. It should be explained that in the author's view sociology is primarily related to psychology, rather than to biology. He regards association and social organization as the consequences of a particular mental state—the "consciousness of kind." This point of view is maintained throughout the book, giving it a distinctive character. It is a pleasure to recognize the substantial qualities of the work in this field now being prosecuted by Columbia University, as evidenced by the production within a year of two such volumes as this and Professor Mayo-Smith's "Statistics and Sociology," which we noticed a few months ago.

**Moral Evolution.** By George Harris. 12mo, pp. 455. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$2.

Professor Harris' point of view is more distinctively the theologian's than is that of Drummond, though his main positions do not differ widely from those taken in "The Ascent of Man." A marked characteristic of the work is the emphasis placed on personal, as distinguished from social evolution. In many particulars the author takes issue with Mr. Kidd. He also reaches conclusions quite at variance with the most

popular current thought on social questions in general. Self-preservation is again exalted as an essential condition of progress, if not "the first law of nature." In the author's own words, "the social, sympathetic, altruistic feelings are not forced to bear all the mighty burden of human advancement. Social regeneration is not allowed, with the author's consent, to overbalance personal good." The book, as a whole, exhibits the depth and extent of learning which the public has come to expect in whatever is sent forth from an Andover professor's study.

**Strikes and Social Problems.** By J. Shield Nicholson. 12mo, pp. 246. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$1.25.

Professor Nicholson, who holds the chair of political economy in the University of Edinburgh, and is well known in this country as a writer on economics, has brought together in this little volume a number of addresses given during the past five years on various social problems. Most of these had appeared before in one place or another, but several of the essays are now published for the first time. The first six treat directly of the conflicts between labor and capital, and of conciliation; the next four of the general importance of economic principles in legislation and administration, and the last two, suggested by a voyage around Africa, of the application of these principles in undeveloped countries.

**Emergencies in Railroad Work.** By C. F. Loree. (Bulletin of the University of Wisconsin.) Paper, octavo, pp. 42. Madison, Wis. 35 cents.

Mr. Loree, who as Division Superintendent of the Pennsylvania Railroad had unusual facilities for noting the procedure of that and other companies during the Chicago strike of 1894, has given the results of his observations in this Bulletin. He makes a strong case for the efficiency of the railroads as agencies for preserving peace and order, in marked contrast to the weak and shuffling conduct of the local government.

**Legislation by States in 1895. Sixth Annual Comparative Summary and Index.** (State Library Bulletin.) Paper, octavo, pp. 310. Albany: University of the State of New York. 35 cents.

The annual summary and index of state legislation issued by the New York State Library is rather late in making its appearance. It covers the laws passed in 1895 by 37 states and two territories, and contains nearly 5,000 entries—a much larger number than ever before. Several improvements are to be noted in this number. Intermediate marginal heads have been added. There is also a separate table of constitutional amendments, showing the result of the vote on all amendments in 1894 and 1895 in the different states, and giving also those to be submitted to future vote. This is the sixth in the series of annual legislative bulletins, and the first prepared by the new legislative librarian of the State Library, Mr. E. Dana Durand, recently of Cornell University.

**Proportional Representation.** By John R. Commons. 12mo, pp. 298. Boston: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. \$1.75.

Professor Commons states fully and lucidly the merits of proportional representation, both in theory and in practice; the inherent evils of the district system of choosing representatives, and the proposed methods of applying the new remedy. The author's views as to the importance of this reform in the movement for improved city government in the United States are cogently set forth. The reader is made acquainted with the various agencies and forms of propaganda engaged in promoting the idea, and the latest

information is given. The book can be unreservedly commended as the most useful presentation of the subject yet published in this country.

**Our Industrial Utopia and Its Unhappy Citizens.** By David Hilton Wheeler. 12mo, pp. 341. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. \$1.25.

A carefully considered argument in defense of the existing social order. The author combats the principles of socialism with much force. The essay shows both learning and acumen.

**History of Monetary Systems.** By Alexander Del Mar. 12mo, pp. 444. Chicago: Charles H. Kerr & Co. \$2.

This work, by an American authority on monetary science, was first brought out in England, but has been revised by the author for publication in the United States. It contains practically all the more important information to be found in the author's earlier books, "A History of Money in Ancient States," "Money and Civilization," etc. Mr. Del Mar has availed himself of the results of the latest archaeological research in his studies of ancient monetary systems, and his book is a comprehensive survey of the subject in all its phases. A full index and a bibliography add to the value of the book for reference purposes.

**The Manual of Statistics for 1896. Stock Exchange Handbook.** 12mo, pp. 488. New York: Charles H. Nicoll. \$3.

This is the eighteenth annual issue of this publication, which has become an approved reference authority on financial topics, railroads, miscellaneous corporations, and the mining, grain, petroleum, and cotton markets. It gives the range of quotations for several years past for all securities dealt in on the New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Chicago, Pittsburgh, New Orleans, and San Francisco exchanges. A new feature is the prices of mining stocks in all the markets of the country, with statistical data on our mining industries. All this information has been brought down to the close of 1895, and corrected from official sources.

#### HISTORY, TRAVEL, AND DESCRIPTION.

**Fire and Sword in the Sudan, 1879-1895.** By Rudolf C. Slatin Pasha, C.B. Translated by Major F. R. Wingate. Octavo, pp. 654. New York: Edward Arnold. \$5.

As a narrative of momentous experiences in the Sudan, Slatin Pasha's story is even more important than the account published a few years ago by his fellow-captive, Father Ohrwalder—"Ten Years' Captivity in the Mahdi's Camp." Slatin has witnessed the rise and culmination of the whole Mahdist movement. He saw its successes, and he thoroughly understands its weaknesses. "Chinese Gordon's" head was brought to Slatin at Khartum, while the civilized world was still ignorant of his fate. After the Mahdi's death it was Slatin's master—Abdullahi—who succeeded to the reign. After this event our author remained for ten long years a prisoner, and it was less than a year ago that he finally made his escape. Nothing more dramatic than his story has appeared in recent literature. The rapid march of events seems likely to make the Sudan once more the theatre of exploits in which fire and sword will continue to play no insignificant part.

**The Rule of the Turk.** By Frederick Davis Greene, M.A. Paper, 12mo, pp. 212. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 50 cents.

This is a revised and enlarged edition of "The Armenian Crisis," which appeared one year ago, and was prepared primarily to prove the reality and awful character of the first Armenian massacre at Sassoun. Mr. Greene's account, which was based entirely on certified evidence, was at once accepted as authoritative, and has been widely circulated both in this country and in England. In the present edition Mr. Greene has incorporated a valuable description of Armenian village

life, and has recorded the massacres and other events of the past year. The volume as now published is by far the most useful and convenient compendium of the subject in the English language.

**The Ottoman Dynasty.** By Alexander W. Hidden. 12mo, pp. 243. New York: E. W. Nash, 80 Nassau street. \$2.

**The Law of Civilization and Decay. An Essay on History.** By Brooks Adams. Octavo, pp. 312. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$2.50.

For the purposes of his essay Mr. Adams reviews the history of European civilization from the days of Rome's impe-



Reproduced from "Fire and Sword in the Sudan." SLATIN PASHA.

rial greatness to the era of modern industrialism. The hypothesis advanced in the discussion is simply that human energy hastens social concentration, that the effect of economic competition is to dissipate such energy, and that hence there must be an infusion of fresh barbarian blood in the race before the consequent exhaustion can be repaired.

**The Doom of the Holy City: Christ and Cæsar.** By Lydia Hoyt Farmer. 12mo, pp. 308. New York: A. D. F. Randolph & Co. \$1.25.

A popular presentation, chiefly in the form of a story, of the principal events of the First Century, A. D. The book has a marked "Ben Hur" flavor.

**Constitutional History of Hawaii.** By Henry E. Chambers. Paper, 8vo, pp. 40. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins Press. 25 cents.

The fourteenth annual series of the Johns Hopkins University Studies in Historical and Political Science opens with a paper on Hawaiian constitutional history. The successive constitutions of that country are summarized in convenient form for reference.

**The City Government of Baltimore.** By Thaddeus P. Thomas. Paper, 8vo, pp. 51. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins Press. 25 cents.

In coincidence with the efforts at the beginning of the present year to reform the municipal government of Baltimore, there was published, under the auspices of the Johns Hopkins University, a monograph on the development of the governmental organization of the city. For all citizens of Baltimore this pamphlet has a distinct value as a work of reference, and for municipal reformers in general it contains numerous suggestions.

**Studies in Diplomacy. From the French of Count Benedetti.** Octavo, pp. 382. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$3.

These papers by the French Ambassador at the Court of Berlin in 1870 give the French version of the negotiations which preceded the outbreak of the Franco-Prussian War. They also contain the writer's personal defense from the aspersions of enemies within his home government at that time. The essays have appeared in the *Revue de Deux Mondes*.

**Cavalry in the Waterloo Campaign.** By General Sir Evelyn Wood, V.C. 12mo, pp. 203. Boston: Roberts Brothers. \$1.25.

We have previously commented on earlier numbers in the *Pall Mall Magazine* series of military monographs. The present volume by General Wood, on "Cavalry in the Waterloo Campaign," continues the same line of specialized treatment which characterized General Wolseley's "Decline and Fall of Napoleon" and Lord Roberts' "Rise of Wellington." These papers, although the work of recognized experts, are singularly free from technical verbiage, and they serve to convey to the lay mind a definite notion of the significance of strategy in warfare. The book is well furnished with maps, plans, portraits, and other illustrations.

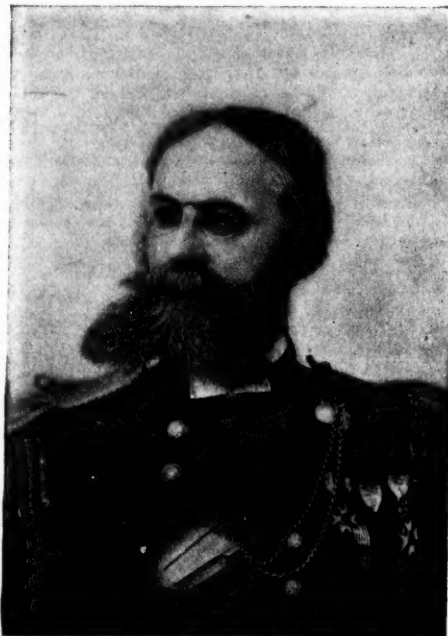
**Acadia: Missing Links of a Lost Chapter in American History.** By an Acadian (Edouard Richard). Two volumes. Paper, 8vo, pp. 392-384. New York: Home Book Company. \$2.

This voluminous work is mainly devoted to an examination of the controversy concerning the deportation of the Acadians—the incident related by Longfellow in "Evangeline." The author traverses some of the positions taken by Parkman and other historians, his conclusions being wholly favorable to the Acadians. Much documentary evidence is cited. M. Richard appears rather in the character of an advocate of a cause than in that of an impartial historian. Nevertheless, he has undoubtedly brought to light much fresh material on his subject. It is most unfortunate that the work is permitted to appear without an index.

**Handbook of Arctic Discoveries.** By A. W. Greely. 15mo, pp. 268. Boston: Roberts Brothers. \$1.

This little volume, appearing in the "Columbian Knowledge Series," is the most useful contribution to the literature of Arctic exploration that has been made in recent years. It is quite impossible for every one interested in the subject to read a fractional part of the original narrative of Arctic discoverers. General Greely has compiled from these records the data of accomplished results about which most readers care chiefly to be informed. He has arranged this information topically, rather than chronologically, and what his book may lose in detailed description and picturesque incident, it more than gains in practical value and availability as a com-

prehensive and fairly exhaustive survey of the subject. Eleven maps are reproduced to accompany the text, and bibliographical notes are numerous and full.



From "Handbook of Arctic Discoveries."

GEN. A. W. GREELY.

**The Key of the Pacific. The Nicaragua Canal.** By Archibald Ross Colquhoun. Octavo, pp. 460. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. \$7.

In this volume the Nicaragua Canal receives the most elaborate and exhaustive treatment yet accorded to the subject by any non-official writer. The author's views as to the feasibility of the canal are of special importance, and we hope to acquaint our readers with some of his more valuable chapters in future numbers of the *REVIEW OF REVIEWS*. The typography and illustration of the work are excellent, the maps and diagrams forming a noteworthy feature.

**California of the South.** By Walter Lindley, M.D., and J. P. Widney, A.M. 12mo, pp. 335. New York: D. Appleton & Co. \$2.

This is an entirely new edition (rewritten and printed from new plates) of one of the best guide-books to Southern California ever published. The recasting of the book has been made necessary by the development of the region since 1887, the date of first publication. The remarkable real estate "boom" of that year soon collapsed, but the growth in population and material wealth in the nine years ensuing has been substantial and continuous, requiring the incorporation of new data in the present edition.

#### BIOGRAPHY.

**The Life of Thomas Hutchinson, Royal Governor of the Province of Massachusetts Bay.** By J. K. Hosmer. Octavo, pp. 481. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$4.

The new impulse among American historical scholars to re-examine the deeds and characters of the Loyalists of our Revolutionary era is an encouraging sign of the times. Unmerited obloquy has been the lot of too many of these men. We should be grateful for the painstaking efforts of writers



like Professor Hosmer to exhibit the Tory leaders in a true light, and to enable us to form in some sense a fair judgment of their conduct. There were among these leaders many who had a deserved pre-eminence intellectually, socially, and politically. Governor Hutchinson was one of these. John Adams could say of him, in 1800: "As little as I revere his memory, I will acknowledge that he understood the subject of coin and commerce better than any man I ever knew in this country." Professor Hosmer has made an exhaustive study of all the accessible materials relating to Hutchinson's life, and it can now be said that justice has been done, though tardily, to the memory of a much-maligned character.

**Margaret and Her Friends. Ten Conversations with Margaret Fuller upon the Mythology of the Greeks and Its Expression in Art.** Reported by Caroline W. Healey. 12mo, pp. 163. Boston: Roberts Brothers. \$1.

Mrs. Caroline Healey Dall now publishes for the first time the notes taken by her of the famous "Conversations" held by Margaret Fuller at the house of George Ripley in Boston, in 1841, and attended by Ralph Waldo Emerson, James Freeman Clarke, Frederick Henry Hedge, William W. Story, Jones Very, A. Bronson Alcott, Elisabeth Hoar, Elisabeth Peabody, and other notable people of the time. The publication of these talks recalls a rather remarkable period in the literary and scholastic history of Boston.

**Bayard Taylor.** By Albert H. Smyth. 16mo, pp. 327. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.25.

The "American Men of Letters" series has been augmented by a volume devoted to Bayard Taylor, the great traveler, and one of the most industrious and prolific of American writers. It is natural that for the purposes of this series Mr. Smyth should consider Taylor as a literary man rather than as a traveler. As this is the first biography of a Pennsylvania writer to appear in the series, Mr. Smyth very properly offers a brief introductory chapter on "Pennsylvania in Literature"—a somewhat obscure topic in the minds of most people, partly owing, perhaps, to unfair treatment at the hands of the historians of American literature. Taylor's versatility as poet, novelist, translator, lecturer, descriptive writer, and newspaper correspondent, is well brought out in Mr. Smyth's chapters. The appended bibliography also affords a glimpse, as it were, into the literary workshop which Taylor maintained from 1844 to the day of his death, while United States Minister to Germany, in 1878.

**Dante Gabriel Rossetti: His Family Letters.** With a Memoir by William Michael Rossetti. Two volumes, octavo, pp. 440-436. Boston: Roberts Brothers. \$6.50.

After the lapse of more than a dozen years since the death of Dante Gabriel Rossetti, his brother has prepared a memoir to accompany a volume of family letters. It had been expected that Rossetti's most intimate friend of his later years, Mr. Theodore Watts, would write this memoir, but for some unexplained reason he declined the task. William Rossetti possessed the materials and the knowledge requisite for the work, and has made it his personal offering to his deceased brother's memory. Each volume contains five photogravure reproductions of family portraits painted or drawn (with one exception) by Dante Rossetti, including one of himself.

**Dundonald.** By the Hon. J. W. Fortescue. "English Men of Action" Series. 16mo, pp. 227. New York: Macmillan & Co. 60 cents.

A sketch of a daring British naval officer (perhaps better known as Admiral Cochrane) who won distinction, in the early years of the present century, in the service of the young South American powers of Chili and Brazil during their wars of independence. The Earl of Dundonald had a strange career, having been for many years disgraced and banished from the British navy, and later restored to the service in the line of preferment, after having made his record as one of the great sea strategists of all time.

**The Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain.** By S. H. Jeyes. 12mo, pp. 266. New York: Frederick Warne & Co. \$1.25.

Very opportune is the appearance of this new life of the British Colonial Secretary in the series of "Public Men of To-Day." Mr. Chamberlain's intricate political career is carefully traced, from the period of his service as a municipal reformer, through his various Parliamentary crises and shiftings of ground from Radicalism to Toryism, down to his acceptance of a place in Lord Salisbury's Conservative cabinet. The biographer has made an interesting study of his subject, and has wisely refrained from ambitious attempts to reconcile the irreconcilable.

**Recollections of Lord Coleridge.** By W. P. Fishback. 16mo, pp. 133. Indianapolis: The Bowen-Merrill Company. \$1.25.

This is an entertaining little volume of reminiscences of the late Lord Chief Justice of England, written by an American lawyer. It is a friendly tribute, and will be read with interest both within and without the legal profession.

**Life of Cardinal Manning, Archbishop of Westminster.** By Edmund Sheridan Purcell. Two vols., octavo, pp. 702-832. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$6.

This work has already become the cause of much heated controversy on both sides the Atlantic. Some indication of the reception it has received is afforded by quotations appearing in our department of "Leading Articles of the Month." It bids fair to take rank as the most important biography of the year.

**Joan of Arc.** By Francis C. Lowell. 12mo, pp. 382. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$2.

Popular interest in the story of Joan of Arc is reviving, and if the public can once be convinced that the facts of her real life are obtainable, it is quite conceivable that the true narrative will be read as widely in the future as the legendary one has been in the past. It is Mr. Lowell's endeavor to show that the essential facts are known to a moral certainty and in considerable detail. He also contends that the absurdity of the legends can be detected by their inconsistency with facts that are well established, and it is no small part of his task to dispose of these numerous fables. Authorities are frequently and fully cited, and the book, as a whole, is a creditable piece of historical workmanship.

#### RELIGION AND THEOLOGY.

**Life of Jesus.** By Ernest Renan. Octavo, pp. 481. Boston: Roberts Brothers. \$2.50.

This revised version of Renan's masterly work, under the scholarly editing of Professor Allen, of Harvard University, represents the best English translations carefully compared with the original of the twenty-third and final edition in France. American scholars may feel assured that this is the very best version of Renan's work in English.

**The Spirit in Literature and Life.** By John Patterson Coyle, D.D. 12mo, pp. 259. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.50.

This volume contains the Rand Lectures delivered at Iowa College in 1894—the year before Dr. Coyle's untimely death. These lectures constitute a masterly exposition of that type of present-day Christianity which concerns itself primarily with the most modern problems of thought and life. Among independent thinkers within the church Dr. Coyle was in the van, and his vigorous personality stands revealed in these pages.

**Visions and Service: Fourteen Discourses Delivered in College Chapels.** By William Lawrence. 16mo, pp. 235. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.25.

These sermons were preached by the Bishop of Massachusetts while dean of the Episcopal Theological School and

also preacher to Harvard University. Two of them are the Harvard baccalaureate sermons of 1891 and 1894. All of these addresses were given, as Bishop Lawrence states in a prefatory note, "in the earnest hope of helping to a firmer faith and a higher life" the young men who listened to them.

**The Prophets of Israel: Popular Sketches from Old Testament History.** By Carl Heinrich Cornill. Translated by Sutton F. Corkran. 12mo, pp. 206. Chicago: Open Court Publishing Co. \$1.

Professor Carl Heinrich Cornill, who holds the chair of Old Testament history in the University of Königsberg, has devoted his life to the investigation of the religious evolution of the Jewish people. Unlike most of the German scholars in this field of research, he has attempted to popularize his vast learning. He writes from the point of view of orthodox Christianity, and his religious faith seems to have suffered no undermining as a result of his reconstruction of popular ideas on certain matters of Scriptural interpretation. It is well worth while to have these newer and enlarged conceptions of the work of the Hebrew Prophets presented in this simple and unpretentious form.

**The Jewish Scriptures.** By Amos Kidder Fiske. 12mo, pp. 390. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.50.

It should be clearly understood that this work is not the product of original research; it is rather an attempt to describe for the general reader the Books of the Old Testament in their relation to ancient Hebrew history, making use of all the light cast by modern investigation. The author makes no claim to any more special knowledge of the subject than can be derived from an intimate acquaintance with the English Bible, supplemented by a study of the best recent scholarly criticism. No effort is made to discuss Scriptural questions from the distinctively theological point of view.

**The Agnostic Gospel: A Review of Huxley on the Bible, with Related Essays.** By Henry Webster Parker. 12mo, pp. 224. New York: John B. Alden. 75 cents.

In the mass of controversial writing that has so large a place in the literature of our time it is only now and then that we open a volume which at once commands our intellectual respect and appeals to the aesthetic sense that is within us. Perhaps this is especially true of books treating of the so-called conflict between science and religion. Professor Parker's review of Huxley on the Bible is one of the exceptions to the rule. This book commands intellectual respect, if not in all cases assent, because its author is himself a scientist, and thoroughly appreciates the scientific point of view. At the same time the grace and vigor of its style, its wealth of illustration, and the delicacy of its humor appeal to every reader whose perception of such qualities has not been dulled by too much contact with literature of a grosser type.

**Dictionary of Burning Words of Brilliant Writers.** By Josiah H. Gilbert. With an Introduction by Charles S. Robinson, D.D. 12mo, pp. 681. New York: Wilbur B. Ketcham. \$2.

This cyclopædia of quotations is especially adapted to the use of the clergy. The aim of the compiler was to use only such extracts as express or apply some religious truth, and to make the character of the book strictly "evangelical." American writers are strongly represented. The volume is supplied with convenient indexes of authors and subjects.

**In the Path of Light Around the World: A Missionary Tour.** By the Rev. Thomas H. Stacy. Octavo, pp. 248. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. \$2.

Mr. Stacy describes a journey in 1891 to the various foreign mission stations of the Free Baptists. One-fourth of his book is devoted to an account of the missions in Bengal and Orissa, whose work has never before been presented in detail. Most of the illustrations are from photographs taken in the course of Mr. Stacy's travels.

**What Shall I Tell the Children? Object Sermons and Teachings.** By Rev. George V. Reichel, A.M. 12mo, pp. 303. New York: Wilbur B. Ketcham. \$1.50.

A series of Scriptural lessons arranged on a novel plan and made up of fresh materials. Many subjects are covered, and both matter and manner are calculated to attract children, and interest them in religious topics.

**The Soul-Winner; or, How to Lead Sinners to the Saviour.** By C. H. Spurgeon. 12mo, pp. 318. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. \$1.25.

**Science of the Soul.** By Loren Albert Sherman. 12mo, pp. 414. Port Huron, Mich.: The Sherman Company. \$1.50.

**The Spiritual Life: Bible Lectures.** By George C. Needham. 12mo, pp. 262. Philadelphia: American Baptist Publication Society. \$1.

**Progress in Spiritual Knowledge.** By the Rev. Chauncey Giles. 12mo, pp. 369. Philadelphia: American New Church Tract Society. \$1.50.

**Faith and Science; or, How Revelation Agrees With Reason and Assists It.** By Henry F. Brownson. 12mo, pp. 220. Detroit: H. F. Brownson. \$1.

**The Life and Mission of Our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, by Prophecy, History and Typology.** By N. C. Brooks. 12mo, pp. 272. Philadelphia: John J. McVey. \$1.50.

**Christian Teaching and Life.** By Alvah Hovey, D.D. 12mo, pp. 286. Philadelphia: American Baptist Publication Society. \$1.25.

**The English Bible: A Sketch of Its History.** By the Rev. George Milligan, B.D. 32mo, pp. 137. New York: Anson D. F. Randolph & Co. 30 cents.

**Studies in the New Testament.** Compiled by Rev. James H. O'Donnell. With an Introduction by Very Rev. John A. Mulcahy. 16mo, pp. 176. Westchester, N. Y.: New York Catholic Protectory.

**The Roman Court.** By the Rev. Peter A. Baart, S.T.L. 12mo, pp. 333. New York: Fr. Pustet & Co. \$1.25.

**Thoughts and Counsels for Women of the World.** By Mgr. Le Courtier, Bishop of Montpellier. Translated by Marie Clotilde Redfern. 16mo, pp. 237. Baltimore: John Murphy & Co.

**Divisions in the Society of Friends.** By Thomas H. Speakman. 16mo, pp. 127. Third edition, enlarged, Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. 63 cents.

#### PSYCHOLOGY AND EDUCATION.

**Studies in the Evolutionary Psychology of Feeling.** By Hiram M. Stanley. Octavo, pp. 392. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$2.25.

Professor Stanley does not profess to have written a treatise on feeling, but merely a series of studies, and yet his volume probably makes as near an approach to a formal discussion of the subject as has yet been attempted in the light of the new psychology, and it will be welcomed for what it does to pierce the surrounding obscurities, even though its positions can be taken as representing the results of only one man's thinking. Professor Stanley's aim in the essays has been to deduce from the standpoint of biologic evolution the origin and development of feeling, and then to consider how far introspection confirms these results.

**The Child and Childhood in Folk-Thought.** By Alexander Francis Chamberlain, M.A., Ph.D. Octavo, pp. 464. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$3.

Dr. Chamberlain has brought together a fund of material relating to the child in primitive culture. Persons inter-

ested in the new "child study" of the day will find this volume suggestive and helpful for reference. A full bibliography is appended. The work is an expansion of lectures delivered at Clark University, Worcester, Mass.

**The Number Concept: Its Origin and Development.** By Levi Leonard Conant, Ph.D. 12mo, pp. 218. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$2.

Professor Conant has made a minute study of a somewhat neglected branch of psychological inquiry. His book is especially remarkable for its collections of numeral systems in use among the different races.

**Studies in the Thought World; or, Practical Mind Art.** By Henry Wood. 12mo, pp. 269. Boston: Lee & Shepard. \$1.25.

This book, by the author of "God's Image in Man," "Ideal Suggestion," etc., is characterized by the same qualities of style which made its predecessors popular. The author is a believer in mental healing. He makes a vivid and interesting presentation of the conclusions to which his psychological studies have led him.

**Report of the Commissioner of Education for the Year 1892-93.** Two volumes, octavo, pp. 2163. Washington: Government Printing Office.

The fifth annual report of Commissioner Harris, being for the year ending June 30, 1893, has just been issued. It is certainly a matter of regret that these valuable documents are so far behind their dates in time of publication. The two volumes which make up the last report contain the principal papers read at the educational congresses in connection with the World's Fair at Chicago, including the proceedings of the librarians' congress.

**Free Public Libraries. Bulletin No. 1 of the Board of Library Commissioners of New Hampshire.** Paper, 12mo, pp. 41. Concord, N. H.

With the exception of Massachusetts, no State is more active than New Hampshire in securing the advantages of free libraries for her citizens. The Board of Commissioners appointed under a recent law to promote the founding and growth of town libraries has just issued a bulletin containing useful lists of books suitable for such libraries, and other helpful information for library officials. Of the 233 towns in New Hampshire, less than 50 are now without the benefit of free libraries—a fact due in no small degree to the wise efforts of the Commissioners and the liberal provision made by the State government for assistance to these institutions. Last year a full report of the condition of the various town libraries was published by the Commissioners, and a most gratifying showing was made.

**The Union College Practical Lectures (Butterfield Course).** Vol. I. Octavo, pp. 429. Chicago: F. Tennyson Neely.

This volume gathers up the first fruits of a college lecture course instituted by Gen. Daniel Butterfield in 1892. The themes of the lectures are eminently "practical," as the title indicates. General Michie, dean of the U. S. Military Academy, described "West Point: Its Purpose, Its Training, and Its Results." "Some inside Views of the Gubernatorial Office" were presented by the late ex-Governor Rice, of Massachusetts. The Hon. F. W. Seward discussed "American Diplomacy;" Ambassador Bayard, "Politics and the Duty of the Citizen;" Montgomery Schuyler, "Architecture;" Andrew Carnegie, "Wealth and Its Uses;" ex-Postmaster-General James, "The Postal Service of the United States," etc. Each speaker was a specialist on the subject of his discourse. Taken as a whole, the first volume of the Butterfield lectures has a value quite unique.

#### BOOKS FOR THE HOME.

**The House Beautiful.** By William C. Gannett. 16mo, pp. 60. Boston: James H. West. 50 cents.

A series of delightful little essays by the author of "Blessed be Drudgery." The underlying thought of each chapter is of home-making rather than of house-building. The book has already reached its eighth thousand, and may be had in two cheaper editions, one for 15 cents and the other for 6 (10 copies for 30 cents).

**Beautiful Houses: A Study in House-Building.** By Louis H. Gibson, Architect. Octavo, pp. 357. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. \$3.

Mr. Gibson, who is a practical architect, and the author of a valuable work entitled "Convenient Houses," has attempted in his present volume to do two things—to extend the range of American ideas of house architecture and to suggest ways of applying in our own house-building the most practicable of these ideas. The material presented has been selected with great care, and embodies much of the best work of both American and foreign architects. The illustrations are extremely helpful to a comprehension of the principles elucidated in the text; in particular, they show in a most striking way how the antique may be made to contribute effectively to the modern in house construction as well as in other artistic forms.

**The Art of Cookery: A Manual for Homes and Schools.** By Emma P. Ewing. 12mo, pp. 377. Meadville, Pa.: Flood & Vincent. \$1.75.

This work, by the superintendent of the Chautauqua School of Cookery, as its title indicates, is an exposition of culinary art, rather than of culinary science. The author's suggestions are eminently practical, while the recipes and bills of fare presented for the contemplation of the novice are most appetizing.

**The Bachelor and the Chafing Dish: With a Dissertation on Chums.** By Deshler Welch. 16mo, pp. 131. Chicago: F. Tennyson Neely. \$1.

This little volume contains many valuable recipes, gathered, as the author states, "from fascinating sources in cookery." Well-known *bon-vivants* in clubs, yachting circles, and elsewhere have contributed from their respective funds of culinary lore, it is said, to make this book helpful, as well as entertaining. A graceful literary style adds to the attractiveness of the work.

**A Book for Every Woman. Part I: The Management of Children in Health and Out of Health.** By Jane H. Walker, M.D. 12mo, pp. 251. New York: Longmans, Green & Company. \$1.

This book has been prepared by a London woman physician of much experience in the treatment of women and children. Its precepts are based on actual observation, and not on mere theory. Dr. Walker is one of the physicians to the new Hospital for Women in London, and medical inspector to the children boarded out from Dr. Barnardo's homes.

**Health in the Home. A Practical Work on the Promotion and Preservation of Health, with Illustrated Prescriptions of Swedish Gymnastic Exercise for Home Practice.** By E. Marguerite Lindley. 12mo, pp. 426. New York: Published by the Author, Murray Hill Hotel.

This book is especially valuable for its full and comprehensive treatment of the subjects of Swedish movement and massage. It has also suggestive and helpful chapters on dress, bicycling, bathing, care of the complexion, emergency work and first aid to the injured, and many other matters related to the health and hygiene of homes. The work is sold only by subscription.

# CONTENTS OF REVIEWS AND MAGAZINES.

## LEADING ARTICLES IN THE APRIL MAGAZINES.

**Atlantic Monthly.**—Boston. April.  
China and the Western World. Lafcadio Hearn.  
Old-Time Sugar-Making. Rowland E. Robinson.  
An Archer's Sojourn in Okefinokee. Maurice Thompson.  
Some Memories of Hawthorne.—III. Rose Hawthorne Lathrop.  
The Scotch Element in the American People. N. S. Shaler.  
The Alaska Boundary Line. T. C. Mendenhall.  
The Case of the Public Schools.—II. F. W. Atkinson.  
The Presidency and Senator Allison.

**Cassier's Magazine.**—New York. April.  
Sugar-Making Machinery in Cuba. A. W. Colwell.  
Electric Metal Heating and Working. Joseph Sachs.  
Floating Cranes and Derricks in the Harbor of Genoa.  
Evolution of the Horseless Carriage. B. F. Spalding.  
Power Plant for a Modern Paper Pulp Mill. C. P. Folsom.  
Power from Town Refuse. F. W. Brookman.

**The Century Magazine.**—New York. April.  
The Old Olympic Games.  
Life of Napoleon Bonaparte.—XVIII. Wm. M. Sicane.  
Four Lincoln Conspiracies. Victor L. Mason.  
The Churches of Périgueux and Angoulême. M. G. Van Rensselaer.  
Who Are Our Brethren? W. D. Howells.  
Japanese War Posters. D. P. B. Conkling.

**Cosmopolitan.**—Irvington, N. Y. April.  
A Word About Golf in England and Scotland. Price Collier.  
Vicissitudes of the Dead. Eleanor Lewis.  
The Lyceum. James B. Pond.  
Development of the Overland Mail Service. T. L. James.  
An Imperial Pleasure Palace. Isabel F. Hapgood.  
Terra Incognita. Agnes Repplier.

**Engineering Magazine.** New York. April.  
Industrial Conditions and the Money Markets. M. L. Muhleman.  
Railroad Corporations and Practical Politics. Cy Warman.  
Pump Irrigation on the Great Plains. H. V. Hinckley.  
Future of the Elevated Railway. Eugene Klapp.  
Present Status of Aerial Navigation. Octave Chanute.  
Modern Machine Shop Economics.—I. Horace L. Arnold.  
Pure Water for Drinking and Cooking. S. P. Axtell.  
Architecture of Modern Bank Buildings.—II. R. W. Gibson.  
Determining the Value of an Iron Mine. Nelson P. Hurst.

**Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly.**—New York. April.  
Robert Edward Lee.  
Calvé Intime. Julie F. Opp.  
Feasts of Labor. Martha M. C. Williams.  
Touraine and Its Castles. Charles Edwards.  
Chateau-Hunting in Balzac's Country. Evelyn F. Bodley.

**Godey's Magazine.**—New York. April.  
The Bicycle in Military Operations. Maj.-Gen. N. A. Miles.  
The Evolution of a Sport. F. A. Egan.  
The Work of Wheelmen for Better Roads. Isaac B. Potter.

Is Bicycling Harmful? Arthur Bird.  
A Talk with George Francis Train. Gilson Willets.  
Music in America.—XII. Rupert Hughes.

**Harper's Magazine.**—New York. April.  
Personal Recollections of Joan of Arc.—XIII. L. de Conte.  
A Phase of Modern College Life. Henry T. Fowler.  
Mad Anthony Wayne's Victory. Theodore Roosevelt.  
On Snow-Shoes to the Barren Ground.—V. Caspar W. Whitney.  
The German Struggle for Liberty.—XXXIII. Poultney Bigelow.  
Mr. Lowell in New England. George W. Smalley.

**Ladies' Home Journal.**—Philadelphia. April.  
Louisa May Alcott's Letters to Five Girls.  
Consider the Lilies. Nancy Mann Waddle.  
The Personal Side of Washington.—II. Gen. A. W. Greely.  
This Country of Ours.—IV. Benjamin Harrison.

**Lippincott's Magazine.**—Philadelphia. April.  
Holy Week in Mexico.  
Penal Administration in Pennsylvania. Isaac J. Wistar.  
The Drama of One Hundred Acres. Calvin D. Wilson.  
An Expensive Slave. R. G. Robinson.  
Paris Swindles. Cleveland Moffett.  
An Old Testament Drama. Ellen Duvall.  
The Washingtons in Virginia Life. Anne H. Wharton.

**McClure's Magazine.**—New York. April.  
The New Marvel in Photography. H. J. W. Dam.  
The Röntgen Rays in America. Cleveland Moffett.  
Abraham Lincoln. Ida M. Tarbell.  
A Century of Painting. Will H. Low.  
Chapters from a Life. Elizabeth Stuart Phelps.

**Munsey's Magazine.**—New York. April.  
Modern Religious Painting. Philip R. Paulding.  
Women on Horseback.  
Literary Workers of the Pacific Coast. Helen G. Fleisher.

**New England Magazine.**—Boston. April.  
Later American Masters. William Howe Downes.  
Population Tendencies in Rhode Island. Henry R. Palmer.  
The Western Reserve University. Emerson O. Stevens.  
A Family Bookcase. Kate Gannett Wells.  
The Choice of United States Senators. John H. Flag.  
Augusta, the Capital of Maine. Ewing W. Hamlen.  
Invisible Light. Philip H. Wynne.  
Memories of Blumebow.—III. Charlotte Lyon.  
Round About the Waverley Oaks.

**Scribner's Magazine.**—New York. April.  
Lord Leighton. Cosmo Monkhouse.  
The Revival of the Olympic Games. Rufus B. Richardson.  
History of the Last Quarter Century in the United States.—XIII. E. B. Andrews.  
The New Photography by Cathode Rays. John Trowbridge.  
The Ethics of Modern Journalism. Aline Gorren.  
The Quarrel of the English Speaking Peoples. Henry Norman.

## THE OTHER AMERICAN AND ENGLISH PERIODICALS.

(From the latest numbers received.)

**Annals of the American Academy.**—(Bi-monthly.) March.  
The Multiple Money Standard. J. A. Smith.  
An Early Essay on Proportional Representation. E. J. James.  
Rudolf von Gneist. C. Bornhak.  
Individual Determination and Social Science. G. Fiamingo.  
New Academic Degrees at Paris. C. W. A. Veditz.

**American Amateur Photographer.**—New York. February.  
Invisible Photography. F. C. Beach.  
Roentgen, or X Ray Photography.  
Pictorial Possibilities in Lantern Slides. A. G. Marshall.  
A Combined Dark-Room and Camera.

**American Historical Register.**—Philadelphia. March.  
Lafayette's Visit to the United States in 1824-25.  
Fries' Rebellion. L. R. Harley.

**Reminiscences of Annadale, N. Y.** J. N. Lewis.  
Restoration of Congress Hall, Philadelphia. G. C. Mason.

**American Journal of Sociology.**—Chicago. (Bi-monthly.) March.

Social Control. Edward A. Ross.  
A Belated Industry. Jane Addams.  
A Programme of Municipal Reform. Franklin MacVeagh.  
Scholarship and Social Agitation. Albion W. Small.  
Rise of the German Inner Mission. Charles R. Henderson.  
Note on the Term "Social Evolution." George McDermot.  
Christian Sociology.—IV. The State. Shailer Mathews.  
Sociology and Psychology. Lester F. Ward.

**American Magazine of Civics.**—New York. March.  
The Labor Problem.—II. Benefits of Competition. N. Baldwin.



Canadian Tariff Reform. J. W. Russell.  
Ethics of Trade and Capital.—II. David A. Gorton.  
Citizenship and the Republic. W. B. Baldwin.  
Banking and Currency. Lewis R. Harley.  
Uniformity of State Laws. John L. Scott.  
The Problems of Charity. Robert Treat Paine.

**American Monthly.**—Washington March.

The First Battle and Its Legacy. Laura P. Gregory.  
How Tories were Hanged.  
The Wayside Inn. Sarah E. Raymond.  
New Britain in the Days of the Revolution. Mrs. C. J. Parker.  
Historic Clean Drinking Manor. John S. Wilson.

**Appleton's Popular Science Monthly.**—New York. March.

Principles of Taxation.—II. David A. Wells.  
The Failure of Scientific Materialism. Wilhelm Ostwald.  
Steppes, Deserts and Alkali Lands. E. W. Hilgard.  
The Study of Inheritance. W. K. Brooks.  
Exercise a Remedy. Henry L. Taylor.  
The Story of a Monkey. M. J. Dybowski.  
Normal and Heightened Suggestibility. W. R. Newbold.  
The Coming of the Rains in Guiana. James Rodway.  
The Ancient Islanders of California. C. F. Holder.  
Acclimatization.—I. William Z. Ripley.  
Educational Values in the Elementary Schools. M. V. O'Shea.  
The Velocity of Electricity. Gifford Le Clear.  
Professional Institutions.—XI. Painter. Herbert Spencer.

**The Arena.**—Boston. March.

Mexico in Midwinter. Walter Clark.  
Mayor Pingree's Agricultural Experiment.  
The Bond and the Dollar.—III. John Clark Ridpath.  
Maeterlinck and Emerson. Hamilton Osgood.  
The Social Evil in Philadelphia. F. M. Goodchild.  
The Telegraph Monopoly.—III. Frank Parsons.  
Cremation for Infected Bodies. J. H. Smith.  
The Educational Crisis in Chicago. Marion F. Washburne.  
Why the South Wants Free Coinage of Silver. Marion Butler.  
Social Value of Individual Failure.—I. George D. Herron.  
Bishop Doane and Woman Suffrage. Margaret N. Lee.  
Wealth—Production and Consumption. G. B. Waldron.

**Art Amateur.**—New York. March.

Drawing in the Public Schools.  
Teaching Drawing to Children.—IV. Stansbury Norse.  
Velasquez and Impressionism.  
The Elements of Pastel Painting. J. L. Boyd.  
Talks on Embroidery. L. B. Wilson.

**Art Interchange.**—New York. March.

Plain Talks on Art.—II. Arthur Hoerber.  
Some Methods of Art Criticism. Estelle M. Hurl.  
Industrial Art Education in the United States.—IV.  
Talks on Home Decoration.—III. Mary E. Tillinghast.

**Atlanta.**—March.

Shelley and Surrey. A. H. Japp.  
Famous Clocks and Watches.  
French Social Life During the Revolution. J. Brierley.

**Bachelor of Arts.**—New York. March.

The Monroe Doctrine. Theodore Roosevelt.  
Universities of France and Spain. Lyman H. Weeks.  
College Life at Dublin University.—II. Sherwin Cody.  
The Collegian in Literature. Winifred Jones.  
Heidelberg Student Life. E. A. U. Valentine.

**Bankers' Magazine.**—London. March.

Bills of Exchange as Held by Bankers.  
The Mineral Wealth of the Country; How Long Will it Last?  
A New Light on Australian Banking.  
Educational Papers in Banking and Finance.

**Biblical World.**—Chicago. March.

Four Types of Christian Thought. Alexander B. Bruce.  
Evangelical Buddhism. Merwin-Marie Snell.  
A Reminiscence of Nazareth. A. K. Parker.

**Blackwood's Magazine.**—London. March.

The Growth of the British Empire.  
On Some Books for Boys and Girls.  
The Philosophy of Blunders.  
Osama; a Contemporary of Saladin.  
England, France and Siam.  
The Opening Session.

**Board of Trade Journal.**—London. February.  
The Importation of Foreign Prison-Made Goods.  
The Mining Industry of the Dutch East Indies.

French Sugar Factories and their Methods of Production.  
The Iron Industry of the United States.

**Bond Record.**—New York. March.

The Treasury as a Bank of Issue. W. G. Sumner.  
The Currency Question. George R. Gibson.  
Boundary Controversies in United States History. A. B. Hart.  
Anthracite Coal. William Griffith.  
The Erie Railroad System. Ernest S. Cronise.

**The Bookman.**—New York. March.

Gabriele D'Annunzio. Frederic T. Cooper.  
Play Writers and Play Censors. Arthur Hornblow.  
An Opinion on Tennyson. Elizabeth Barrett Browning.  
Living Critics.—V.: Brander Matthews. H. C. Bunner.  
An Ex Libris Exhibition at the Caxton Club, Chicago.  
Neglected Books.—II. Mr. Gissing's "The Odd Women."

**The Bostonian.**—Boston. March.

Our Coast Defense. Lient. James A. Frye.  
Student Life in Massachusetts. Marion A. McBride.  
Good English in Newspapers. Richard I. Attwill.  
The Louisburg Cross. Daniel D. Slade.  
The Röntgen Rays. A. A. Woodbridge.

**Canadian Magazine.**—Toronto. March.

The Nature of Robert Burns. J. Campbell.  
Human Scripticulture. W. J. Lhamon.  
The Men Who Made McGill. A. H. Calquhoun.  
Photography Extraordinary. F. T. Thomason.

**Cassell's Family Magazine.**—London. March.

Pictures of Sailors and the Sea. A. Fish.  
The Duke of Devonshire's Homes. F. Dolman.  
Recent Railway Racing. A. Krause.  
Steeplejacks. F. M. Holmes.  
Athletics for Ladies. B. F. Robinson.

**Catholic World.**—New York. March.

Organic Conception of the Church. James Golf.  
Legislation as a Cure-all. Robert J. Mahon.  
Boston Half a Century Ago. F. M. Edsels.  
How the Celtic Revival Arose. M. A. O'Byrne.  
An Impression of Holland. Bart. Kennedy.  
A King Edward Sixth School. T. S. Jevons.  
The Causes of the Present War in Cuba. Henry L. De Zayas.  
The New Poet Laureate.

**Chambers's Journal.**—Edinburgh. March.

The National Debt.  
Memorials and Relics of Sir Walter Scott.  
The Tinometer.  
Motives and Methods of Authorship.  
United States Currency.  
Transvaal Prisons from the Inside.

**Church at Home and Abroad.**—Philadelphia. March.

The Higher Education of Women. S. A. Martin.  
Dr. Whitman, Missionary to Oregon. H. W. Parker.  
Horseback Tour in the Back Country of Mexico. W. H. Grant.

**Contemporary Review.**—London. March.

Cardinal Manning and the Catholic Revival. Dr. A. M. Fairbairn.  
Personal Reminiscences of Cardinal Manning. Aubrey de Vere.  
South Africa and the Chartered Company. Charles Harrison.  
Degrees for Women at Oxford. Mrs. Millicent Garrett Fawcett.  
George Eliot Revisited. G. W. E. Russell.  
Cecil Rhodes—Colonist and Imperialist.  
The Labor Party in Queensland. Anton Bertram.  
Jesus the Demagogue. Walter Walsh.  
Primary Education and the State. Dr. John Clifford.

**Cornhill Magazine.**—London. March.

National Biography. Sidney Lee  
Life in a Familistère at Laeken.  
The Röntgen Photography; Photographing the Unseen.  
The Way to the North Pole.

**Cosmopolis.**—London. March.

The Irish in American Life. H. C. Merwin.  
The Foundation of Virginia; a Seminary of Sedition. J. Fiske.  
A Holy Island Pilgrimage. Eugenia Skelding.  
French Roads. Mary H. Catherwood.  
Industrial Union and Employers and Unemployed.  
Some Memories of Hawthorne. Rose Hawthorne Lathrop.  
The United States Presidency and Secretary Morton.  
The Case of the American Public Schools. G. Stanley Hall.

## The Dial.—Chicago. February 16.

A University Symposium.  
The Problem of the "Young Person" in Literature. H. M. Stanley.  
Emerson's Ideas of Teaching Literature.  
March 1.  
The Critic as Picker and Stealer.

## Education.—Boston. March.

The Superannuation of Teachers. A. Riechenbach.  
Religious Instruction in State Universities. S. Piatt.  
The State University of Iowa. J. J. McConnell.  
In What Does Spiritual Evolution Consist? W. T. Harris.  
Popular Science in the Public Schools. Elizabeth V. Brown.

## Educational Review.—New York. March.

The Old and the New Pedagogy. Wilhelm Rein.  
Political Principles Applied to Education. Lucy M. Salmon.  
Aids to Good Citizenship. Richard Jones.  
Training of Teachers for Secondary Schools. W. B. Jacobs.  
The Doctrine of Interest. W. E. Wilson.  
The Association of Colleges in Iowa. Isaac Loos.  
The Neglect of Physical Training. J. F. A. Adams.  
Logical vs. Educational Value. F. W. Osborn.  
The Spirit and the Letter. George M. Whitcher.

## Educational Review.—London. March.

Educational Value of Museums. K. Grindrod.  
A Middle Class Day School for Girls in Vienna. A. S. Levotus.  
Geographical Association. J. S. Masterman.  
Greek and Latin Pronunciation.  
Mr. Mathews on Modern Language Teaching.

## English Illustrated Magazine.—London. March.

The War of 1812. Harold Frederic.  
The Röntgen Photography: the New Light. H. Ward.  
Alfred Austin, Poet Laureate. W. Earl Hodgson.  
The Chevalier de Sengast, the Real Barry Lyndon. W. E. Garrett Fisher.  
Furred and Feathered Youngsters. "A Son of the Marshes."  
A Voyage of the *Sunbeam*. E. C. Burt.  
W. Downey: Interview.  
The American Record Railway Run, August, 1895.

## The Forum.—New York. March.

Family Life in America. Th. Bentzon.  
The Nicaragua Canal an Impracticable Scheme. J. Nimmo, Jr.  
The Army as a Career. Oliver O. Howard.  
The Best Thing College Does for a Man. Charles F. Thwing.  
Some Municipal Problems. E. W. Bemis.  
The Manitoba Schools Question. Goldwin Smith.  
Cost of an Anglo-American War. Edward Atkinson.  
An Alliance with England the Basis of a Rational Foreign Policy. Sidney Sherwood.  
The European Situation. F. H. Geffcken.  
Spirit of Racing in America. John Gilmer Speed.  
Manners and Customs of the Boers. T. Lorraine White.

## Fortnightly Review.—London. March.

The Flasco in Armenia. Dr. E. J. Dillon.  
An Educational Interlude. Mrs. Frederic Harrison.  
The Partition of Indo-China.  
Maurice Barrès and Walter Pater: Blessedness of Egoism.  
Venezuela Before Europe and America. G. H. D. Gossip.  
Our Naval Reserves. Capt. A. G. Bagot.  
The Increase of Insanity. W. J. Corbet.  
Plays of Hroswitha. G. de Dubor.  
Italy's Friendship with England.  
The Modern Jew and the New Judaism. Herman Cohen.  
In the Land of the Northernmost Eskimo. Elvind Astrup.  
Rhodes and Jameson. John Verschöyle.

## Free Review.—London. March.

Literary Snobbery. E. Gillard.  
Literary Lunatics at Large. A. Werther.  
The Socialistic Movement in Belgium: The Working Men's Party.  
Buckle, Historian, and his Critics. Ernest Newman.  
The Revival of Phenology. Continued. J. M. Robertson.  
Origin of the Hebrew Scriptures: Reassuring the Laitly.  
"Conversions" in China and What They Cost.  
The Return to Nature: a Rejoinder. H. S. Salt.

## Gentleman's Magazine.—London. March.

The Chevalier d'Eon as a Book Collector. W. Roberts.  
Tobacco; Stray Leaves from the Indian Weed. E. V. Heward.  
The Chilterns: a Prehistoric Workshop. Rev. J. E. Field.  
The Poets of the City Corporation. Andrew D. Ternand.  
Cornelia and Claudia: Two Noble Dames. F. Tonge.

## Godey's Magazine.—New York. March.

Lumbering in the Adirondacks. L. J. Vance.  
A Winter on the Riviera. Jean P. Rudd.  
The Life of Cecil Rhodes. George M. Simonson.  
Club Houses for Women. Kathryn Staley.  
The Franks of Nature.—II. M. Humphrey.  
Music in America.—XI. Rupert Hughes.

## The Green Bag.—Boston. March.

William M. Evarts. A. Oakley Hall.  
Some Notes on Quibbling. George H. Westley.  
The Supreme Court of Maine.—VI. Charles Hamlin.

## Guntton's Magazine.—New York. March.

The Silver Senators and Protection.  
Export Bounties Not a Remedy. D. H. Webster.  
Charles Booth and His Work. M. McG. Dana.  
Industrial Competition of Japan.

## Harvard Graduates' Magazine.—Boston. (Quarterly.) March.

Autobiography of Samuel F. Smith.  
The Divinity School and the University. Charles F. Dole.  
President Holyoke. Charles C. Smith.

## Homiletic Review.—New York. March.

The Clergy and Our Foreign Population. Josiah Strong.  
The Old Preaching and the New. H. W. Parker.  
Preparation of the Church for Revival. B. Fay Mills.  
Assyriology in its Relation to the Old Testament. J. F. McCurdy.

## Irrigation Age.—Chicago. March.

Water Supplies for Irrigation.—III. F. C. Finkle.  
The Art of Irrigation.—X. T. S. Van Dyke.  
Irrigation Legislation. L. H. Taylor

Journal of the Association of Engineering Societies.—Philadelphia, January.

Released Ashlar. John Cotter Pelton.  
Observations of English Railway Practice. G. B. Leighton.  
Quadruple Expansion Engines for Lake Service. W. Miller.

Journal of the Military Service Institution.—New York. (Bi-monthly.) March.

A Decennium of Military Progress. Lieut. J. P. Wissner.  
The Balloon in the Civil War. Capt. W. A. Glassford.  
Limitations of the National Guard. Lieut. L. C. Scherer.  
Military Duties in Aid of the Civil Power. Capt. J. Regan.  
The Defense of Our Frontier. Col. J. M. Rice.  
Instruction of Sea Coast Artillery. Lieut. J. M. Califf.  
Alaskan Notes. Capt. S. P. Jocelyn.  
Pay for Services Rendered. Lieut. O. E. Wood.

## Journal of Political Economy.—Chicago. (Quarterly.) March.

Quantity Theory of the Value of Money. W. E. Mitchell.  
Wages in the United States. Emile Levasseur.  
Vienna Monetary Treaty of 1857. Henry P. Willis.  
Subjective and Exchange Value. Henry W. Stuart.  
Growth and Character of Commerce on the Great Lakes.

## Kindergarten Magazine.—Chicago. March.

Manual Training in London Board Schools. J. Vaughan.  
Pioneer Experiences.—III. Anna B. Ogden.

## Knowledge.—London. March.

The Transvaal; Its Mineral Resources. Prof. J. Logan Lobley.  
Waves of the Sea Shore. Continued. Vaughan Cornish.  
Sable, Mink, Ermine and Raccoons: Our Fur Producers.  
Ophiuchi; Another Dark Star. With Diagram. Miss A. M. Clerke.  
Photography of Invisible Objects. J. J. Stewart.  
Protective Resemblance in Birds. H. F. Witherby.  
The Limbs of Trilobites. P. Lake.

## Ladies' Home Journal.—Philadelphia. March.

The Personal Side of Washington. Gen. A. W. Greely.  
Mary Anderson as She is To-day. Edward W. Bok.  
Paderewski in His Daily Life. John J. a Beckett.  
The Best Thing in the World. Charles H. Parkhurst.

## Leisure Hour.—London. March.

The Impingement of Europe on America. W. J. Gordon.  
Alfred Austin, the New Poet Laureate. With Portrait. John Dennis.  
The British Museum. Continued. Sir E. Maunde Thompson.  
The Recent Development in Photography. R. A. Gregory.  
New South Africa.  
Homes and Clubs for Women in Paris.

**Lend A Hand.**—Boston. March.

Unbalanced People. Frederick H. Wines.  
The High Court of Nations. E. E. Hale.  
Distribution of Relief in Armenia. Edward G. Porter.  
The Floating Hospital. Rufus B. Tobey.  
The Poor Colonies of Holland. J. H. Gore.

**Longman's Magazine.**—London. March.

D. G. Rossetti and His Family Letters. F. M. Hueffer.  
The Baltic Canal and How It Was Made. W. H. Wheeler.

**Lucifer.**—London. February 15.

Orpheus. Continued. G. R. S. Mead.  
Devachan. Continued. C. W. Leadbeater.  
The Sevenfold Universe. T. Williams.  
Letters to a Catholic Priest. Dr. A. A. Wells.  
Man and His Bodies. Continued. Mrs. Besant.  
On the Bhavagad Gitā. J. C. Chattopādhyāya.

**Macmillan's Magazine.**—London. March.

Figure of the Virgin at St. Malo; the Star of the Sea.  
The Remarkables of Captain Hind.  
Rambles of a Naturalist in Woolmer Forest.  
The Scottish Guard of France.  
The Failure of Philanthropy.  
Alexander Macmillan; a Personal Reminiscence.

**The Menorah Monthly.**—New York. March.

Degeneration or Regeneration  
The Jews and the American Anti-Slavery Movement. Max J. Kohler.  
George Washington. Joseph Silverman.

**Metaphysical Magazine.**—New York. March.

Psychology as a Science. Alexander Wilder.  
The Eleatics and Chinese on "Being." C. H. A. Bjerregaard.  
Sympathetic Vibration in Nervous Attraction.—II. J. E. Purdon.  
Metaphysical and Social Elevation. W. J. Colville.

**Methodist Review.**—New York. (Bi monthly.) March-April.

Benjamin Franklin Crary, D.D. F. D. Boyerd.  
Conditions of Authoritative Biblical Criticism. H. A. Buttz.  
Our Benevolences. H. N. Herrick.  
The Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States. T. B. Neely.  
The Wisdom of the Egyptians. J. N. Fradenburgh.  
The "Divine Comedy." L. O. Kuhns.  
Constitution of the Methodist Episcopal Church. J. Pearson.  
Misrepresentations of Missions and Missionaries. H. K. Carroll.  
Law of the Methodist Church as to Amusements.

**Missionary Herald.**—Boston. March.

The Present Outlook in Japan.  
Some Results of Missionary Work in Turkey. W. A. Farnsworth.

**Missionary Review of the World.**—New York. March.

The Missionary Status in Turkey. Judson Smith.  
Convention of Student Volunteers at Liverpool. A. T. Pier-son.  
Mexico, Her Needs and Our Duty. Robert E. Speer.  
The Indians of Central America. C. I. Scofield.  
The Armenian Church. Philipp Vollmer.  
New Missionary Uprising. William T. Ellis.

**Month.**—London. March.

The English Coronation Oath. T. E. Bridgett.  
The Holy Father's Mass. Montgomery Carmichael.  
Protestant Fiction. Continued. James Britten.  
Palms. Rev. Herbert Thurston.  
On the Snapper Flats. "A Son of the Marshes."  
The Life of Cardinal Manning. Continued. Sydney F. Smith.

**Monthly Illustrator and Home and Country.**—New York. March.

From Cuxhaven to Constantinople.—Syria. C. W. Allers.  
Carl von Piloty and His Pupils. E. M. Ward.  
The Heroes of Texas. J. D. Harris.  
The New Electric Photograph. Park Benjamin.

**Music.**—Chicago. March.

Thematic Significances in Gounod's "Faust." E. I. Steven-son.  
From Bard to Opera. L. E. Van Norman.  
Music in the Language of the People. K. Hackett.

**National Review.**—London. March.

Should we Seek an Alliance with France or Russia?  
The Chartered Company; the Other Side. F. Reginald Stat-ham.

National Biography. Leslie Stephen.  
Missionaries in Africa; the Development of Dodos. Mary Kingsley.  
Volunteers. Lord Kingsbury.  
Beautifying London. C. A. Whitmore.  
Workmen Directors. George Livesey.  
The Conversion of Cardinal Manning. B. Holland.  
Our Food Supply in War. W. E. Bear.

**New Review.**—London. March.

Mental Aloofness of the Child; Saturnia Regna. Kenneth Grahame.  
Ships, Hardware and Machines; Made in Germany. Con-tinued.  
The Real Cardinal Manning.  
The Revision of the Indian Tariff.  
On the Death of Dumas the Younger. Henry James.  
Concerning Friga. "Maxwell Gray."  
The Fate of South Africa. With Map. F. Rutherfordord Har-ris.

**The New World.**—Boston. (Quarterly.) March.

Octavius Brooks Frothingham. T. W. Higginson.  
Miracles and Christian Faith. John E. Russell.  
Thomas Henry Huxley. John W. Chadwick.  
The Religion of the Manchu Tartars. C. de Harlez.  
Tendencies in Penology. Samuel J. Barrows.  
Paul's Doctrine of the Atonement. C. C. Everett.  
Liebnitz and Protestant Theology. John Watson.  
The Preprophetic Religion of Israel. C. H. Toy.

**Nineteenth Century.**—London. March.

The Volunteers; An Army Without Leaders. Colonel Lons-dale Hale.  
Chartered Companies. Marquis of Lorne.  
In Praise of the Boers. H. A. Bryden.  
The Seamy Side of British Guiana. Francis Comyn.  
Our Invasion Scares and Panics. Admiral Sir Richard V. Hamilton.  
Recent Science; Röntgen's Rays—The Erect Ape Man. Prince Kropotkin.  
Matthew Arnold. Frederic Harrison.  
The Naval Teachings of the Crisis. W. Laird Clowes.  
Australia as a Strategic Base. A. Silva White.  
The Agriculural Position. F. W. Wilson.  
The Encroachment of Women. Charles Whibley.  
Self-Help Among American College Girls. Elizabeth L. Banks.  
Poisoning the Wells of Catholic Criticism. Edmund S. Pur-cell.

**North American Review.**—New York. March.

America's Interest in Eastern Asia. John Barrett.  
Revival of the Olympian Games. George Horton.  
Our Foreign Trade and Our Consular Service. C. D. War-ner.  
What Shall We Do With the Excise Question? Warner Miller.  
Liquor and Law. Wm. Crosswell Doane.  
Future Life and the Conditions of Man Therein.—III. W. E. Gladstone.  
Our Defenseless Coasts. G. N. Southwick.  
The Natural History of Warfare. N. S. Shaler.  
Jamaica a Field for Investment. Henry A. Blake.  
Free Silver and the Savings Banks. J. B. Townsend and C. H. Smith.  
Congress and Its Critics.

**Outing.**—New York. March.

Duck Shooting on Savannah River.  
A Cycling Trip in Trinidad. Henry Macbeth.  
Wild Sport in Ceylon. F. Fitzroy Dixon.  
Across the Masaba. Janet Shepard.  
Lenz's World Tour Awheel: Shapur to Shiraz.  
Model Yachts: Their Building and Fitting. F. Bassford.

**Overland Monthly.**—San Francisco. March.

The Last of the Vaqueros. Alan Owen.  
Malayan Child Life. Rounsevelle Wildman.  
The Poster. K. P. Garnett.  
The Study of English Literature. W. H. Hudson.  
Aboriginal Weapons of California. L. G. Yates.

**Pall Mall Magazine.**—London. March.

Hobart, With Some Tasmanian Aspects. M. Rhys-Jones.  
Pillow Lace in the Midlands. Alice Dryden.  
King Humbert and the Quirinal. Arthur Warren.  
The Teme; the Haunt of the Groyling.  
Secrets in Cipher. Continued. J. Holt Schooling.

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The Humist Doctrine of Causation. W. W. Carille.  
The Nature of Intellectual Synthesis. J. E. Creighton.  
Græco-Latin and Germanic Art. Albert Gehring.  
Non-Euclidean Geometry and the Kantian a Priori. F. C. S. Schiller.

**Photo-American.**—New York. February.

The Effects of Winter.  
 Art Portraiture by Photography. Charles H. Davis.  
 Sensitizing Carbon Tissue. G. H. James.  
 Experimental Work with a Lantern.  
 Transferring Films While Wet.  
 Iron Processes for Copying Drawings, etc.  
 Changing and Developing Plates in an Ordinary Room.

**Photo-Beacon.**—Chicago. February.

Photographing Through Solids.  
 The Effects of Winter.  
 Preparing Pictures for Exhibition. Oakley Norrid.  
 Lantern Slide Making as an Art.  
 Improvement of Negatives. E. J. Wall.  
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**The Photographic Times.**—New York. March.

Models. H. P. Robinson.  
 The Combined Bath. W. H. Sherman.  
 Old Marblehead. John M. Bemis.  
 Roentgen Rays and Skotography. Max Osterberg.  
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**Poet-Lore.**—Boston. March.

The Democratic and Aristocratic in Literature.—II.  
 A Bit of Art from Matthew Arnold. Lucy A. Paton.  
 What Has Poetry Done for the World? Louise S. Baker.

**Political Science Quarterly.**—Boston. March.

The Monroe Doctrine. J. B. Moore.  
 The French in Mexico. Frederic Bancroft.  
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 What is a Party? A. D. Morse.  
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 Do We Want an Elastic Currency? F. M. Taylor.

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**The Rosary Magazine.**—New York. March.

The Boers. D. S. Lamson.  
 From Gibraltar to London.—I. Joseph Selinger.  
 Pioneer Struggles on Long Island. John W. Kiely.  
 The Irish Soldiers in King Philip's War. T. H. Murray.

**The Sanitarian.**—New York. March.

Foods: Nutritive Value and Cost. W. O. Atwater.  
 Disposal of Waste in Country Places. H. B. Bayshore.  
 Medical Aspect of the Nicaragua Canal. E. R. Stitt.  
 Mineral Springs of the United States. A. C. Peale.

**School Review.**—Chicago. March.

Preparation of Teachers for Secondary Schools. A. F. Night-  
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The Renaissance and the School. S. S. Laurie.  
 The Passing of the Denominational School. A. C. Hill.  
 Teacher's Outfit in Physical Geography. R. S. Tarr.

**The Stenographer.**—Philadelphia. March.

Literal Reporting.—III. W. H. Grigsby.  
 Law Reporting. H. W. Thorne.

**Strand Magazine.**—London. February 15.

Henry Coxwell: Interview. H. How.  
 From Behind the Speaker's Chair. H. W. Lucy.  
 The Bar as a Profession. Lord Russell, of Kilowen.  
 The Romance of the Museums. Continued. W. G. Fitz-  
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 Yarns from Captains' Logs. Continued. A. T. Story.  
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 of Gold.

**Students' Journal.**—New York. March.

Women and Stenography.  
 Our Military Attachés.  
 The Yankees of the Orient. William E. Curtis.  
 Wonders of the Gramophone.

**Sunday at Home.**—London. March.

Johannesburg; the City of Gold. D. Burford Hooke.  
 Early Meeting Place of the London Missionary and Religious  
 Tract Societies.  
 The Recent Revision of the Old Testament Apocrypha. S.  
 G. Green.  
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 The Handwriting of Bishop Butler. Dr. A. P. Grosart.

**Temple Bar.**—London. March.

Dr. Rieger and Dr. Greg; Rival Leaders of the Czechs.  
 Edith Sellers.  
 Rambles in Hertfordshire. Arthur Grant.  
 The Story of "Canned Salmon." C. Phillippes-Wolley.  
 Spenser and England as He Viewed It. G. Serrell.

**The Treasury.**—New York. March.

The Helpers of Africa: Taylor, Stanley, Holub.  
 Testimony to the Resurrection. G. B. F. Hallock.  
 The Boy Christ. David Gregg.

**The United Service.**—Philadelphia. March.

Grouchy and Napoleon at Waterloo. F. L. Huidekoper.  
 The Art of Horsemanship.  
 Ironclads in Action. L. S. Van Duzer.  
 Naval Progress in 1895.

**United Service Magazine.**—London. March.

The Boer Filibusters in 1884-1885.  
 The Starving of Britain; How to Prevent It. Major-Gen.  
 H. C. P. Rice.  
 The Defense of Belgium. Captain Salusbury.  
 The Study of Naval History.  
 Oliver Cromwell as a Soldier. Major Baldock.  
 Infantry Sword Exercises of 1895. Alfred Hutton.  
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The Study of Process Chromatics.—C. Ashleigh Snow.  
 The Uses of Photography in Book Making.  
 Professor Röntgen's New Light.  
 The Combined Baths. Dr. John Nicol.

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**Daheim.**—Leipzig.

February 1.

Boer Life in South Africa. A. Merensky.

February 8.

Ernestine Schumann-Heink. With Portrait.  
 Charles XII of Sweden. Th. H. Pantenius.

February 15.

Charles XII. Continued.  
 The Attributes of the German Empire.  
 The Death of Luther. B. Rogge.

February 22.

Katharina Koch. R. George.  
 Ocean Telegraphy. F. Bendt.**Deutscher Hausschatz.**—Regensburg. Heft 6.

Franz Ehrle, First Prefect of the Vatican Library.  
 Cardinal Paul Melchers. With Portrait.  
 Mountain Sickness. P. Friedrich.

**Deutsche Revue.**—Stuttgart. February.

Bismarck in Biarritz. Continued. H. von Poschinger.  
 Correspondence between Berlin, Coblenz and London in 1851.  
 What Is to Be Done with Turkey?  
 The Monologue in the Drama. R. von Gottschall.  
 Humanity and the Punishment of Crime. L. Oppenheim.

**Deutsche Rundschau.**—Berlin. February.

The Modern Spanish Novel. Lady Blennerhassett.  
 Armenians and Kurds. H. Vambéry.  
 The Journals of Theodor von Bernardi, 1847-1887.  
 A Predecessor of Tolstoi. Sophie von Adelung.  
 Hans von Bülow's Early Letters. C. Krebs.



**Die Gartenlaube.**—Leipzig. Heft 2.

Regensburg. Max Haushofer.  
The Reign of Terror of Caliph Abdullah in the Soudan.  
The Emperor Frederick and Gymnastics.  
Professor Roentgen and the "New" Photography.

**Gesellschaft.**—Leipzig. February.

Arnold Böcklin. With Portrait. H. Merian.  
Capitalism and Agriculture. K. Schimkus.  
Aristocracy and Morality. R. Bartolomäus.  
Gerhart Hauptmann's "Florian Geyer." E. Steiger.

**Konservative Monatsschrift.**—Leipzig. February.

Insurance of Workmen and the Care of the Poor. H. Wilhelm.  
The History of Christian Benevolence. O. Kraus.  
Mahomedans and Christian Rule. P. D. von Blumberg.

**Neue Revue.**—Vienna. February 12.

The Origin of the Franco-German War. Dr. J. von Newald.  
The Chemistry of Micro-Organisms. E. Sokal.

**Neue Zeit.**—Stuttgart.

No. 18.

Margarine and Butter. Dr. R. Meyer.  
The Supply of Domestic Servants in Frankfort-on-the-Main.

No. 19.

Gerhart Hauptmann's "Florian Geyer."  
The Bavarian Agrarian Commission. J. Schmidt and A. Müller.

**No. 20.**

The Transvaal Question and Its International Significance.  
What Does the German Workman Read?

No. 21.

The Wages Movement of the Swiss Railways. D. Zinner.

**Nord und Süd.**—Breslau. February.

Dagobert von Gerhardt Amyntor. With Portrait.  
Heinrich Leuthold as Essayist. Concluded. A. W. Ernst.  
Darwinism in Ethics. F. Rubinstein.  
The Modification of the Law of Debtors. L. Fuld.  
Jacob Balde; a German Horace. B. Münz.

**Sphinx.**—Brunswick. February.

Occultism and Theosophy. Dr. J. Klingner.  
Man, Animal and Vivisection. R. Wolf.

**Ueber Land und Meer.**—Stuttgart. Heft 8.

The Royal Bronze Works of Munich. B. Rauchenegger.  
Monte Cristallo. E. Terschak.  
The Language of the Boers. F. A. Bacciocco.  
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**Vom Fels zum Meer.**—Stuttgart.

Heft 12.

Technical Use and Artistic Display of Real Diamonds.  
Hermann Allmers. H. Müller.

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The Empress Elizabeth's House in the Stubaier Alps.  
Deaconesses and Their Work. Adine Gemberg.  
Professor Roentgen. With Portrait.  
Lord Leighton. With Portrait. C. F. Dewey.  
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**Bibliothèque Universelle.**—Paris. February.

The Education of Girls. A. de Verdilhac.  
The Vatican and the Evolution of Papal Policy. F. Dumur.  
Unknown Siberia. Continued. M. Delines.  
A National League for Switzerland. Ed. Tallichet.

**Nouvelle Revue.**—Paris.

February 1.

The Coming Pope.  
The Protection of Childhood. G. Bonjean.  
Letters on Foreign Politics. Mme. Juliette Adam.

February 15.

The Last Official Incarnation of M. Ribot—A Diplomat.  
F. Le Play and Social Science. A. Delaire.  
The Regeneration of French Decorative Art. C. Maclair.  
Paris and the Allies in 1814. A. Pitou.  
Letters on Foreign Politics. Mme. Juliette Adam.

**Quinzaine.**—Paris.

February 1.

Unpublished Correspondence of Alfred De Vigny.  
Paganism and Christianity. G. Fonsegrive.  
M. de la Villemarqué. Louis Tiercelin.

February 15.

The Catholic Church and the Roman Empire. Continued.  
Abbé Duchesne.  
The Individualist Reaction. J. Angot des Rotours.  
Martial Delpit and the National Assembly. P. B. des Valades.

**Revue Bleue.**—Paris.

February 1.

L'Arétin, a Journalist of the Sixteenth Century. E. Müntz.  
An Episode of the Battle of Saint-Quentin, 1871. Col. Patry.

February 8.

France and England in Siam.  
The Coast of Syria in Ancient Times. P. Berger.

February 15.

Individualism and Socialism. A. Leroy-Beaulieu.  
The English Expedition to Abyssinia in 1868. Ch. Monchicourt.

February 23.

The Civilizing Rôle of the French Language. E. Trollet.  
The Socialist Organization. Concluded. L. de Seilhac.

**Revue des Deux Mondes.**—Paris. February 1.

Richelieu's First Ministry. G. Hanotoux.  
Recollections of a Diplomat (1870-1872). Marquis de Gabriac.  
Romanticism and the Publisher Renduel. A. Julien.  
The Chartered Company in British Africa. R. G. Levy.  
University Reforms. F. Brunetière.

**Revue de Paris.**—Paris. February 1.

Fighting for the King. (July, 1890). General de St. Chamans.  
The Unemployed. L. Lefebvre.  
Letters Written in 1870-1871. C. Gounod.  
The Exhibition of 1900. H. Chardon.

**Revue des Revues.**—Paris.

February 1.

Spanish Women. Mme. Emilia Pardo-Bazan.  
Hokousai's Art. E. de Goncourt.

February 15.

Civilization. Prof. G. Ferrero.  
The Torture of Women in France in Olden Days.

**Revue Scientifique.**—Paris.

February 1.

The New Photography. André Broca.  
Postal Transport and Pneumatic Tubes. A. Cornu.

February 8.

Hindu Pilgrimages and Cholera in India. A. Proust.  
The Duration of Human Life. Continued. V. Turquan.

February 15.

The Nervous System and Nutrition. J. P. Morat.  
Physical Phenomena in the High Regions of the Atmosphere.

February 22.

The Flora of Madagascar. Ed. Bureau.  
The Nervous System and Nutrition. Continued. J. P. Morat.

**Revue Socialiste.**—Paris. February.

A Socialist View of Armies. G. Renard.  
The Socialist Party in Germany in 1895. H. Thurow.  
The Agricultural Question and the Congress of Breslau.  
The Beginnings of Socialism in Italy. Felice Albani.

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February 1.

The Transvaal. Fedele Lambertico.  
 Alexandre Dumas the Younger. E. Mantecorbelli.  
 Venezuela and the Monroe Doctrine. E. Cattellani.

February 15.

Honoring Giosué Carducci. F. Bertolini.  
 The Carnival of Venice in the 18th Century V. Malamani.  
 Saturn and the Planetoids. O. Z. Bianco.

Rassegna Nazionale.—Florence.

February 1.

Claudio de Medici and His Times. L. Grottanelli.  
 Production and Consumption of Sugar. G. de Negri.

February 15.

Ruggero Bonghi. R. Capelo.  
 Opinions of Stendhal Concerning Manzoni. Palo Bellezza.  
 Reconstruction of the Italian Mercantile Marine. A. V. Vecchi.

España Moderna.—Madrid. February.

The Salons of the Countess de Montijo.  
 The Poetry of Spanish Songs. F. Wolf.

Revista Contemporanea.—Madrid. January 30.

The Biscay Provinces in the Middle Ages. Pablo de Alzola.

Historical Study of the City of Avila. G. M. Vergara y Martin.

Revista Brasileira.—Rio de Janeiro.

No. 25.

The Tendency of French Novels in 1895. Oliveria Lima.  
 Protectionist Tariffs. Lourenco de Albuquerque.

No 26.

Our National Industry. Dr. Getulo das Neves.  
 Padre José Mauricio. Viscount de Taunay.

Revista Moderna.—Lisbon. Nos. 30 and 31.

João de Deus. With Portrait.  
 Our Latest Campaign in Africa. A. Botelho.

De Gids.—Amsterdam. February.

Children and Schools. Ida Heyermans.  
 The Criminal Type. J. G. Patijn.

Vragen des Tijds.—Haarlem. February.

Conservatives at Work. J. D. Veegens.  
 The Chartered Company and the South African Republic.

Nordisk Tidskrift.—Stockholm. No. 8.

Presérn, The Bard of the Slovenes. Alfred Jensen.  
 Progressive Taxation. Gustav Cassel.

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## Abbreviations of Magazine Titles used in the Index.

AP.	American Amateur Photog-	EdRL.	Educational Review. (Lon-	MM.	Munsey's Magazine.
AHReg.	rapher.	EdRA.	don).	Mus.	Music.
AHR.	American Historical Register.	EngM.	Educational Review. (New	NatR.	National Review.
AMC.	American Historical Review.	EL.	York).	NEM.	New England Magazine.
AAPS.	American Magazine of Civics.	FR.	Engineering Magazine.	NewR.	New Review.
AJS.	Annals of the Am. Academy of	F.	English Illustrated Magazine.	NW.	New World.
	Political Science.	FreeR.	Fortnightly Review.	NC.	Nineteenth Century.
A.	American Journal of Sociol-	FrL.	Forum.	NAR.	North American Review.
AA.	ogy.	G.M.	Free Review.	OD.	Our Day.
AI.	Arena.	G.	Frank Leslie's Monthly	O.	Outing.
Ata.	Art Amateur.	GBag.	Gentleman's Magazine.	OM.	Overland Monthly.
AM.	Art Interchange.	GMag.	Godey's.	PMM.	Pall Mall Magazine.
BA.	Atalanta.	Harp.	Green Bag.	Prev.	Philosophical Review.
BankL.	Bachelor of Arts.	HomR.	Gunton's Magazine.	PA.	Photo-American.
BW.	Bankers' Magazine. (London).	IJE.	Harper's Magazine.	PB.	Photo-Beacon.
BSac.	Biblical World.	JAEs.	Homiletic Review.	PT.	Photographic Times.
Black.	Bibliotheca Sacra.	JMSI.	Internat'l Journal of Ethics.	PL.	Poet-Lore.
BRac.	Blackwood's Magazine.	JPEcon.	Journal of the Ass'n of En-	PS.	Popular Science Monthly.
Bkman.	Bond Record.	K.	gineering Societies.	PRR.	Presbyterian and Reformed
Bost.	Bond Bookman. (New York).	LHJ.	Journal of the Military Serv-		Review.
CanM.	Bostonian.	LAH.	ice Institution.	PQ.	Presbyterian Quarterly.
CFM.	Canadian Magazine.	L.E.	Journal of Political Economy.	QJEcon.	Quarterly Journal of Econom-
CasM.	Cassell's Family Magazine.	Lipp.	Knowledge.		ics.
CW.	Cassier's Magazine.	Long.	Ladies' Home Journal.	RR.	Review of Reviews.
CM.	Catholic World.	LuthQ.	Lend a Hand.	R.	Rosary.
CJ.	Century Magazine.	McCl.	Letsure Hour.	San.	Sanitarian.
CR.	Chambers' Journal.	Mac.	Lippincott's Magazine.	sRev.	School Review.
Chaut.	Chambers' Review.	Men.	Longman's Magazine.	Scots.	Scots Magazine.
CR.	Chautauquan.	MetM.	Lutheran Quarterly.	Scrib.	Scribner's Magazine.
C.	Contemporary Review.	MR.	McClure's Magazine.	Sten.	Stenographer.
Cosmop.	Cornhill.	MidM.	Macmillan's Magazine.	Str.	Strand Magazine.
Cos.	Cosmopolis.	MisH.	Menorah Monthly.	SJ.	Students' Journal.
Dem.	Cosmopolitan.	Mon.	Metaphysical Magazine.	SunH.	Sunday at Home.
D.	Demorest's Family Magazin.	M.	Methodist Review.	SunM.	Sunday Magazine.
DR.	Dial.	MI.	Midland Monthly.	TB.	Temple Bar.
Ed.	Dublin Review.		Missionary Herald.	US.	United Service.
	Edinburgh Review.		Missionary Review of World.	USM.	United Service Magazine.
	Education.		Monist.	WR.	Westminster Review.
			Month.	WPM.	Wilson's Photographic Maga-
			Monthly Illustrator.		zine.

[It has been found necessary to restrict this Index to periodicals published in the English language. All the articles in the leading reviews are indexed, but only the more important articles in the other magazines.]